



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

A
COMPLETE COLLECTION
OF THE
TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS,
AND
RECIPROCAL REGULATIONS,
AT PRESENT SUBSISTING BETWEEN
GREAT BRITAIN AND FOREIGN POWERS,
AND OF THE
LAWS, DECREES, AND ORDERS IN COUNCIL,
CONCERNING THE SAME;
SO FAR AS THEY RELATE TO
COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION;
TO THE
REPRESSION AND ABOLITION OF THE
SLAVE TRADE;
AND TO THE
PRIVILEGES AND INTERESTS OF THE SUBJECTS OF THE
HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES.

COMPILED FROM AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS,

By LEWIS HERTSLET, Esq.,

LIBRARIAN, AND KEEPER OF THE PAPERS, FOREIGN OFFICE.

VOL. VII.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
By MORRISON & GIBB LIMITED, EDINBURGH.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
WYMAN AND SONS, LTD., FETTER LANE, E.C.; or
OLIVER AND BOYD, EDINBURGH; or
E. PONSONBY, 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1905.

Printed by
MORRISON & GIBB LIMITED
Edinburgh

623 422

LIST OF TREATIES, &c.

VOL. VII.

AFRICA.

Treaties, &c., with Native Princes and Chiefs of the West
Coast of Africa, viz. :

<i>Bonny.</i> Conventions. Amity. Commerce.	Page
1836, 1837.....	1
<i>Cameroons.</i> Agreement. Commerce....18th March, 1840.....	4
<i>Cameroons.</i> Declaration. Slave Trade...10th June, 1840.....	6
<i>Gaboon.</i> Convention. Amity. Commerce.	
10th November, 1840.....	6
<i>New Cestos.</i> Treaty. Slave Trade. Commerce.	
11th January, 1841.....	8
<i>Timmanees.</i> Treaty. Commerce. Slave Trade.	
13th February, 1841.....	8
<i>Cape Mount.</i> Convention. Slave Trade. Commerce.	
21st February, 1841.....	15
Additional Article. Slave Trade.	
13th March, 1841.....	15
<i>Cartabar.</i> Treaty. Slave Trade. Commerce.	
23rd April, 1841.....	17
<i>Cameroons.</i> Treaty. (King Bell) Slave Trade.	
7th May, 1841.....	19
British Declaration. Present.....	20
<i>Cameroons.</i> Treaty. (King Acqua) Slave Trade.	
7th May, 1841.....	21
British Declaration. Present.....	22
<i>Aboh.</i> Treaty. Slave Trade. Commerce.	
28th August, 1841.....	22
Additional Article. Human Sacrifices.	
28th August, 1841.....	27
<i>Egarra.</i> Treaty. Slave Trade. Commerce.	
6th September, 1841.....	27
<i>Papel.</i> Treaty. Commerce .....1st April, 1842.....	32
<i>Nyanibantang.</i> Treaty. Slave Trade. Commerce.	
31st December, 1842.....	36

	Page
<i>Chacoonda</i> . Treaty. Slave Trade. Commerce.	
6th January, 1843.....	39
<i>Corro</i> . Treaty. Slave Trade. Commerce.	
9th January, 1843.....	42
<i>Woolli</i> . Treaty. Slave Trade. Commerce.	
13th January, 1843.....	45
<i>Cantalicunda</i> . Treaty. Slave Trade. Commerce.	
18th January, 1843.....	48
<i>Dobacoonda</i> . Treaty. Slave Trade. Commerce.	
21st January, 1843.....	51
<i>Bimbia</i> . Treaty. Slave Trade. Commerce.	
17th February, 1844.....	54
Declaration. Execution of Treaty.....	56
<i>Samo & Moricaryah</i> . Treaty. Slave Trade. Commerce.	
20th May, 1845.....	56
<i>Malaghea</i> . Treaty. Slave Trade. Commerce.	
23rd May, 1845.....	60
<i>Fouricaria</i> . Treaty. Slave Trade. Commerce.	
28th May, 1845.....	64
<i>Bereira</i> . Treaty. Slave Trade. Commerce.	
28th May, 1845.....	67
<i>Cape Mount</i> . Treaty. Slave Trade. Commerce.	
2nd January, 1846.....	71

AUSTRIA.

Order in Council. Pilotage in British Ports.	
3rd September, 1844.....	73
Order in Council. Privileges of Trade in British Ports.	
8th August, 1845.....	76
Conference. Instructions to Ships of War. Slave Trade.	
London, 3rd October, 1845.....	79

BELGIUM.

Treaty. Communications by Post.	
<small>London, 17th</small> <small>Brussels, 24th</small> October, 1834....	81, 83
Convention. Communications by Post.	
London, 19th October, 1844...	86, 100
Articles. Communications by Post.	
<small>Brussels, 6th</small> <small>London, 27th</small> November, 1844...114, 127	
Warrant. Postage Arrangements.	
London, 22nd November, 1844.....	140
Additional Articles. Communications by Post.	
<small>Brussels, 6th</small> <small>London, 18th</small> June, 1845...145, 146	

BOLIVIA.

Law. Slave Trade, Piracy. Sucre, 9th November, 1844.....	Page 147
Order in Council. Privileges of Trade in British Ports. 8th August, 1845.....	76

BRAZIL.

Act of Parliament. Slave Trade Treaty. 8th August, 1845.....	148
---	-----

BREMEN.

Treaty. Communications by Post. London, 30th August, 1841.....	154
Warrant. Duties of Postage. London, 31st August, 1841.....	722
Warrant. Duties of Postage. London, 30th September, 1841.....	725
Order in Council. Privileges of Trade in British Ports. 8th August, 1845.....	76

BRUNSWICK.

Convention. Communications by Post. London, 8th July, 1845.....	156
Warrant. Postage Arrangements. London, 8th September, 1845.....	161

BUENOS AYRES.

Order in Council. Privileges of Trade in British Ports. 8th August, 1845.....	76
--	----

CHINA.

Act of Parliament. Trade in Tea, &c. 28th August, 1833.....	410
Notification. Consular Fees. Hong-Kong, 22nd July, 1843.....	165

	Page
Notification. Consular Fees.	
	Hong-Kong, 22nd February, 1844.....166
Ordinance. Consular Judicial Authority.	
	Hong-Kong, 28th February, 1844.....167
Ordinance. British Seamen.	
	Hong-Kong, 28th February, 1844.....171
Ordinance. District for Trade.	
	Hong-Kong, 20th March, 1844.....175
Ordinance. Execution of Treaties of Commerce.	
	Hong-Kong, 10th April, 1844.....178
Ordinance. Supreme Court of Hong-Kong.	
	Hong-Kong, 19th August, 1844.....183
Ordinance. Administration of Justice. Registration of British Subjects.	
	Hong-Kong, 20th November, 1844.....185
Ordinance. Administration of Justice. Registration of British Subjects.	
	Hong-Kong, 7th July, 1845.....192
Notification. Religious Toleration in China.	
	Hong-Kong, 23rd December, 1845.....193
Notification. Rights of British Subjects in Chinese Ports.	
	Hong-Kong, 19th January, 1846.....195
Ordinance. District for Trade.	
	Hong-Kong, 9th March, 1846.....197
Ordinance. British Seamen.	
	Hong-Kong, 24th March, 1846.....198

DEMMARK.

Order in Council. Privileges of Trade in British Ports.	
	8th August, 1845..... 76

EQUATOR.

Law. Importation of Slaves.	
	Riobamba, 26th September, 1830...200, 201
Treaty. Abolition of Traffic in Slaves.	
	Quito, 24th May, 1841...201, 222
<i>Annexes.</i> Instructions for Ships of War.....	208, 230
	Regulations for Mixed Courts.....210, 232
	Regulations for Liberated Negroes .....218, 240
Additional Articles. Judges and Arbitrators.	
	Quito, 24th May, 1841...220, 242
Additional Article. Ratifications.....	221, 243
Order in Council. Privileges of Trade in British Ports.	
	8th August, 1845..... 76

FRANKFORT.

Convention. Prussia.....	London 27th June 1844.....	182	142
Articles. Communications by Post.....			
	London 15th July 1844.....	14	98
Amendment. Treaty of Commerce and Consular.....		98	98
Warren. Prussia.....			
	London 22nd July 1844.....	14	98
Ordinance. For the Improvement of the River.....			
	Paris 14th July 1844.....	14	98
Amendment. Treaty of Commerce and Consular.....			
	Paris 14th July 1844.....	14	98
Additional Articles. Communications by Post.....			
	Paris 22nd July 1844.....	14	98
Amendment. Treaty of Commerce and Consular.....			
	Paris 22nd July 1844.....	14	98
Additional Articles. Communications by Post.....			
	Paris 22nd July 1844.....	14	98
Convention. Suppression of Traffic in Slaves.....			
	London 22nd July 1844.....	14	98
Amendment. Treaty of Commerce and Consular.....			
	Paris 22nd July 1844.....	14	98
Appendix. Treaty of Commerce and Consular.....			
	Paris 22nd July 1844.....	14	98
Act of Parliament. Amendment of the Statute.....			
	Paris 22nd July 1844.....	14	98
Order in Council. Privileges of Trade in British Ports.....			
	Paris 22nd July 1844.....	14	98
Additional Articles. Communications by Post.....			
	Paris 22nd July 1844.....	14	98
Order in Council. Trade with the East.....			
	Paris 22nd July 1844.....	14	98
Joint Declaration. Slave Trade.....			
	London 22nd July 1844.....	14	98
Notification. Examination of Fishing Vessels.....			
	London 22nd July 1844.....	14	98
Ordinance. Slave Trade Convention of May 1843.....			
	Paris 22nd July 1844.....	14	98
Additional Articles. Communications by Post.....			
	Paris 22nd July 1844.....	14	98
Additional Articles. Communications by Post.....			
	Paris 22nd July 1844.....	14	98
Ordinance. Declaration. Fishery Regulations.....			
	Norwich 23rd June 1844.....	14	98
Additional Articles. Communications by Post.....			
	Paris 22nd July 1844.....	14	98

FRANKFORT.

Order in Council. Privileges of Trade in British Ports.....		
	8th August, 1845.....	76

GERMANY.

	Page
Declaration of the Diet. Slave Trade.	
Frankfort, 3rd February, 1843.....	389
Resolution. Slave Trade, Piracy.	
Frankfort, 19th June, 1845.....	390

GREAT BRITAIN.

Act of Parliament.	Rates of Postage.....	1764.....391
Acts of Parliament.	Aliens.....	1701, 1715, 1774...602, 603
Act of Parliament.	Copyright. Prints & Engravings. 1777.....	392
Act of Parliament.	Copyright. Books...29th July, 1814.....	394
Act of Parliament.	Slave Trade Treaty with <i>Spain</i> .	
	28th May, 1818.....	990
Act of Parliament.	Slave Trade Convention with <i>Portugal</i> .	
	5th June, 1818.....	905
Act of Parliament.	Slave Trade Treaty with The <i>Nether-</i>	
	<i>lands</i>.....31st March, 1819.....	823
Act of Parliament.	<i>Spanish, Portuguese, and Netherland</i>	
	Slave Vessels.....10th July, 1821.....	928
Act of Parliament.	Lascar Seamen.....18th July, 1823.....	659
Act of Parliament.	Prevention of Smuggling.	
	5th July, 1825.....	404
Act of Parliament.	Dramatic Literary Property.	
	10th June, 1833.....	401
Act of Parliament.	Prevention of Smuggling.	
	28th August, 1833.....	407
Act of Parliament.	Trade with <i>China</i> in Tea. Foreign-	
	ers and Slavery in <i>India</i> .	
	28th August, 1833.....	410
Act of Parliament.	Copyright. Prints and Engravings.	
	<i>Ireland</i> .....13th August, 1836.....	412
Act of Parliament.	Management of the Post Office.	
	12th July, 1837.....	413
Act of Parliament.	Duties of Postage...12th July, 1837.....	415
Act of Parliament.	Post Office Privileges.	
	12th July, 1837.....	437
	<i>Schedule</i> . Public Offices.....	445
Act of Parliament.	Post Office Offences.	
	12th July, 1837.....	448
Act of Parliament.	Postage, <i>East Indies</i> , &c.	
	17th July, 1837.....	457
Act of Parliament.	Postage, <i>Mediterranean</i> .	
	14th August, 1838.....	458
Act of Parliament.	Conveyance of Mails by Railways.	
	14th August, 1838.....	461
Act of Parliament.	Duties of Postage...17th Aug. 1839.....	462

	Page
Warrant. Duties of Postage.....22nd November, 1839.....	466
Warrant. Duties of Postage.....27th December, 1839.....	474
Warrant. Duties of Postage.....31st January, 1840.....	484
Warrant. Duties of Postage.....24th April, 1840.....	487
Warrant. Duties of Postage. <i>Hamburgh and Lubeck.</i> 19th March, 1841.....	717
Order in Council. Duties at <i>Cape of Good Hope</i> , on Produce of <i>India</i>.....8th May, 1841.....	494
Warrant. Duties of Postage. <i>Bremen, Hamburgh, &c.</i> 31st August, 1841.....	722
Warrant. Duties of Postage. British Colonies. 31st August, 1841.....	495
Notice. Pilotage. <i>Fleetwood-on-Wyre.</i> 1st September, 1841.....	501
Warrant. Duties of Postage. <i>Hamburgh, Bremen, and</i> <i>Lubeck</i>.....30th September, 1841.....	725
Warrant. Duties of Postage. British Colonies, &c. 31st December, 1841.....	502
Order in Council. Duties on Imports into <i>Cape of Good</i> <i>Hope</i>.....11th March, 1842.....	508
Act of Parliament. Importation of Corn. 29th April, 1842.....	511
Warrant. Duties of Postage. British, Colonial and Fo- reign.....27th May, 1842.....	515
Act of Parliament. Duties on Property, &c. 22nd June, 1842.....	520
Act of Parliament. Trade of British Possessions abroad. 16th July, 1842.....	525
Act of Parliament. Duties on Property, &c. 5th August, 1842.....	532
Act of Parliament. Passengers in Merchant-Vessels. 12th August, 1842.....	534
Warrant. Duties of Postage. <i>Oldenburg.</i> 2nd December, 1842.....	882
Warrant. Postage. <i>France</i>.....9th May, 1843.....	288
Act of Parliament. Punishment of Foreigners for Smug- gling.....22nd August, 1843.....	562
Order in Council. Duties of Customs. British Colonies. 23rd August, 1843.....	562
Order in Council. Importations. <i>Cape of Good Hope.</i> 2nd October, 1843.....	564
Warrant. Duties of Postage. <i>North America and West</i> <i>Indies</i>.....11th October, 1843.....	567
Warrant. Duties of Postage. <i>Holland.</i> 2nd December, 1843.....	872
Order in Council. New Edinburgh, <i>Nova Scotia</i> , Free Port.....4th March, 1844.....	578
Act of Parliament. International Copyright. 10th May, 1844.....	579
Act of Parliament. Customs. British Coals. Foreign Packets.....6th June, 1844.....	591

	Page
Act of Parliament. Execution of Slave Trade Treaties by Orders in Council.	
	4th July, 1844.....592
Act of Parliament. Customs. Isle of Man.	
	19th July, 1844.....595
Act of Parliament. Colonial Duties of Postage.	
	29th July, 1844.....598
Act of Parliament. Aliens.....	6th August, 1844.....602
Act of Parliament. Duties on Books and Engravings.	
	6th August, 1844.....607
Order in Council. Pilotage of Vessels of <i>Austria, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Oldenburg</i> , in British Ports.....	3rd September, 1844..... 73
Order in Council. Trade of <i>Hanover</i> with British Ports and Possessions from the North Sea and Baltic.....	3rd September, 1844.....785
Order in Council. Privileges of Vessels of <i>Hanover, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Oldenburg</i> , in British Ports...	3rd September, 1844.....788
Order in Council. Trade of <i>Mecklenburg-Schwerin</i> and <i>Mecklenburg-Strelitz</i> with British Ports and Possessions, from the North Sea and Baltic.	
	3rd September, 1844.....807
Order in Council. Trade of <i>Mecklenburg-Schwerin</i> and <i>Mecklenburg-Strelitz</i> with British Possessions.....	3rd September, 1844.....812
Order in Council. Trade of <i>Oldenburg</i> with British Ports and Possessions, from the <i>Elbe, Ems, Weser, and Meuse</i> .	
	3rd September, 1844.....890
Act of Parliament. Merchant Seamen.	
	5th September, 1844.....610
Warrant. Duties of Postage. <i>Venezuela</i> .	
	18th October, 1844.....1030
Warrant. Postage Arrangements with <i>Belgium</i> .	
	22nd November, 1844.....140
Order in Council. Duties on Sugars of <i>Venezuela</i> .	
	28th November, 1844.....1035
Warrant. Duties of Postage.....	28th November, 1844.....622
Order in Council. Duties on Sugars of <i>Mexico, United States, and Venezuela</i> .	
	26th April, 1845.....815
Act of Parliament. Passenger Vessels to <i>North America</i> .	
	8th May, 1845.....630
Act of Parliament. Regulation of Customs.	
	4th August, 1845.....632
Act of Parliament. Prevention of Smuggling.	
	4th August, 1845.....646

	Page
Act of Parliament. British Shipping and Navigation. 4th August, 1845.....	654
Act of Parliament. Registration of British Vessels. 4th August, 1845.....	661
Act of Parliament. Discriminating Duties. 4th August, 1845.....	669
Act of Parliament. Warehousing of Goods. American Tobacco. Foreign Sugar. 4th August, 1845.....	677
Act of Parliament. Trade of British Colonies, Slave Trade Seizures, &c. 4th August, 1845.....	678
Act of Parliament. Trade of the <i>Isle of Man</i> . 4th August, 1845.....	691
Act of Parliament. Treaties with <i>France</i> and <i>United</i> <i>States</i> . Apprehension of Offenders. 8th August, 1845.....	356
Order in Council. Duties on Sugars of <i>Siam</i> . 8th August, 1845.....	969
Order in Council. Pilotage of <i>Sicilian</i> Vessels in British Ports.....	8th August, 1845.....986
Order in Council. Privileges of Vessels of Certain Fo- reign Powers in British Ports. 8th August, 1845.....	76
Act of Parliament. Slave Trade Convention with <i>Brazil</i> . 8th August, 1845.....	148
Warrant. Postage Arrangements with <i>Brunswick</i> and <i>Hanover</i>	8th September, 1845.....161
Warrant. Duties of Postage.....	11th September, 1845.....695
Order in Council. Duties of Customs in British Colonies. 20th November, 1845.....	701
Order in Council. Trade of <i>France</i> with <i>St. Helena</i> . 20th November, 1845.....	369
Order in Council. Newcastle, <i>New South Wales</i> , Free Warehousing Port...23rd Dec. 1845.....	703
Order in Council. <i>Peruvian</i> Privileges of Trade in British Ports.....	23rd December, 1845.....893
Notification. French Fishing Vessels...2nd January, 1846.....	372
Order in Council. Duties on Sugars of <i>New Granada</i> . 6th April, 1846.....	876
Act of Parliament. Duties on Books and Engravings. 18th August, 1846.....	704
Order in Council. Copyright of <i>Prussian</i> Authors. 27th August, 1846.....	954
Order in Council. Duties on <i>Prussian</i> Works of Art. 27th August, 1846.....	956
Order in Council. Copyright of <i>Prussian</i> Authors. 26th September, 1846.....	957

GREECE.

	Page
Law. Slave Trade.....Athens, 1st March, 1841.....	707
Instructions to Masters of Vessels. Slave Trade.	
Athens, 30th July, 1841.....	709
Order in Council. Privileges of Trade in British Ports.	
8th August, 1845.....	76

HAMBURGH.

Convention. Communication by Post.	
London, 4th July, 1814.....	713
Convention. Communication by Post.	
London, 27th January, 1841.....	714
Warrant. Duties of Postage...London, 19th March, 1841.....	717
Warrant. Duties of Postage...London, 31st August, 1841.....	722
Warrant. Duties of Postage.	
London, 30th September, 1841.....	725
Order in Council. Privileges of Trade in British Ports.	
8th August, 1845.....	76

HANOVER.

Treaty. Commerce and Navigation.	
London, 22nd July, 1844...	729, 735
<i>Annexes.</i> Convention. Brunshausen or Stade Toll.	
Dresden, 13th April, 1844.....	742
Separate Articles. Brunshausen Toll.	
Dresden, 13th April, 1844.....	745
Regulations. Brunshausen Toll.....	747
Tariff and Tables. Brunshausen Toll.....	767
Conference. Explanations as to Treaty.	
London, 9th August, 1844.....	783
Order in Council. Trade with British Ports and Posses-	
sions, from the North Sea and Baltic.	
3rd September, 1844.....	785
Order in Council. Privileges of Trade in British Ports.	
3rd September, 1844.....	785
Order in Council. Privileges of Trade in British Ports.	
8th August, 1845.....	
Warrant. Postage Arrangements.	
London, 8th September, 1845.....	

TABLE I

1. The New York State ...
 2. The New York State ...

TABLE II

TABLE III

1. The New York State ...
 2. The New York State ...
 3. The New York State ...

TABLE IV

1. The New York State ...
 2. The New York State ...
 3. The New York State ...

TABLE V

1. The New York State ...
 2. The New York State ...
 3. The New York State ...
 4. The New York State ...
 5. The New York State ...

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

	Page
Treaty. Commerce and Navigation	
Schwerin, 1st May, 1844.....	813
Order in Council. Pilotage in British Ports.	
3rd September, 1844.....	73
Order in Council. Trade with British Ports and Possessions, from the North Sea and Baltic.	
3rd September, 1844.....	807
Order in Council. Trade with British Possessions.	
3rd September, 1844.....	812
Order in Council. Privileges of Trade in British Ports.	
3rd September, 1844.....	788
Order in Council. Privileges of Trade in British Ports.	
8th August, 1845.....	76

MEXICO.

Order in Council. Duties on Sugars. ...	26th April, 1845.....	815
Order in Council. Privileges of Trade in British Ports.		
8th August, 1845.....		76

MONTE VIDEO. *See* URUGUAY.

MUSCAT.

Agreement. Suppression of Slave Trade.	
Zanzibar, 2nd October, 1845.....	818

NETHERLANDS.

Convention.	Communications by Post.	
	The Hague, 6th October, 1818.....	820
Act of Parliament.	Slave Trade Treaty.	
	31st March, 1819.....	823
Act of Parliament.	Slave Trade Vessels.	10th July, 1821.....
		928
Convention.	Communications by Post.	
	London, 14th October, 1843...	840, 852
<i>Annexes.</i>	Forms of Accounts. List of Colonies, &c., and Rates of Postage.....	865-871
Warrant.	Duties of Postage.	
	London, 2nd December, 1843.....	872
Order in Council.	Privileges of Trade in British Ports.	
	8th August, 1845.....	76

NEW GRANADA.

	Page
Order in Council. Privileges of Trade in British Ports. 8th August, 1845.....	76
Order in Council. Duties on Sugars. ...6th April, 1846.....	876

OLDENBURG.

Convention. Communications by Post. London, 3rd November, 1842.....	879
Warrant. Duties of Postage. ...London, 2nd Dec. 1842.....	882
Order in Council. Pilotage in British Ports. 3rd September, 1844.....	73
Order in Council. Trade with British Ports and Posses- sions, from the <i>Elbe</i> , <i>Ems</i> , <i>Weser</i> , and <i>Meuse</i>.....3rd September, 1844.....	890
Order in Council. Privileges of Trade in British Ports. 3rd September, 1844.....	788
Order in Council. Privileges of Trade in British Ports. 8th August, 1845.....	76

PERU.

Order in Council. Privileges of Trade in British Ports. 23rd December, 1845.....	893
---	-----

PORTUGAL.

Treaty. Post Office Packets. London, 20th February, 1705...	894, 898
Articles. Post Office Packets. Rio Janeiro, 14th September, 1808...	901, 903
Treaty. Alliance. Slave Trade. Rio Janeiro, 19th February, 1810.....	931
Act of Parliament. Slave Trade Conventicn. 5th June, 1818.....	905
Act of Parliament. Slave Trade Vessels...10th July, 1821.....	928
Order in Council. Privileges of Trade in British Ports. 8th August, 1845.....	76
Decrees and Portarias. Slave Trade.....1844—1846.....	934

PRUSSIA.

Order in Council. Privileges of Trade in British Ports. 8th August, 1845.....	76
--	----

	Page
Protocol. Instructions to Ships of War. Slave Trade. London, 3rd October, 1845.....	79
Convention. Copyright.....	Berlin, 13th May, 1846...943, 949
Protocol. Explanation of Copyright Convention. Berlin, 13th May, 1846...	947, 953
Order in Council. Copyright.....	27th August, 1846.....954
Order in Council. Duties on Works of Art. 27th August, 1846.....	956
Order in Council. Copyright.....	26th September, 1846.....957

RIO DE LA PLATA. See BUENOS AYRES.

RUSSIA.

Patent. Vessels of <i>Russian-American</i> Company. Slave Trade.....	St. Petersburg, 1842.....959
Order in Council. Privileges of Trade in British Ports. 8th August, 1845.....	76
Protocol. Instructions to Ships of War. Slave Trade. London, 3rd October, 1845.....	79

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Convention. Commerce.....	Honolulu, 31st July, 1843.....960
Convention. Peace and Commerce. Honolulu, 26th March, 1846.....	964

SARDINIA.

Order in Council. Privileges of Trade in British Ports. 8th August, 1845.....	76
--	----

SHOA.

Treaty. Amity and Commerce. Angollah, 16th November, 1841.....	966
---	-----

SIAM.

Order in Council. Duties on Sugars....	8th August, 1845.....969
--	--------------------------

SICILIES.

Page

Treaty.	Commerce and Navigation.	
	Naples, 29th April, 1845...	970, 978
Order in Council.	Pilotage in British Ports.	
	8th August, 1845.....	986
Order in Council.	Privileges of Trade in British Ports.	
	8th August, 1845.....	76

SPAIN.

Royal Order.	Wrecked British Vessels and Cargoes.	
	Aranjuez, 26th May, 1751.....	989
Act of Parliament.	Slave Trade Treaty.	
	28th May, 1818.....	990
Act of Parliament.	Slave Trade Vessels.	
	10th July, 1821.....	928
Royal Order.	Prevention of Slave Trade in Cuba.	
	Madrid, 2nd January, 1826.....	1009
Agreement.	Surrender of Military Deserters.	
	Gibraltar, 21st April, 1838...	1011, 1012
Law.	Suppression of Slave Trade.	
	Madrid, 2nd March, 1845.....	1014

ST. DOMINGO. *See* HAYTI.

SWEDEN.

Order in Council.	Privileges of Trade in British Ports.	
	8th August, 1845.....	76

SWITZERLAND.

Declarations.	Duty on Withdrawal of Private Property.	
	1839—1842.....	1018

TEXAS.

Order in Council.	Privileges of Trade in British Ports,	
	8th August, 1845.....	76

TURKEY.

	Page
Act. British Navigation. <i>Black Sea</i> .	
23rd July, 1802.....	1021
Order in Council. Privileges of Trade in British Ports.	
8th August, 1845.....	76

UNITED STATES.

Acts of Congress. Papers of Foreign Vessels.	
1803—1817.....	1022
Act of Congress. Treaty of August 1842, Boundary.	
3rd March, 1843.....	1023
Order in Council. Duties on Sugars...26th April, 1845.....	815
Act of Parliament. Apprehension of Offenders.	
8th August, 1845.....	356
Order in Council. Privileges of Trade in British Ports.	
8th August, 1845.....	76

URUGUAY.

Order in Council. Privileges of Trade in British Ports.	
8th August, 1845.....	76

VENEZUELA.

Convention. Communications by Post.	
London, 28th February, 1844...	1025, 1028
Warrant. Duties of Postage.	
London, 18th October, 1844.....	1030
Order in Council. Duties on Sugars.	
28th November, 1844.....	1035
Order in Council. Duties on Sugars...26th April, 1845.....	815
Order in Council. Privileges of Trade in British Ports.	
8th August, 1845.....	76

AFRICA.

TREATIES, &c., between Great Britain and Native Princes and Chiefs of the West Coast of Africa, relating to Commerce and Slave Trade. 1837 to 1846.

(1.) CONVENTION with the King of Bonny. Signed at King's House, Grand Bonny, April 9, 1837.

CONVENTION of Amity and Commerce between the King of Bonny and the Undersigned, Robert Craigie, Esq., Commander and Senior Officer on the West Coast of Africa, and others, His Britannic Majesty's subjects.

WHEREAS the 2 Contracting Parties have deemed it expedient, for the effectual protection of British commerce, to proceed immediately to the revision of all former Treaties subsisting between the 2 countries, for the purpose of ascertaining what stipulations contained in them are proper to be continued or renewed.

It is agreed, that Articles I, II, III, herewith subject to the former Treaty, dated 25th January, 1836, are ratified and confirmed.

"ART. I. It is hereby agreed between the Undersigned His Britannic Majesty's subjects, and the King of Bonny;—English subject shall, from this time, be detained on shore or maltreated in any way whatever, by the King or natives of Bonny, under any pretence;—by so doing, they will bring themselves under the displeasure of the King of England, declared Enemies of Great Britain;—and that the mentioned parties, on any complaint, will immediately come up the Bonny River to protect the English vessels."

"II. In case of any misunderstanding between the crews of the English vessels and the King or gentlemen of Bonny, that all and every English captain, will go on shore

molestation, and will, with the King and gentlemen of Bonny, peaceably settle all disputes between the parties."

"III. English captains having any complaint against any of the natives of Bonny, will come on shore, and lay his or their complaint before the King; and they hereby promise to give the complainant redress, by punishing the offender; and if any English Seaman shall ill-treat a Bonny man, he shall be punished by the captain of the vessel to which he may belong."

IV. That all merchant-vessels entering the Bonny for the purpose of opening trade, shall in future pay to the King, one of his chiefs, or person duly authorized to receive the same, a comry or custom, in proportion to their tonnage, or number of puncheons they may carry, viz., $2\frac{1}{2}$ bars upon each puncheon, or 5 bars upon each ton in British merchandize, or in such articles as are usually bartered for oil in the Bonny trade: the said comry or custom shall be paid within 7 days after the vessel has anchored in the river; and in no case, and under no pretence whatever, shall any British vessel be interfered with, or interrupted in trading with the natives, after such custom shall have been paid or tendered to the King or person usually authorized by him to receive the same; and in the event of the King failing to send some person to receive the said comry or custom within 7 days, from the date of the vessel having anchored in the river, the captain or supercargo of such vessel shall be at liberty to commence trade, precisely the same as if the usual custom had been paid. This, however, does not exempt any captain from paying the usual custom, if subsequently demanded.

V. That no master of a British vessel shall in future (except at his own risk), give out any part of his cargo upon trust to the native chiefs, or any person whatever belonging to Bonny or the neighbouring nations; as the King will not hold himself responsible for the payment of such goods, save and except in such cases when the King may recommend persons as worthy of trust.

VI. That if any British vessel trading in the River Bonny shall be destroyed by fire or otherwise, the King of Bonny, his chiefs and subjects will use their utmost exertions in saving the cargo of such vessel, for the benefit of the owners and underwriters. And that all property saved under such circumstances

shall be deposited in the King's warehouses, to be delivered up to the owner thereof, whenever applied for, on payment to the King of one-third of the property saved.

VII. All oil in casks, marked with any particular or distinguishing mark, adopted for the present voyage, by any captain or owner of a ship employed in the Bonny trade (regardless of any branded mark on such cask), shall be the property of any ship in the employ of such owner, upon the payment for the said oil, and it shall not be molested by any, in its course to the ship, whose mark it bears, or even should it be going elsewhere.

But the complaint shall be made to the King; who engages to punish any of his subjects embarking oil for any ship, in another ship's cask, or in disfigured or unmarked casks, or any person who may be convicted of disfiguring casks; and also, that he will stop the trade of any ship whose captain or supercargo shall act in violation of, or become a party in violating this Article.

Given under our hands and seals this 9th day of April, 1837, at the King's house, Grand Bonny.

ROBERT CRAIGIE,

Commander and Senior Officer of H.M. ships and vessels on the West Coast of Africa.

KING PEPPLÉ, ^{his}
✕
mark.

H. V. HUNTLEY,

Lieutenant, Commanding H. M. brig "Lynx."

KING GEORGE, ^{his}
✕
mark.

THOS. L. ROBERTS,

Lieutenant, Commanding H. M. brig "Dolphin."

KING HOLIDAY ^{his}
✕
mark.

C. B. DYKE ACLAND,

Lieutenant, H.M.S. "Scout."

R. H. BROWN,

Surgeon, H.M.S. "Scout."

JAS. BALBENIE,

Vessel "Osborne."

RICHD. BAILLY,

Vessel "Despatch."

JACK BROWN, ^{his}
✕
mark.

ROBERT WYLIE,
Vessel "Oscar."

JEU JEU TOMPSON, ^{his}
X
mark.

CHRISTOPHER JACKSON,
Vessel "Hindostan."

R. DAWSON,
Vessel "Brutus."

DAVID DAVIDSON,
Vessel "Clifton."

WILL PEPPLE, ^{his}
X
mark.

REUBEN HEMINGWAY,
Vessel "Albatross."

JONN. JEFFERSON,
Vessel "Intrepid."

ED. SCOTT,
Vessel "Ann Mackenzie,"

JEU JEU GUANA, ^{his}
X
mark.

JAS. H. KRAY,
Vessel "Dido."

GEO. S. KEZZIE,
Vessel "Ida."

GRAND BONNY, ^{his}
X
mark.

ML. CAUL,
Vessel "Antæus."

P. F. AMENE,
*Vessel "Barbab," (French
barque.)*

ANNE PEPPLE, ^{his}
X
mark.

J. R. PARKE,
Vessel "St. George."

THOS. POTTER,
Vessel "Jas. Daly."

CHAS. MILLAR,
Vessel "Flora."

MANILLA PEPPLE, ^{his}
X
mark.

THOS. HARE,
Vessel "Hankinson."

(2.) AGREEMENT *with Kings Bell and Acqua. Signed at
King's House, Bell's Town, Cameroons, March 18, 1840.*

AGREEMENT entered into between King Bell and the Merchants
trading in the Cameroons.

THAT no trader, master, mate, or any part of the crew of
any of the vessels in the river be in any way molested by the

natives, but the dispute to be settled by the captain of the vessel to which such man may belong, and the King.

And in like manner no chief or native is to be molested by any of the crew of any of the ships laying in the anchorage.

The King holds himself responsible for the payments of all trust given out with his sanction, without which he will not hold himself responsible.

The English factory shall receive the same protection from the King as any of the vessels laying in the river, and all property deposited therein will be considered as under the King's special protection; also, the natives working, or residing, in the said factory, will be under the same protection as the crews of the vessels in the harbour.

In case of the death of any trader all trust given out by him must be paid to the person succeeding him, as agent or trader of the first trader's house.

It being the custom of this country to stop any chief or native for the payment of trust, the King promises to have every chief or native stopped by his own people, in case such trader is carrying the oil to sell for immediate payment to any other vessel.

The King promises to give Mr. John Lilley every possible assistance in the recovery of the debts of Messrs. Hamilton and Jackson and Co., at this time owing; and to protect his person in the recovery thereof.

Given under our hands at the King's House, Bell's Town, Cameroons, the 18th of March, 1840.

Witnesses.

WALTER J. POLLARD,
H. M. B. "Buzzard."

KING BELL, ^{his}
 _{mark.}

GEORGE COLLIER,
2nd Master do.

KING ACQUI, ^{his}
 _{mark.}

JOHN LILLEY,
Resident Trader.

We hereby certify that the above agreement has been signed by the King of Acqui Town in our presence.

WALTER J. POLLARD.

GEORGE COLLIER.

JOHN LILLEY.

(3.) DECLARATION of *Kings Acqua and Bell*. Signed at
King's Town, Cameroons, June 10, 1840.

KINGS Acqui and Bell further declare, that if Her Majesty's Government give them annually the undermentioned *Dash*, they will not allow their people, nor will they themselves trade for slaves; and that should a slave vessel arrive in the river, they will send and inform any of Her Majesty's cruizers thereof that may be in the neighbourhood.

Dash.

60 muskets; 100 pieces of cloth; 2 barrels of powder; 2 puncheons of rum; 1 scarlet coat with epaulettes; 1 sword.

Witness to the above

REGINALD T. S. LEVINGE,

" Buzzard."

WALTER J. POLLARD,

Mate do.

JNO. LILLEY,

Resident at Cameroons.

KING ACQUI, ^{his}
 mark.

KING BELL, ^{his}
 mark.

(4.) CONVENTION with *King William*. Signed at *King William Town, 10th November, 1840.*

CONVENTION of Amity and Commerce between King William of King William Town, in the River Gaboon, and the Undersigned, William Tucker, Esq., Commander and Senior Officer on the West Coast of Africa.

THAT no English trader, master, mate, or any part of the crew of the vessels in the river shall be in any way molested by the natives, and if any dispute arise it shall be settled by the captain of the vessel to which such men may belong and the King.

And in like manner no chief or native is to be molested by any of the crews of any of the ships laying in the anchorage off King William Town.

The King holds himself responsible for the payment of all trust given out with his sanction, without which he will not hold himself responsible.

The English factory or factories shall receive the same protection from the King as any of the vessels laying in the river; and all property deposited therein will be considered as under the King's special protection; also the natives working or residing in the said factory shall be under the same protection as the crews of the vessels in the harbour or roadstead of King William Town.

In case of the absence or death of any English trader, all trust given out by him shall be paid on his return or to the person succeeding him as agent or trader of the merchants to which such trust belongs.

In case of the death of any native trader who had received trust with the King's sanction, the King holds himself responsible that the debts shall be paid by the successor to the property of the native trader.

The King expects a *Dash* from the English vessels for permission to trade with him and his people, the amount of which must be left to the captain's or master's option.

In the event of King William's death, it is guaranteed that this Convention shall continue in force until ratified, or until after notice to the contrary has been given 12 months by the new King.

Signed sealed and delivered on board Her Majesty's sloop "Wolverine," off King William Town, in the River Gaboon, this 10th day of November, 1840.

WILLIAM TUCKER, (*b*)

*Commander of H.M. sloop
"Wolverine," and Senior Officer
in command of H.M.
ships and vessels on the
West Coast of Africa.*

KING WILLIAM, his
X
mark.

In the presence of

HENRY DUMARESQ,
1st Lieutenant H.M.S.
"Wolverine."

PRINCE DOLANGO, his
X
mark.

WM. HENY. BATEMAN,
Acting Purser H.M.S. "Wol-
verine."

PETIT DENIS, his
X
mark.
King's nephew.

(5.) TREATY *with the King and Prince of New Cestos. Signed at New Cestos, January 11, 1841.*

By an Agreement entered into between Henry F. Seagram, Lieutenant and Commander of Her Britannic Majesty's ship "Termagant," on one side, and King Freeman and Prince Freeman, of New Cestos and adjacent country, on the other, it is determined that the Slave Trade is now and for ever abolished.

That any Englishman may settle for the purpose of trade. That the persons and property of all traders are to be protected. That should any difference arise between settlers and natives, it is to be determined by arbitration; and on no account is an Englishman or other white to be subject to insult or injury while on shore.

That this Agreement does not give the English, or any other Foreign Power, any territorial rights in the town of New Cestos, or the country adjacent, subject to the above-named King and Prince.

In faith of which we have this day set our hands and seals, at New Cestos, this 11th day of January, 1841.

H. F. SEAGRAM,
Lieutenant and Commander.

KING FREEMAN, ^{his}
X
mark.

GEORGE D. NOBBS,
Clerk in Charge.

PRINCE FREEMAN, ^{his}
X
mark.

(6.) TREATY *with the Chiefs of the Timmanees. Signed at Port Logo, February 13, 1841.*

THERE shall be peace and friendship between the people of England and the people of the Timmanee country, and the Slave Trade shall be put down for ever in the Timmanee country. And the people of England and the Timmanees shall trade together innocently, gently, kindly, and usefully. And his excellency Sir John Jeremie, Knight, Captain-General, and Governor-in-Chief in and over the colony of Sierra Leone and its dependencies, and the Honourable Robert Hornell, Esquire, the Honourable William Cole, Esquire, and the Honourable William Fergusson, Esquire, Members of the Board of Council of

Sierra Leone, in behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of England, on the one part; and Allimamee Dalla Mahomadoo, Chief of Medina on the Bullam shore, Namina Lahir, Brimah Kayelle, and Brimah Luke, authorised hereunto by the Alikarlie and assembled Chiefs of the Timmanees, in behalf of the Timmanee people, on the other part; do make the following Agreement for these purposes:

ART. I. No British born subjects whatever, or Liberated Africans, shall be made Slaves in the Timmanee country; and if any British born subjects, or Liberated Africans, are made Slaves, or shall be brought into it as Slaves, they shall be immediately set free, and the Alikarlie shall assist them to return to Freetown.

But no British born subjects, or Liberated Africans, shall engage in war, or excite or provoke to war, in the Timmanee country; and if any British born subjects, or Liberated Africans, shall engage in war, or excite or provoke to war, they shall be sent for by the Governor of Sierra Leone, and punished.

II. No persons whatever shall be taken out of the Timmanee country as Slaves; and no person in the Timmanee country shall be concerned in any ways in seizing, keeping, carrying, or sending away any persons, for the purpose of their being taken out of the Timmanee country as Slaves; and the Chiefs of the Timmanee country shall punish severely all who break this law.

III. The officers of the Queen of England may seize every vessel or boat of the Timmanees, found anywhere carrying on the Trade in Slaves in the waters belonging to the Timmanees, and may also seize every vessel or boat of other nations found carrying on the Trade in Slaves in the waters of the Timmanees. And the vessels and boats so seized shall be taken to an English possession to be tried by English law. And the officers of the Queen of England may destroy all barracoons, buildings, fences, and inclosures, used in keeping or detaining persons when taken away to another country as slaves. And they may seize all goods, merchandize, in such barracoons, buildings, fences, or inclosures, or which shall have been imported into the Timmanee country, for the purpose of buying or being exchanged

for persons to be carried away as Slaves. And the goods and merchandize so seized shall be taken to a British territory to be tried by English law. And the proceeds shall be disposed of between the Queen of England and the Alikarlie, or other Chiefs of the Timmanees, in the manner provided by the existing Treaty with Spain; but the officers of the Queen of England shall not destroy any barracoons, buildings, fences, or inclosures, without the authority of the chief or head man of the district; nor shall they carry away any goods or merchandize which they find on land, without his authority; but they may take all persons whom they find detained in the barracoons, or other buildings or inclosures, as well as in all vessels or boats, and place them under the protection of the Queen of England, that they may be made free.

IV. English people may freely come into the Timmanee country, and may stay in it, or pass through it; and they shall be treated as friends while in it, and shall be at liberty to purchase any supplies they need there. They may freely practise and teach the Christian religion there, and shall not be harmed or troubled on that account; and they may leave the country when they please.

V. English people may always trade freely with the people of the Timmanee country in every article which they may wish to buy or sell; and neither the English people nor the people of the Timmanee country shall ever be forced to buy or sell any article, nor shall they be prevented from buying or selling any article.

VI. The paths shall be kept open through the Timmanee country to other countries, so that English traders may carry goods of all kinds through the Timmanee country to sell them elsewhere; and the traders of other countries may bring their goods through the Timmanee country to trade with the English people.

VII. English people may buy or sell, or hire lands and houses in the Timmanee country; and their houses shall not be entered without their consent, nor shall their goods be seized, nor their persons touched. And if English people are wronged or ill-treated by the people of the Timmanee country, the Chief of that country shall punish those who wrong or ill-treat the English people.

VIII. But English people must not break the laws of the Timmanee country, and when they are accused of breaking the laws, the chiefs shall send a true account of the matter to the nearest place where there is an English force, and the commander of such English force shall send for the English person, who shall be tried according to English law, and shall be punished if found guilty.

IX. If the Timmanee people should take away the property of an English person, or shall not pay their just debts to an English person, the Chief of the Timmanee country shall do all he can to make the Timmanee people restore the property and pay the debt. And if English people should take away the property of the Timmanee people, or should not pay their just debts to the Timmanee people, the Chief of the Timmanee country shall make known the fact to the commander of the English force nearest to the Timmanee country, or to the resident agent, if there is one, and the English commander or the agent, whichever it may be, shall do all he can to make the English persons restore the property and pay the debt.

X. The Queen of England may appoint an agent to visit the Timmanee country or to reside there, in order to watch over the interests of the English people and to see that this Agreement is fulfilled. And such agent shall always receive honour and protection in the Timmanee country. And the Timmanee Chief shall pay attention to what the agent says; and the person and property of the agent shall be sacred.

XI. All disputes and differences for debts or other engagements between English people and English people, shall be determined by the English agent or resident, and when there is no agent or resident in the Timmanee country, they shall be referred to Sierra Leone.

XII. The Chief of the Timmanee country shall, within 48 hours of the date of this Agreement, proceed to proclaim it and carry it into effect.

XIII. The Queen of England, out of friendship for the Chief of the Timmanees, and because the said Chief, with the consent of the proper chiefs, has made this Agreement, gives him and the other chiefs, hereinunder named, the following articles, from a fund to be by this Article provided, viz. :

Bey Cobolo, *King of Marampa*, 100 bars; Bey Simmerah, *King of Simmerah*, 100; Bey Fenli, *King of Mendi*, 100; Alikalie, *Chief of Port Locco*, 600; the *Chief of Bumbelly*, 50; Pa Roonier, *Chief of Inabelly*, 100; Massa Packey, *King of Mallaly*, 50; Alumamy Cabba, *Chief of Rokelle*, 100; Tom Bendo, *Chief of Rokon*, 50; Mahmadu Bundoo, *Chief of Fura-dugu and Mahana*, 100; Alikarlie Sa Maura, *Chief of Sunda*, 50; Bokarre Suri, *Chief of Tambucca*, 50; Bey Camina, *King of Koolifa*, 50; Bey Woosee, *King of Lunbar*, 50; Alimammey Dulla Mahomadoo, *Chief of Medina Bullom Shore*, 450 dollars; Bey Kroo, *King of Maburg*, 100 bars; Bey Gola, *King of Massunerah*, 50; Kuro Bah Yotto, *Chief of Beyette*, 50; Fenda Moodu, *Chief of Yaunie*, 80; Bey Fok, 200; Namma Lahi, 300; Brunah Cauerno, 100; Mahomadu Alikarlie, 100; Saulagay Byan, 100; Saulagay Yerni Cotto, 50; Saulagay Fa Foulah, 50; Ausumanu Dabo, 150; Ali Bundo, 250; Mahmado Saucong, 100; Brunah Luke, 100; Booboo Saucong, 50; Saulagay Malalay, 100; Neutigay Falimah Mohucadoo, 100; Amarah Saule, 50; Lamina Bengalie, 50; A. Dumma Lahay, 50. And it is agreed that the same shall be payable every year.

The Queen of England further agrees that no custom or duty whatever shall be taken on the boats or goods of the Timmanee people at Freetown, or in any other port or harbour of the colony of Sierra Leone; but they shall be placed on the same footing in every respect as the boats and goods of the colony. And still more fully to encourage innocent and useful trade among the Timmanees, she consents to pay to the Chief of the Timmanees, for himself and the remaining chiefs, 1*l.* on every 100*l.* in value of all the goods imported into the colony of Sierra Leone, which now pay 3*l.* for every 100*l.* to the use of the colony, or such a per centage on the said goods as would, on an average of the last 3 years, produce 1000*l.* a-year, which rate per cent. shall not (when ascertained by the Collector of Customs) hereafter be varied, deducting from this further payment the amount of the sums stipulated to be paid to each chief by the present Article.

XIV. And it is agreed that all these payments shall be made at Port Locco, in the first week in February in every year, in the following manner. An English officer shall inquire

in each year, whether the Chief of the Timmanees and his people have faithfully kept the present Agreement, and redressed all grievances of English people; and if he shall be satisfied that they have done so, he shall deliver the goods mentioned in Art. XIII of this Agreement to each of the chiefs or their agents, and he shall render an account of the money received on account of the Timmanees at Freetown, and pay the amount to the Chief of the Timmanees, or his agent, deducting therefrom the value of the articles paid; and the remaining amount, so paid to the Chiefs of the Timmanees, shall be distributed as follows:—one fourth to the Chief, or Alikarlie, for his own use; one fourth to Alimamy Dalla Mahomadu, for himself; and the other half among such chiefs as shall be selected in each year by the said Chief of the Timmanees and the English Resident, and, if there should be no Resident, by the English officer who pays the amount; but should the Chief of the Timmanees and Resident or officer differ in the selection, the points of difference are to be determined by the Governor of Sierra Leone.

XV. And if it should appear to the Queen of England more convenient that the people of England should pay 5*l.* in value of goods sold in the Timmanee country, instead of 1*l.* in value upon all goods now paying 3*l.* in Sierra Leone, in that case the said Chief agrees to take the said 5*l.* on the price of the goods sold in this country, in lieu of all other customs and dues on such goods, to be levied and paid in such manner as may be hereafter agreed.

XVI. The Conventions between his Excellency Henry Dundas Campbell, bearing date the 16th day of April, 1836, and the 11th of April, 1837, and the several Chiefs therein named; as well as the previous Treaty with Governor Findlay, dated the 23rd day of September, 1831, are declared void, in consideration of the present Agreement.

XVII. No wars shall be entered into between the Chiefs of the Timmanee people or their successors, or with any other Chiefs or State, without first making the Government at Sierra Leone acquainted with the matter in dispute.

XVIII. The practice of making human sacrifices on account of religious or political ceremonies, shall cease for ever in the Timmanee country.

XIX. This Agreement shall be forthwith ratified and confirmed by the Alikarlie or Chief of the Timmanees, and within 8 months, or at the earliest practicable moment, by the Queen of England.

Done, signed, and sealed at Port Logo, on this 13th day of February, 1841.

(L.S.) JOHN JEREMIE.

ALI MAMMY DALLA } his
MAHOMADU, } mark.

(L.S.) R. HORNEILL, M.C.

NAMINAH SAHANG, } his
mark.

(L.S.) WM. COLE, M.C.

BRIMAH KAYETTE, } his
mark.

(L.S.) W. FERGUSON, M.C.

BRIMAH LUKE, } his
mark.

I ratify and confirm the above Treaty. Port Logo, this 13th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1841.

(L.S.) KII.

[*Signature of Alikarlie Namina Moodo.*]

Scale for 100 Bars.

2 pieces blue baft, 20 bars ; 2 pieces white baft, 20 ; 2 pieces satin stripe, 24 ; tobacco, 25 ; rum, 5 gallons and jar, 11.

Scale for 50 Bars.

1 piece blue baft, 10 bars ; 1 piece white baft, 10 ; 1 piece satin stripe, 12 ; tobacco, 12 ; rum, 3 gallons, 6.

Scale for 80 Bars.

2 pieces blue baft, 20 bars ; 2 pieces white baft, 20 ; 1 piece satin stripe, 12 ; tobacco, 20 ; rum, 4 gallons and jar, 8.

(7.) CONVENTION *with King Fanatoro and Prince Grey of Cape Mount. Signed at Fanama, February 21, 1841.**

CONVENTION of Amity and Commerce between King Fanatoro and Prince Grey, of the country of Cape Mount, and Lieutenant H. F. Seagram, Commander of Her Britannic Majesty's ship "Termagant," on the part of England.

It is agreed and determined.

1st. THAT from this date, the foreign Slave Trade is totally abolished; and that the King and Prince engage to punish any man, being subject to their authority, who shall purchase or sell, or aid and assist in the purchase or selling of any slave for the purpose of embarkation, or for removal out of their territory.

2nd. That all English vessels shall enjoy a free and unrestricted commerce with the natives of this country.

3rd. That all Englishmen, who may land for the purpose of trade, shall be protected.

4th. That the King and Prince engage to allow a British factory to be established.

5th. That any misunderstanding arising between a native or natives and any person or persons under the protection of England, the offending parties shall be delivered over to the country to which they may belong, to be punished according to law.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seal at the town of Fanama, this 21st day of February, 1841.

H. F. SEAGRAM,
Lieutenant and Commander.

KING FANATORO, ^{his}
X
mark.

GEORGE D. NOBBS,
Clerk in Charge.

PRINCE GREY, ^{his}
X
mark.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE. *March 13, 1841.*

AND it is further hereby agreed between King Fanatoro and Prince Grey, of the country of Cape Mount, Cape Mount River and its dependencies, and William Tucker, Esq., Captain

* Confirmed by Treaty of 2nd January, 1846.

of Her Britannic Majesty's sloop "Wolverine," and Senior Officer in command of Her Britannic Majesty's ships and vessels employed and to be employed on the Western Coast of Africa:

That no slaves belonging to natives not then subjects nor tributary to them or to foreigners, (white men) shall be permitted on any account whatever to enter and to pass through the territory of Cape Mount, Cape Mount River and its dependencies, either to the eastward or westward, for exportation.

And that this Additional Article shall, to all intents and purposes, have the same force and effect as if it had been inserted word for word in the Convention of Amity and Commerce entered into between King Fanatoro and Prince Grey, and Lieutenant Seagram, commanding Her Britannic Majesty's brigantine "Termagant," on the 21st day of February, 1841.

In witness whereof the respective parties have signed the present Additional Article, and thereto affixed their seals.

Done at Fanama Town, this 13th day of March, 1841.

(L.S.)

WILLIAM TUCKER,

Captain, H.B.M.S. "Wolverine," and Senior Officer in command.

(L.S.)

WILLM. HY. BATEMAN,

Acting Purser, H.B.M.S. "Wolverine."

(L.S.)

THEO. CAUST,

Resident Merchant, of the House of Redman, Caust, and Co., of London.

(L.S.)

A. R. DUNLAP,

Mate, H.B.M.S. "Wolverine."

(L.S.)

KING FANATORO, his
X
mark.

(L.S.)

PRINCE GREY, his
X
mark.

(L.S.)

JOHN FREEMAN, his
X
mark.

(L.S.)

BOB KENYON, his
X
mark.

(8.) **TREATY** with the *King of Cartahar*. *Signed at Cartahar, April 23, 1841.*

TREATY between Henry Vere Huntly, Lieutenant-Governor of the British Settlements on the Gambia, and Commander in the Royal Navy, on the part of Her Majesty Victoria the First, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and the King of Cartagar.

Art. I. No white persons shall be made Slaves in the latter country in any case; and if any white persons are now Slaves in that country, or shall hereafter be brought into it as Slaves, they shall instantly be delivered into the care of the Lieutenant-Governor of Her Majesty's settlements on the Gambia.

II. No person of whatever rank or whatever rank, shall be taken out of the Contract territory as Prisoner and no person in the Contract territory shall be taken out of the Contract territory as Prisoner, or carrying on business, or any person, for the purpose of their being taken out of the Contract territory, as Prisoner and the King of Contract territory, shall not be taken out of the Contract territory.

[illegible]

I have been thinking of you a great deal lately and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I will try to write to you more often. I have been thinking of you a great deal lately and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I will try to write to you more often.

1. Subject: Mr. J. H. Smith, 123 Main St., New York City.

selling any article, nor shall any one be forced to buy or sell anything. And the King of Cartabar agrees to allow all English merchants to enter his territory free of all duty or demand of any kind, so long as the English Government permits the same course with respect to the produce of the Cartabar country, when carried to any of the British settlements on the Gambia.

VI. The paths shall be kept open through the country of Cartabar to other countries, so that English traders may carry goods of all kinds through the Cartabar country to sell them elsewhere; and the traders of other countries may bring their goods through the Cartabar country, to trade with the English people. And the King of Cartabar will not make war upon any other country, unless with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor of the British settlements on the Gambia.

VII. English people may buy, sell, or hire lands or houses in the Cartabar country, and their houses shall not be entered without their consent; nor shall their goods be seized nor their persons touched; and the King of Cartabar shall punish all who wrongfully treat the English people in his territory.

VIII. English people must not break the laws of the Cartabar country, and when they do, the King shall send a true account of the matter to the nearest place where there is an English force; and the Commandant of such force shall send for the accused English person, in order that he may be tried and disposed of according to the laws of his own country.

IX. If the Cartabar people should take away the property of an English person, or should not pay their just debts to such English person, the King of Cartabar will do all he can to make the Cartabar people return the property and pay the debt; and the English Lieutenant-Governor engages, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, to act in a reciprocal manner.

X. The Queen of England may appoint an Agent to visit or to reside in the Cartabar country, and this Agent is to watch over the fulfilment of this Treaty; he shall always receive honour and protection in the Cartabar country, and the King will pay attention to what he says. The person and property of this Agent shall be sacred.

II The King of Cartabar shall, within 48 hours of the date of this Treaty, make a law for carrying the whole of it into effect, and shall proclaim that law; and the King of Cartabar shall put that law into force from that time for ever.

III The Queen of England, out of friendship for the King of Cartabar and because the King of Cartabar has made this Treaty gives him the following articles: One pound No 2 sugar, 10 gallons of rum, 5 pounds of tobacco, 2½ barrels of powder, 3 fowling-pieces, 3 pieces of iron, 6 iron bars, 2 pieces of white cloth, 2 yards of scarlet, 200 fims, 1 ounce of gold, 1 ounce of silver.

And the King of Cartabar shall receive all the above articles.

And so we the undersigned, on behalf of the British Government, and the Queen of England, and the King of Cartabar, have made this Treaty, and have signed it at Cartabar, this 20th day of April 1841. And this Treaty shall remain in force.

W. H. H. H.

W. H. H. H.

W. H. H. H.

W. H. H. H.

W. H. H. H.

W. H. H. H.

Witness my hand and seal, this 20th day of April 1841, in the 11th year of the Queen of England.

And I, the King of Cartabar, have signed this Treaty, and have put it into force, as above.

sell any slave to be transported from his territory, or to aid, or abet, or assist, in any such sale, under penalty of severe punishment.

II. King Bell further agrees, that should any slave-vessels arrive in the river, he will send and inform any of Her Britannic Majesty's cruizers thereof that may be in the neighbourhood.

III. And in consideration of this concession on the part of King Bell, and in full satisfaction for the same, and for the loss of revenue thereby incurred by King Bell, Lieutenant W. S. Blount, on the part of the Queen of England, does engage, that there shall be paid to King Bell, according to the Treasury letter dated 20th November, 1840, and a Declaration made by Kings Bell and Acqua, on 10th of June, 1840,* before Lieutenant R. Levinge, of Her Britannic Majesty's brigantine "Buzzard," and Mr. Lilley, resident at Cameroons, yearly, for 5 years, the following articles:—60 muskets, 100 pieces of cloth, 2 barrels of powder, 2 puncheons of rum, 1 scarlet coat with epaulettes, 1 sword; upon a certificate being received that the said laws and proclamations have been enforced, which shall be signed by King Bell.

Done at the King's House, Bell's Town, Cameroons River, this 7th day of May, 1841.

W. S. BLOUNT,
Lieutenant and Commander.

KING BELL, ^{his}
 mark.

British Declaration. April 25, 1842.

I, LIEUTENANT EDWARD C. EARLE, commanding Her Britannic Majesty's brig "Rapid," on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, hereby make known to King Bell (with reference to the Treaty for the suppression of the Slave Trade, this day ratified), that should it appear at any time hereafter, from the want of the annual certificate (which King Bell declares he will produce), of no Slave Trade having existed in his territories, or from any other circumstances, that Slave Trade has existed, the presents will in such case be discontinued, and King Bell will incur the severe displeasure of Great Britain, by whom the Slave Trade will be put down by force.

* See Page 6.

Given on board Her Britannic Majesty's brig "Rapid," in the River Cameroons, April 25, 1842.

EDWARD C. EARLE,
Lieutenant and Commander.

(10.) TREATY *with King Acqua. Signed at Acqua Town, Cameroons River, May 7, 1841.*

WILLIAM SIMPSON BLOUNT, Esquire, Lieutenant commanding Her Britannic Majesty's steam-vessel "Pluto," on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and King Acqua, of Acqua Town, Cameroons,

Have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions :

ART. I. It is agreed, and the two Contracting Parties hereby covenant and agree, that, from the date of this Treaty, there shall be an entire cessation and extinction throughout the territory of King Acqua, and wherever his influence can extend, of the sale or transfer of Slaves, or other persons whatever, to be removed from off the territory of King Acqua into any country, island, or dominion of any other Prince or Potentate whatever; and that King Acqua will make a proclamation and a law prohibiting all his subjects, or persons depending on him, to sell any slave to be transported from his territory, or to aid, or abet, or assist, in any such sale, under penalty of severe punishment.

II. King Acqua further agrees, that should any slave-vessels arrive in the river, he will send and inform any of Her Britannic Majesty's cruizers thereof that may be in the neighbourhood.


III. And in consideration of this concession on the part of King Acqua, and in full satisfaction for the same, and for the loss of revenue thereby incurred by King Acqua, Lieutenant W. S. Blount, on the part of the Queen of England, does engage, that there shall be paid to King Acqua, (according to the Treasury letter dated 20th of November, 1840, and Declaration made by Kings Acqua and Bell, on the 10th of June, 1840,* before Lieutenant R. Levinge, of Her Britannic Majesty's brigantine "Buzzard," and Mr. Lilley, resident at Cameroons,) yearly, for 5 years, the following articles:—60 muskets, 100 pieces of cloth, 2 barrels of powder, 2 puncheons of rum,

* See Page 6.

1 scarlet coat with epaulettes, 1 sword ;—upon a certificate being received that the said laws and proclamations had been enforced, which shall be signed by King Acqua.

Done at the King's House, Acqua Town, Cameroons River, this 7th day of May, 1841.

WILLIAM S. BLOUNT,
Lieutenant and Commander.

KING ACQUA, ^{his}
 _{mark.}

British Declaration. April 25, 1842.

I, LIEUTENANT EDWARD C. EARLE, commanding Her Britannic Majesty's brig "Rapid," on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, hereby make known to King Acqua (with reference to the Treaty for the suppression of the Slave Trade, this day ratified), that should it appear at any time hereafter, from the want of the annual certificate (which King Acqua declares he will produce), of no Slave Trade having existed in his territories, or from any other circumstances, that Slave Trade has existed, the presents will in such case be discontinued, and King Acqua will incur the severe displeasure of Great Britain, by whom the Slave Trade will be put down by force.

Given on board Her Britannic Majesty's brig "Rapid," in the River Cameroons, April 25, 1842.

EDWARD C. EARLE, *Lieutenant and Commander.*

(11.) TREATY *with Obi Osai, Chief of Aboh, (Eboe or Ibu.)*
Signed off Aboh, August 28, 1841.

THERE shall be peace and friendship between the people of Great Britain and the people of Aboh; and the Slave Trade shall be put down for ever in the Aboh country; and the people of Great Britain and the people of Aboh shall trade together innocently, justly, kindly, and usefully; and Captain Henry Dundas Trotter, Commander William Allen, Commander Bird Allen, and William Cook, Esquire, Commissioners on the part of the Queen of Great Britain, and Obi Osai on his own part, and that of his people, as the Chief of the Aboh country, do make the following Agreement for these purposes:

ART. I. The Slave Trade shall be utterly abolished in the Aboh country, and from the signing of this Agreement no persons whatever shall be removed out of the country for the purpose of being treated or dealt with as slaves; nor shall any persons whatever be allowed to be brought through the country, or any part thereof, for the purpose of being treated or dealt with as slaves, by way of exportation or otherwise, nor shall any persons whatever be imported into the country for the purpose of being dealt with as slaves; and no subject of the Aboh country shall be in any way concerned in the exporting or importing slaves, or carrying on the Slave Trade, either within or without the limits of the country. The Chief promises to inflict reasonable punishment on all his subjects who may break this law.

II. The officers of the Queen of Great Britain may seize every vessel or boat of Aboh, found anywhere carrying on the Trade in Slaves, and may also seize every vessel or boat of other nations with whom a similar Agreement has been made, found carrying on the Trade in Slaves in the waters belonging to the Chief of Aboh. Upon such seizure and after regular condemnation, according to the provisions of this Agreement, the slaves shall be made free, and the vessels or boats shall be destroyed.

III. That in all cases of the seizure of vessels and boats with the slaves on board, under the provisions of this Agreement, the said Commissioners, or those of them who may be present, and in their absence the Commissioned or Commanding Officer on board the British vessel making the seizure, or any Agent authorized for that purpose, shall, in presence of the Chief, or headman appointed by him, make due examination and inquiry into the case, and shall condemn the said vessel or boat with the slaves on board, if satisfied that the provisions of this Agreement have been thus contravened, or otherwise acquit and restore the same.

IV. That from and after the signing of this Agreement, no persons whatever, coming into the country, shall be reduced into Slavery, or treated or used as slaves. All white persons whatever, and all British subjects, of whatever colour, at present detained in Slavery, shall be immediately set free.

V. British people may freely come into the Aboh country, and may stay in it or pass through it; and they shall be treated as friends while in it, and they may leave the country with their property when they please.

VI. Christians of whatever nation or country, peaceably conducting themselves in the dominions of the Chief of Aboh, shall be left in the free enjoyment and exercise of the Christian religion, and shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the same to all persons whatever, willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subject of Aboh who may embrace the Christian faith, be, on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever.

VII. British people may always trade freely with the people of Aboh, in every article which they may wish to buy or sell; and neither the British people, nor the people of Aboh, shall ever be forced to buy or sell any article, nor shall they be prevented from buying or selling any article with whomsoever they please, and they shall not be compelled to employ an agent; and the customs and dues taken by the Chief of Aboh on British goods sold in the Aboh country shall in no case be more altogether than one twentieth part of the goods so imported, or their ascertained value; and there shall be no duty, toll, or custom, levied on goods exported.

VIII. The paths shall be kept open through the Aboh country to other countries, so that British traders may carry goods of all kinds through the Aboh country to sell them elsewhere; and the traders of other countries may bring their goods through the Aboh country to trade with the British people.

IX. British people may buy and sell or hire lands and houses in the Aboh country; and their houses shall not be entered without their consent, nor shall their goods be seized, nor their persons touched; and if British people are wronged or ill-treated by the people of Aboh, the Chief of Aboh shall punish those doing such wrong.

X. But the British people must not break the laws of the Aboh country; and when they are accused of breaking the laws, the Chief may detain the person charged with committing any grievous crime in safe custody, taking care that he be treated

with humanity, and shall send a true account of the matter to the nearest place where there is a British force, and the commander of such British force shall send the same to the person who shall be tried according to British law and shall be punished, if found guilty, and a report of such proceedings shall be forwarded to the Chief for his satisfaction.

XI. If the Aboh people should take away the property of a British person, or should kill any person, or should do any injury to any person, the Chief of Aboh shall on all occasions cause the people to restore the property and pay the debt, and if a British person shall take away the property of the Aboh people, he shall not pay his just debts in the Aboh country, he shall be subject to the laws of the country in the future, and it shall be provided always that no injury be done to the person. The Chief of Aboh shall make known the law to the Commander of the British force nearest to the Aboh country, or to the Resident Agent, if there is one; and the British Commander or Agent, whichever it may be, shall on all occasions cause the British person to restore the property and pay the debt.

XII. The Queen of Great Britain may appoint a person to visit Aboh, or to reside there, in order to watch over the interests of the British people and to see that this Agreement is fulfilled: and such Agent shall receive every honour and protection in the Aboh country, and the Aboh people shall pay attention to what the Agent says, and the person and property of the Agent shall be sacred.

XIII. It is understood that all British vessels or boats are at liberty to navigate the River Niger and its tributaries and tributaries, without the payment of any duties, tolls, or charges, whatsoever. The Chief of Aboh promises to use his utmost endeavours to facilitate the conveyance of merchandise and despatches to or from British people.

XIV. The power of sanctioning or modifying this Treaty is expressly reserved to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain.

XV. Any infringement of this Treaty will subject the Chief of Aboh to the severe displeasure of the Queen of Great Britain and the loss of the duties herein stipulated for.

XVI. The Chief of Aboh shall, within 42 days of the date of this Agreement, make a law for carrying the whole of it into

effect, and shall proclaim that law; and the Chief of Aboh shall put that law in force, from that time for ever.

XVII. The Queen of Great Britain, out of friendship for the Chief of Aboh, and because the Chief of Aboh has made this Agreement, gives him the following Articles:—1 ornamental velvet cap; 1 double-barrelled gun, German silver mounted, flint-lock; 1 pair of pistols, German silver mounted, flint-lock; 1 gilt mounted sabre; 6 yards of cotton velvet; 1 piece of maddapolan; 2 pieces of printed Manchester goods; $\frac{1}{2}$ piece of caricature handkerchiefs; 5 yards of superfine scarlet cloth; 5 yards of superfine blue cloth; 36 bead necklaces, of sorts; 100 flints; 1 case, containing razors, knife, and scissors; 32 small looking-glasses; 1 large lustring umbrella; 1 telescope; 1 serjeant-major's dress, complete; 4 red caps; 4 red jackets, baize; 4 shirts; 4 black jacks; $1\frac{1}{2}$ piece of Romal handkerchiefs; 1 pewter basin; 4 brass bracelets (bangles); 1 brass snuff-box; 2 dozen gilt buttons; 6 large pewter spoons; 6 small pewter spoons; 2 brass lamps; 1 padlock; 6 pocket knives; 1 saw; 2 pieces of Pondicherry; 1 piece of Naganapots; 2 pieces of brawls; 1 piece of Madras handkerchiefs; 1 piece of brown shirting; 2 pieces of Bejutepauts; 1 piece of cotton bandanas; 1 piece of Niccannee; 1 piece of Chillo; 6 tin horns; 1 Arabic Bible; 1 oil press. And the Chief of Aboh hereby acknowledges he has received those articles.

And so we, Captain Henry Dundas Trotter, Commander William Allen, Commander Bird Allen, William Cook, Esquire, and Obi Osai, Chief of Aboh, have made this Agreement, and have signed it on board Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Albert," off Aboh, this 28th day of August, 1841. And this Agreement shall stand for ever.

H. D. TROTTER,

First Commissioner.

WILLIAM ALLEN,

Second Commissioner.

BIRD ALLEN,

Third Commissioner.

W. COOK,

Fourth Commissioner.

OBI OSAL, ^{his}
 _{mark.}

Chief of the Aboh Country.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

THE Chief of Aboh declares that no human beings are sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies or customs, in the Aboh country, and hereby stipulates that he will prevent the introduction of such barbarous and inhuman customs and ceremonies into his country.

And so we, Captain Henry Dundas Trotter, Commander William Allen, Commander Bird Allen, William Cook, Esquire, and Obi Osai, Chief of Aboh, have made this Agreement, and have signed it on board Her Majesty's steam-vessel "*Albert*," off Aboh, this 28th day of August, 1841. And this Agreement shall stand for ever.

[Signed as above.]

(12.) TREATY *with Ochijeh, Attah of Egarra. Signed at Iddah, September 6, 1841.*

THERE shall be peace and friendship between the people of Great Britain and the people of Egarra; and the Slave Trade shall be put down for ever in the Egarra country; and the people of Great Britain, and the people of Egarra, shall trade together innocently, justly, kindly, and usefully; and Captain Henry Dundas Trotter, Commander William Allen, Commander Bird Allen, and William Cook, Esquire, Commissioners on the part of the Queen of Great Britain, and Ochijeh, the Attah of Egarra, on his own part and that of his people, do make the following Agreement for these purposes:

ART. I. The Slave Trade shall be utterly abolished in the Egarra country, and from the signing of this Agreement, no persons whatever shall be removed out of the country for the purpose of being treated or dealt with as slaves; nor shall any persons whatever be allowed to be brought through the country, or any part thereof, for the purpose of being treated or dealt with as slaves, by way of exportation or otherwise; nor shall any persons whatever be imported into the country for the purpose of being dealt with as slaves; and no subject of the Egarra country shall be in any way concerned in the exporting or importing slaves, or carrying on the Slave Trade, either

within or without the limits of the country. The Chief promises to inflict reasonable punishment on all his subjects who may break this law.

II. The officers of the Queen of Great Britain may seize every vessel or boat of Egarra found anywhere carrying on the Trade in Slaves, and may also seize every vessel or boat of other nations with whom a similar Agreement has been made, found carrying on the Trade in Slaves in the waters belonging to the Chief of Egarra; upon which seizure, and after regular condemnation, according to the provisions of this Agreement, the slaves shall be made free, and the vessels or boats shall be destroyed.

III. That in all cases of the seizure of vessels and boats, with slaves on board, under the provisions of this Agreement, the said Commissioners, or those of them who may be present, and in their absence, the Commissioned or Commanding Officer on board the British vessel making the seizure, or any Agent authorized for that purpose, shall in presence of the Chief, or headman appointed by him, make due examination and inquiry into the case, and shall condemn the said vessel or boat with the slaves on board, if satisfied that the provisions of this Agreement have been contravened, or otherwise acquit and restore the same.

IV. That from and after the signing of this Agreement, no persons whatever, coming into the country, shall be reduced into Slavery, or treated or used as slaves. All white persons whatever, and all British subjects, of whatever colour, at present detained in Slavery, shall be immediately set free.

V. British people may freely come into the Egarra country, and may stay in it, or may pass through it; and they shall be treated as friends while in it, and they may leave the country with their property when they please.

VI. Christians, of whatever nation or country, peaceably conducting themselves in the dominions of the Chief of Egarra, shall be left in the free enjoyment and exercise of the Christian religion, and shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the same to all persons whatever willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subject of Egarra, who may embrace the Christian faith, be, on that account, or on

account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever.

VII. British people may always trade freely with the people of Egarra, in every article which they may wish to buy or sell; and neither the British people, nor the people of Egarra, shall ever be forced to buy or sell any article, nor shall they be prevented from buying or selling any article with whomsoever they please, and they shall not be compelled to employ an Agent; and the customs and dues taken by the Chief of Egarra on British goods sold in the Egarra country, shall in no case be more altogether than one-twentieth part of the goods so imported, or their ascertained value; and there shall be no duty, toll, or custom levied on goods exported.

VIII. The paths shall be kept open through the Egarra country to other countries, so that British traders may carry goods of all kinds, through the Egarra country, to sell them elsewhere; and the traders of other countries may bring their goods through the Egarra country, to trade with the British people.

IX. British people may buy and sell, or hire lands and houses in the Egarra country; and their houses shall not be entered without their consent, nor shall their goods be seized, nor their persons touched; and if British people are wronged or ill-treated by the people of Egarra, the Chief of Egarra shall punish those doing such wrong.

X. But British people must not break the laws of the Egarra country; and when they are accused of breaking the laws, the Chief may detain the person charged with committing any grievous crime in safe custody, taking care that he be treated with humanity, and shall send a true account of the matter to the nearest place where there is a British force or authorized Agent; and the Commander of such British force, or authorized Agent, shall send for the British person, who shall be tried according to British law, and shall be punished, if found guilty, and a report of such punishment shall be forwarded to the Chief, for his satisfaction.

XI. If the Egarra people should take away the property of a British person, or should not pay their just debts to a British

person, the Chief of Egarra shall do all he can to make the Egarra people restore the property and pay the debt; and if a British person should take away the property of the Egarra people, or shall not pay his just debts to the Egarra people, he shall be subject to the laws of the country for the recovery of the same; provided always that no injury be done to his person. The Chief of Egarra shall make known the fact to the Commander of the British force nearest to the Egarra country, or to the resident Agent, if there is one; and the British Commander or Agent, whichever it may be, shall do all he can to make the British person restore the property and pay the debt.

XII. The Queen of Great Britain may appoint an Agent to visit Egarra, or to reside there, in order to watch over the interests of the British people, and to see that this Agreement is fulfilled; and such Agent shall always receive honour and protection in the Egarra country; and the Egarra Chief shall pay attention to what the Agent says; and the person and property of the Agent shall be sacred.

XIII. It is understood that all British vessels or boats are at liberty to navigate the River Niger, and its branches and tributaries, without the payment of any duties, tolls, or customs whatsoever. The Chief of Egarra promises to use his utmost endeavours to facilitate the conveyance of messengers and despatches to or from British people.

XIV. The power of sanctioning or modifying this Treaty is expressly reserved to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain.

XV. Any infringement of this Treaty will subject the Chief of Egarra to the severe displeasure of the Queen of Great Britain, and the loss of the duties herein stipulated for.

XVI. The Chief of Egarra shall, within 48 hours of the date of this Agreement, make a law for carrying the whole of it into effect, and shall proclaim that law, and the Chief of Egarra shall put that law in force from that time for ever.

XVII. The Queen of Great Britain, out of friendship for the Chief of Egarra, and because the Chief of Egarra has made this Agreement, gives him the following presents: 1 double-barrelled gun; 1 pair of ornamental pistols; 1 gilt sabre; 1

case, containing scissors, knife, and razors; 12 hatchets; 2 hand-saws; 12 hoes; 1 silk velvet robe; 1 printed muslin robe; 1 velvet cap; 1 pair of silk trowsers; 1 silk waistcoat; 10 yards of crimson silk; 10 yards of merino; 5 yards of scarlet cloth; 5 yards of blue cloth; 2 pieces of printed cotton; 4 strings of beads; 2 cut garnet necklaces; 2 pair of bracelets; 2 bangles; 1 piece of shirting; 1 piece of maddapolan; 1 piece of baft; 1 pair of boots; 1 pair of slippers; 1 large looking-glass; 12 small looking-glasses; 1 elephant gun; 1 drum; 1 tambourine; 1 large silk umbrella; 1 piece of Turkey red twill; 2 pieces of handkerchiefs; 1 telescope; 12 padlocks; 2 lamps; 12 snuff-boxes; 12 coronation medals; 12 nuptial medals; 1 piece of muslin, gold and mull; 5 ounces of real coral; 1 quire writing paper; 12 pair of spectacles; 2 pair of ear-rings; 1 oil press. And the Chief of Egarra hereby acknowledges he has received those articles.

And so we, Captain Henry Dundas Trotter, Commander William Allen, Commander Bird Allen, and William Cook, Esquire, on behalf of the Queen of Great Britain, and Ochijeh, the Attah of Egarra, have made this Agreement, and have signed it in triplicate, at Iddah, in the presence of Almighty God, this 6th day of September, in the year of Our Lord Jesus Christ 1841.

And this Agreement shall stand for ever.

H. D. TROTTER,

First Commissioner.

WILLIAM ALLEN,

Second Commissioner.

BIRD ALLEN,

Third Commissioner.

W. Cook,

Fourth Commissioner.

Signed in the presence and with the authority of Ochijeh, Attah of Egarra, by the Judge of Iddah, it being contrary to custom for the Attah to sign any document.

LABO,

his
X
mark.

Chief Judge of Iddah

(13.) *TREATY with the King and Chiefs of the Papels. Signed at Bissao, April 1, 1842.*

TREATY entered into by and between Lieutenant Charles Horace Lapidge of the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's brig "Pantaloon," on behalf of Thomas Lewis Ingram, Esq., Acting Governor of the Settlement of Bathurst and its dependencies in the River Gambia, for Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, her heirs, and successors, and the King of the Papel country, his Chiefs and Headmen, for themselves, their heirs and successors.

ART. I. It is agreed on by the King of the Papel country, his chiefs and headmen, for themselves, their heirs and successors, that no British vessel shall be in any manner or any way molested by any of the natives of the Papel country aforesaid.

II. It is further agreed on the part of the King of the Papel country aforesaid, his chiefs and headmen, for themselves, their heirs and successors, that in the event of any vessel being wrecked on or near the coasts of the Papel country, the master, seamen, passengers, and other persons happening to be on board the said vessel at the time she may become a wreck, shall be kindly and humanely treated, and be supplied with provisions and other necessaries; and that every assistance shall be rendered by the King of the said country and the natives thereof, to the said persons to reach the nearest European settlement.

III. It is further agreed on the part of the King of the Papel country aforesaid, his chiefs and headmen, for themselves, their heirs and successors, that every assistance shall be rendered by the King of the said country and the natives thereof, to all vessels that shall or may be stranded on or near the coasts of the Papel country aforesaid; and in the event of any vessel being wrecked on or near the coasts of the Papel country, every assistance shall be rendered by the King of the said country and the natives thereof, to save the cargo of the said vessel, and to deliver the cargo so saved, or such part thereof as may be saved, to the nearest European settlement,

to be retained by the Governor thereof until claimed by the rightful owner or owners.

IV. It is further agreed on the part of the King of the Papel country aforesaid, his chiefs and headmen, for themselves, their heirs and successors, that on no account whatever shall any ransom be claimed for the liberation of any persons who may be shipwrecked from any vessel lost on or near the coasts of the Papel country aforesaid, nor will they suffer any of the natives of the said Papel country to claim or demand any sum or sums of money as ransom for the liberation of the persons above described.

V. It is further agreed on the part of the King of the Papel country aforesaid, his chiefs and headmen, for themselves, their heirs and successors, that every protection in his and their power shall be afforded to all British traders while in any part of the Papel country, and that no customs whatever shall be demanded by the King of the said country or any of the natives thereof, from British vessels trading to the Papel country aforesaid.

VI. It is further agreed on the part of the King of the Papel country aforesaid, his chiefs and headmen, for themselves, their heirs and successors, that every exertion shall be used by himself, his chiefs, headmen, and the natives of the Papel country aforesaid, to influence the Bejouga and other tribes, to bring all persons who may have been shipwrecked from any vessels, together with their property, to the nearest European settlement; and further to use every exertion with the said natives to prevent any vessels stranded on any of the coasts of the said country or countries being plundered; and also to prevent any sum or sums of money being claimed by the natives aforesaid as ransom for the liberation of any person or persons wrecked from any vessel on or near their coasts.

VII. It is further agreed on the part of the King of the Papel country aforesaid, his chiefs and headmen, for themselves, their heirs and successors, that there shall be furnished by the King of the Papel country aforesaid, and sent to the Acting Governor of the settlement of Bathurst aforesaid, as hostages, two of the children of the said King, and two of the

children of each of the two principal chiefs of the Papel country aforesaid, who shall be considered as pledges on the part of the King, chiefs, and headmen of the Papel country aforesaid, for the due and faithful performance of his and their part of this present Treaty.

VIII. It is further agreed on the part of Lieutenant Charles Horace Lapidge, of the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's brig "Pantaloön," on behalf of Thomas Lewis Ingram, Esquire, Acting Governor of the Settlement of Bathurst and its dependencies in the River Gambia, for Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, her heirs and successors, that if any expenses be incurred by the King of the Papel country, or any of the natives of the said country, in sending back any person or persons to a European settlement, who may have been wrecked from any vessel as aforesaid, all reasonable disbursements shall be repaid; also that, if any expenses be incurred in saving or conveying a cargo saved from a vessel so wrecked as aforesaid to any European settlements, such reasonable expenses shall be paid to the King or natives of the country aforesaid.

IX. It is further agreed on the part of Lieutenant Charles Horace Lapidge, of the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's brig "Pantaloön," on behalf of Thomas Lewis Ingram, Esquire, Acting Governor of the settlement of Bathurst and its dependencies in the River Gambia aforesaid, for Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, her heirs and successors, that the King of the Papel country aforesaid, and the natives thereof, or the natives of the Bajouga and other tribes, as the case may be, shall be entitled to receive one-fourth of all goods saved by either of them from all vessels that may be wrecked on or near either or any of their coasts; but it shall be deemed necessary that the whole of the goods so saved shall be conveyed with all possible dispatch to Bissao, or the nearest European settlement, to be sold by auction or be divided, as may be directed by the owner or owners, or, in his or their absence, by his or their agent or agents, or by the Governor of the settlement aforesaid to which the said goods so saved shall be conveyed.

X. It is further agreed on the part of Lieutenant Charles

Horace Lapidge, of the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's brig "Pantaloön," on behalf of Thomas Lewis Ingram, Esquire, Acting Governor of the Settlement of Bathurst and its dependencies in the River Gambia aforesaid, for Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, her heirs and successors, that the hostages sent by the King of the Papel country as pledges for the due performance of his part of this present Treaty, shall be maintained and educated by and at the expense of the Government of the British Settlements in the River Gambia, and shall be exchanged for others, if the said Acting Governor, or his successor in office, shall deem others more likely to cause the strict adherence of the said King, chiefs, and headmen of the Papel country aforesaid, to the foregoing conditions of this present Treaty.

It is lastly agreed on the part of Lieutenant Charles Horace Lapidge, of the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's brig "Pantaloön," on behalf of Thomas Lewis Ingram, Esquire, Acting Governor of the Settlement of Bathurst and its dependencies in the River Gambia aforesaid, for Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, her heirs and successors, that on condition of the King of the Papel country aforesaid performing in every respect the conditions aforesaid contained in this present Treaty, and complying with them in every respect, the 23 prisoners captured on the 16th day of February last by Her Majesty's brig "Pantaloön," shall be restored to freedom.

(Inserted after a Conference with the King at Bissao.)

XI. Article VII is annulled; and it is agreed, in consideration of the Treaty being signed, that the 2 Papels on board shall be released, and that his Excellency the Governor of the settlement of Bathurst will restore as many of the 21 Papels as he may deem prudent, and if any are retained it will be for 2 years, and then to be exchanged for others.

Dated at the Fort of Bissao this 1st day of April, 1842.

Signed by D'BANDIM, his
mark.

King of the Papels.

In the presence of :

JOGORAFE,	their	THISTA. PREVRE.	
DONO D'MUDORO,	X	J. POZOLE.	
MANSALMA,	X	JOHN CHAPMAN,	
ORAPAL,	X	<i>Clerk in charge of H.M. brig</i>	
JUIR DE PORO FRANCO)	X	<i>"Pantaloön."</i>	
VAS,	X	<i>Como Testa.</i> J. H. PINTA.	
FRANCISCO ALVES,	X	MOMBAS,	his
ANTONIO D'ANDRADE,	X		mark.
	marks.	<i>Son of the King of Bandine.</i>	
TESTA : ANTONIO LEANDES		C. H. LAPIDGE.	
DA SN. MONTN,		J. HUGHES.	
<i>Como Asistente.</i>		TANATEE, or TENENTER,	his
H. SAVARES DA NISGA SANTA			mark.
<i>Gobernador de Bissao.</i>		<i>Chief of Bandin, or Bandine.</i>	
CHARLES HORACE LAPIDGE,		C. H. LAPIDGE.	
<i>Lieutenant and Commander</i>		WALTER LAWRENCE.	
<i>of H.M. brig "Pantaloön."</i>		A. S. ARKWRIGHT.	

These signatures of the King's sons, and officers of Her Majesty's brig "Pantaloön," were signed on board, this 1st day of April, 1842.

MANOEL DE SILVA, *Interpreter.*

(14.) TREATY *with the Chief of Nyanibantang. Signed at MacCarthy's Island, December 31, 1842.*

AGREEMENT entered into by Acting-Governor Ingram, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, and Sandebar, Chief of Nyanibantang.

OBJECT.

THERE shall be peace and friendship between the people of England and the people of Nyanibantang, and the Slave Trade shall be put down for ever in Nyanibantang, and the people of England and the people of Nyanibantang shall trade together innocently, justly, kindly, and usefully ; and the said Acting-Governor, for the Queen of England, and the said Sandebar, for himself and the people of Nyanibantang, do make the following Agreement for these purposes :

AFRICA. (Ch

every free of duty, a
vice of his country
his shall be kept o
countries, so that
through the Cha
traders of othe
Chacoonda coun

people may buy
anda country;
consent, nor
hed; and if
people of Ch
se who wi

ple mus
then the
true
an
hal
to

goods of all kinds through the Nyanibantang country to sell them elsewhere; and the traders of other countries may bring their goods through the Nyanibantang country to trade with the English people.

VII. English people may buy and sell, or hire lands and houses, in the Nyanibantang country; and their houses shall not be entered without their consent, nor shall their goods be seized, nor their persons touched; and if English people are wronged or ill-treated by the people of Nyanibantang, the Chief of Nyanibantang shall punish those who wrong or ill-treat the English people.

VIII. But English people must not break the laws of the Nyanibantang country; and when they are accused of breaking the laws, the Chief shall send a true account of the matter to the nearest place where there is an English force, and the commander of such English force shall send for the English person, who shall be tried according to English law, and shall be punished if found guilty.

IX. If the Nyanibantang people should take away the property of an English person, the chief of Nyanibantang shall do all he can to make the Nyanibantang people restore the property and pay the debt; and if English persons should take away the property of the Nyanibantang people, or should not pay their just debts to the Nyanibantang people, the Chief shall make known the fact to the Commander of the English force nearest to the Nyanibantang country, or to the resident Agent if there is one; and the English Commander or the Agent, whichever it may be, shall do all he can to make the English persons restore the property and pay the debt.

X. The Queen of England may appoint an Agent to visit Nyanibantang, or to reside there in order to watch over the interests of the English people, and to see that this Agreement is fulfilled; and such Agent shall always receive honour and protection in the Nyanibantang country; and the Nyanibantang Chief shall pay attention to what the Agent says, and the person and property of the Agent shall be sacred.

XI. The Chief of Nyanibantang shall, within 48 hours of the date of this Agreement, make a law for carrying the whole of it into effect, and shall proclaim that law, and the Chief of Nyanibantang shall put that law in force from that time for ever.

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the Department of the Interior, at Washington, D. C., this 1st day of January, 1900.

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the Department of the Interior, at Washington, D. C., this 1st day of January, 1900.

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the Department of the Interior, at Washington, D. C., this 1st day of January, 1900.

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the Department of the Interior, at Washington, D. C., this 1st day of January, 1900.

I, the undersigned,

do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the Department of the Interior, at Washington, D. C., this 1st day of January, 1900.

Respectfully,

I -

Witness

P. J. MANDERSON

Assistant Secretary

Department of the Interior

St. Paul, Minn.

January 1st, 1900

From the

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

A. J. MANDERSON, Secretary of the Interior, is hereby authorized to sign the following as the official copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the Department of the Interior, at Washington, D. C., this 1st day of January, 1900.

-2-

There shall be peace and friendship between the people of England and the people of Charonville and the same shall be put down for ever in Charonville and the people of England and the people of Charonville shall remain innocently, justly, kindly, and mercifully and the same

goods of all k
them elsewhere
their goods thr
English people

VII. Engli
houses, in the
not be enter
seized, nor th
wronged or il
of Nyanibant
English peop

VIII. Bu
Nyanibantan
the laws, the
the nearest
mander of s
who shall b
punished if f

IX. If t
property of
shall do all
the property
take away th
not pay thei
shall make l
force nearest
Agent if th
Agent, whic
English pers

X. The Q
Nyanibantan
interests of t
is fulfilled;
protection in
Chief shall pa
and property

XI. The C
the date of thi
of it into effect
Nyanibantang

... and the said Sonna
... do make the
... the

... and if any white
... or shall be
... be set free by the
... to return to

... shall be
... and no person
... be concerned in
... for the
... country as
... severely all

... may seize every
... carrying on the
... vessel or boat of
... in the waters
... and the vessel and boats
... to be tried by
... the pro-
... the Queen of
... the Slaves who were
... into the Chacoonda
... and they shall

enter his territory free of duty, as long as the English shall receive the produce of his country free of duty.

VI. The paths shall be kept open through the Chacoonda country to other countries, so that English traders may carry goods of all kinds through the Chacoonda country to sell them elsewhere; and the traders of other countries may bring their goods through the Chacoonda country to trade with the English people.

VII. English people may buy and sell, or hire lands and houses in the Chacoonda country; and their houses shall not be entered without their consent, nor shall their goods be seized, nor their persons touched; and if English people are wronged

Governor, for the Queen of England, and the said Souma Minejan, for himself and the people of Chacoonda, do make the following Agreement for these purposes :

TERMS.

I. No white Christian persons shall be made slaves in the Chacoonda country, or in any case; and if any white Christians are now slaves in the Chacoonda country, or shall be brought into it as slaves, they shall instantly be set free by the Chief of Chacoonda, and he shall assist them to return to their own country.

II. No persons of any colour, or wherever born, shall be taken out of the Chacoonda country as slaves; and no person in the Chacoonda country shall in any way be concerned in seizing, keeping, carrying, or sending away persons for the purpose of their being taken out of the Chacoonda country as slaves. And the Chief of Chacoonda shall punish severely all those who break this law.

III. The officers of the Queen of England may seize every vessel or boat of Chacoonda found anywhere carrying on the trade in Slaves, and may also seize every vessel or boat of other nations found carrying on the trade in slaves in the waters belonging to the Chief of Chacoonda; and the vessels and boats so seized shall be taken to an English Possession to be tried by English law; and when condemned shall be sold, and the produce of the sale shall be divided equally between the Queen of England and the Chief of Chacoonda, and the Slaves who were found on board shall be made free.

IV. English people may freely come into the Chacoonda country, and may stay in it, or pass through it; and they shall be treated as friends while in it, and shall receive every supply they need there; they may freely practise the Christian religion there, and shall not be harmed nor troubled on that account; and they may leave the country when they please.

V. English people may always trade freely with the people of Chacoonda in every article which they may wish to buy or sell; and neither the English people nor the people of Chacoonda shall ever be forced to buy or to sell any article, nor shall they be prevented from buying or selling any article; and the Chief of Chacoonda agrees to allow the goods of English merchants to

enter his territory free of duty, as long as the English shall receive the produce of his country free of duty.

VI. The paths shall be kept open through the Chacoonda country to other countries, so that English traders may carry goods of all kinds through the Chacoonda country to sell them elsewhere; and the traders of other countries may bring their goods through the Chacoonda country to trade with the English people.

VII. English people may buy and sell, or hire lands and houses in the Chacoonda country; and their houses shall not be entered without their consent, nor shall their goods be seized, nor their persons touched; and if English people are wronged or ill-treated by the people of Chacoonda, the Chief of Chacoonda shall punish those who wrong or ill-treat the English people.

VIII. But English people must not break the laws of the Chacoonda country: and when they are accused of breaking the laws, the Chief shall send a true account of the matter to the nearest place where there is an English force, and the Commander of such English force shall send for the English person, who shall be tried according to English law, and shall be punished if found guilty.

IX. If the Chacoonda people should take away any property of an English person, the Chief of Chacoonda shall do all he can to make the people restore the property and pay the debt; and if English persons should take away the property of the Chacoonda people, or should not pay their just debts to the Chacoonda people, the chief shall make known the fact to the Commander of the English force nearest to the Chacoonda country, or to the Resident Agent, if there is one; and the English Commander, or the Agent, whichever it may be, shall do all he can to make the English persons restore the property and pay the debt.

X. The Queen of England may appoint an Agent to Chacoonda, or to reside there, in order to watch over the interests of the English people, and to see that this Agreement is fulfilled; and such Agent shall always receive honour and protection in the Chacoonda country; and the Chacoonda people shall pay attention to what the Agent says, and the person and property of the Agent shall be sacred.

Governor, for the Queen of England, and the said Souma Minejan, for himself and the people of Chacoonda, do make the following Agreement for these purposes :

TERMS.

I. No white Christian persons shall be made slaves in the Chacoonda country, or in any case; and if any white Christians are now slaves in the Chacoonda country, or shall be brought into it as slaves, they shall instantly be set free by the Chief of Chacoonda, and he shall assist them to return to their own country.

II. No persons of any colour, or wherever born, shall be taken out of the Chacoonda country as slaves; and no person in the Chacoonda country shall in any way be concerned in seizing, keeping, carrying, or sending away persons for the purpose of their being taken out of the Chacoonda country as slaves. And the Chief of Chacoonda shall punish severely all those who break this law.

III. The officers of the Queen of England may seize every vessel or boat of Chacoonda found anywhere carrying on the trade in Slaves, and may also seize every vessel or boat of other nations found carrying on the trade in slaves in the waters belonging to the Chief of Chacoonda; and the vessels and boats so seized shall be taken to an English Possession to be tried by English law; and when condemned shall be sold, and the produce of the sale shall be divided equally between the Queen of England and the Chief of Chacoonda, and the Slaves who were found on board shall be made free.

IV. English people may freely come into the Chacoonda country, and may stay in it, be treated as friends while in they need there; they may fi there, and shall not be harm and they may leave the coun

V. English people may al of Chacoonda in every artic sell, and neither the English shall ever be forced to buy o be prevented from buying or of Chacoonda agrees to allow

enter his territory five of July 1844 at 12 o'clock noon
receive the produce of his country

VI The paths shall be kept open between the
country to other countries, so that English people may
go of all kinds through the Chacoonda country
whenever; and the traders of other countries may
go through the Chacoonda country to trade with the
people

VII English people may buy and sell, or hire land
in the Chacoonda country; and their houses shall not
be entered without their consent, nor shall their goods be
or their persons touched; and if English people are wrong-
ed or ill-treated by the people of Chacoonda, the Chief of Cha-
coonda shall punish those who wrong or ill-treat the English
people

VIII But English people must not break the laws of the
Chacoonda country, and when they are accused of breaking the
laws, the Chief shall send a true account of the matter to the
nearest place where there is an English force, and the Com-
mander of such English force shall send for the English person,
who shall be tried according to English law, and shall be
punished if found guilty.

IX If the Chacoonda people should take away any prop-
erty of an English person, the Chief of Chacoonda shall do all
that he can to make the people restore the property and pay the
debt; and if English persons should take away the property of
Chacoonda people, or should not pay their just debts to the
Chacoonda people, the chief shall make known the fact to the
Commander of the English force nearest to the Chacoonda
country, or to the Resident Agent, if there is one; and the
said Commander, or the Agent, whichever it may be, shall
do all that he can to make the English persons restore the property
and pay the debt.

X The Queen of England may appoint an Agent to visit
Chacoonda, or to reside there, in order to watch over the inter-
ests of the English people, and to see that this Agreement is
always kept; and the Agent shall be appointed by the
Queen in the City of London.

XI. The Chief of Chacoonda shall, within 48 hours from the date of this Agreement, make a law for carrying the whole of it into effect, and shall proclaim that law, and the Chief of Chacoonda shall put that law in force from that time for ever.

XII. The Queen of England, out of friendship for the Chief of Chacoonda, and because the Chief of Chacoonda has made this Agreement, gives him the following articles, which the said Chief of Chacoonda hereby acknowledges to have received, viz.:

2 casks of gunpowder, (50 pounds); 2 jars of rum, (14 gallons); 2 muskets; 20 pounds of tobacco.

XIII. The Acting-Governor and the Chief of Chacoonda hereby agree, that the foregoing Agreement shall be subjected to the sanction and ratification of Her Majesty the Queen of England.

And so we the said Acting Governor and Chief of Chacoonda have made and signed this Agreement on board the Cutter "Emma," off Foulata Tenda, in the upper portion of the River Gambia, this 6th day of January, 1843; and it shall stand for ever, subject to the sanction of Her Majesty the Queen of England as aforesaid.

T. S. INGRAM,
*Acting Governor, on behalf
of Her Majesty the Queen.*

SIGNATURES OF
SOUHA MINEJAN MASSERAY,
Alcade of Bankobat.
TOMBO SENEYAH,
Alcade of Foulata Tenda.

Witnesses,
THOS. CHOWN. WILLIAM FOX. C. F. SITMAN.
SIMON PIGNARD, *Manager, Liberated A.D., I.P.*

(16.) TREATY *with the Chief of Corro. Signed off Banna Tenda, January 9, 1843.*

AGREEMENT entered into by Acting Governor Ingram, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and Mamadoo Wally, Chief of Corro.

OBJECT.

THERE shall be peace and friendship between the people of

Corro agrees to allow the goods of English merchants to enter his territory free of duty, as long as the English shall receive the produce of his country free of duty.

VI. The paths shall be kept open through the Corro country to other countries, so that English traders may carry goods of all kinds through the Corro country to sell them elsewhere; and the traders of other countries may bring their goods through the Corro country to trade with the English people.

VII. English people may buy and sell, or hire lands and houses, in the Corro country; and their houses shall not be entered without their consent, nor shall their goods be seized, nor their persons touched; and if English people are wronged or ill-treated by the people of Corro, the Chief of Corro shall punish those who wrong or ill-treat the English people.

VIII. But English people must not break the laws of the Corro country; and when they are accused of breaking the laws, the Chief shall send a true account of the matter to the nearest place where there is an English force; and the Commander of such English force shall send for the English person, who shall be tried according to English law, and shall be punished if found guilty.

IX. If the Corro people should take away the property of an English person, the Chief of Corro shall do all he can to make the people restore the property and pay the debt; and if English persons should take away the property of the Corro people, or should not pay their just debts to the Corro people, the Chief shall make known the fact to the commander of the English force nearest to the Corro country, or to the resident Agent, if there is one; and the English Commander or the Agent, whichever it may be, shall do all he can to make the English persons restore the property and pay the debt.

X. The Queen of England may appoint an Agent to visit Corro, or to reside there, in order to watch over the interests of the English people, and to see that this Agreement is fulfilled; and such Agent shall always receive honour and protection in the Corro country; and the Corro Chief shall pay attention to what the Agent says, and the person and property of the Agent shall be sacred.

XI. The Chief of Corro shall, within 48 hours from the date of this Agreement, make a law for carrying the whole of it into effect, and shall proclaim that law, and the Chief of Corro shall put that law in force from that time for ever.

XII. The Queen of England, out of friendship for the Chief of Corro, and because the Chief of Corro has made this Agreement, gives him the following articles, which the said Chief of Corro hereby acknowledges to have received, viz. :

1 tower musket; 3 casks of gunpowder, (75 lbs.); 2 jars of rum (15 gallons); 3 pieces of blue bafts; 30 lbs. of tobacco.

XIII. The Acting Governor and the Chief of Corro hereby agree, that the foregoing Agreement shall be subject to the sanction and ratification of Her Majesty the Queen of England.

And so we, the said Acting Governor and the Chief of Corro, have made and signed this Agreement, on board the cutter "Emma," off Banna Tenda in the River Gambia, this 9th day of January, 1843; and it shall stand for ever, subject to the sanction of Her Majesty the Queen of England, as aforesaid.

T. L. INGRAM,

*Acting-Governor, on behalf of
Her Majesty the Queen of
England.*

SIGNATURE OF

MAMADOO WALLY,
Chief of Corro.

Witnesses :

THS. CHOWN.

SIMON PIGNARD,

Manager, Liberated A.D., I.P.

SIGNATURES OF

FARRING COTTO.

FALEY JOBARTAY.

(17.) TREATY *with the King of Woolli. Signed at Medina,
January 13, 1843.*

AGREEMENT entered into by Acting-Governor Ingram, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and Sanoo Coy, King of Woolli.

OBJECT.

THERE shall be peace and friendship between the people of England and the people of Woolli, and the Slave Trade shall be put down for ever in Woolli, and the people of England and the people of Woolli shall trade together innocently, justly,

Corro agrees to allow the goods of English merchants to enter his territory free of duty, as long as the English shall receive the produce of his country free of duty.

VI. The paths shall be kept open through the Corro country to other countries, so that English traders may carry goods of all kinds through the Corro country to sell them elsewhere; and the traders of other countries may bring their goods through the Corro country to trade with the English people.

VII. English people may buy and sell, or hire lands and houses, in the Corro country; and their houses shall not be entered without their consent, nor shall their goods be seized, nor their persons touched; and if English people are wronged or ill-treated by the people of Corro, the Chief of Corro shall punish those who wrong or ill-treat the English people.

VIII. But English people must not break the laws of the Corro country; and when they are accused of breaking the laws, the Chief shall send a true account of the matter to the nearest place where there is an English force; and the Commander of such English force shall send for the English person, who shall be tried according to English law, and shall be punished if found guilty.

IX. If the Corro people should take away the property of an English person, the Chief of Corro shall do all he can to make the people restore the property and pay the debt; and if English persons should take away the property of the Corro people, or should not pay their just debts to the Corro people, the Chief shall make known the fact to the commander of the English force nearest to the Corro country, or to the resident Agent, if there is one; and the English Commander or the Agent, whichever it may be, shall do all he can to make the English persons restore the property and pay the debt.

X. The Queen of England may appoint an Agent to visit Corro, or to reside there, in order to watch over the interests of the English people, and to see that this Agreement is fulfilled; and such Agent shall always receive honour and protection in the Corro country; and the Corro Chief shall pay attention to what the Agent says, and the person and property of the Agent shall be sacred.

Woolli agrees to allow the goods of English merchants to enter his territory free of duty, as long as the English shall receive the produce of his country free of duty.

VI. The paths shall be kept open through the Woolli country to other countries, so that English traders may carry goods of all kinds through the Woolli country to sell them elsewhere; and the traders of other countries may bring their goods through the Woolli country to trade with the English people.

VII. English people may buy and sell, or hire lands and houses in the Woolli country; and their houses shall not be entered without their consent, nor shall their goods be seized nor their persons touched; and if English people are wronged or ill-treated by the people of Woolli, the King of Woolli shall punish those who wrong or ill-treat the English people.

VIII. But English people must not break the laws of the Woolli country; and when they are accused of breaking the laws, the King shall send a true account of the matter to the nearest place where there is an English force; and the Commander of such English force shall send for the English person, who shall be tried according to English law, and shall be punished if found guilty.

IX. If the Woolli people should take away the property of an English person, the King of Woolli shall do all he can to make the people restore the property and pay the debt; and if English persons should take away the property of the Woolli people, or should not pay their just debts to the Woolli people, the King shall make known the fact to the Commander of the English force nearest to the Woolli country, or to the resident Agent, if there is one; and the English Commander or the Agent, whichever it may be, shall do all he can to make the English persons restore the property and pay the debt.

X. The Queen of England may appoint an Agent to visit Woolli, or to reside there, in order to watch over the interests of the people, and to see that this Agreement is fulfilled; and such Agent shall always receive honour and protection in the Woolli country, and the King of Woolli shall pay attention to what the Agent says, and the person and property of the Agent shall be sacred.

kindly, and usefully; and the said Acting-Governor, for the Queen of England, and the said Sanoo Coy, for himself and the people of Woolli, do make the following Agreement for these purposes:

TERMS.

I. No white Christian persons shall be made slaves in the Woolli country, or in any case; and if any white Christians are now slaves in the Woolli country, or shall be brought into it as slaves, they shall instantly be set free by the King of Woolli, and he shall assist them to return to their own country.

II. No persons of any colour, or wherever born, shall be taken out of the Woolli country as slaves, and no person in the Woolli country shall in any way be concerned in seizing, keeping, carrying, or sending away persons for the purpose of their being taken out of the Woolli country as slaves. And the King of Woolli shall punish severely all those who break this law.

III. The officers of the Queen of England may seize every vessel or boat of Woolli found anywhere carrying on the trade in slaves, and may also seize every vessel or boat of other nations found carrying on the trade in slaves in the waters of Woolli, and the vessels and boats so seized shall be taken to an English possession to be tried by English law; and when condemned shall be sold, and the produce of the sale shall be divided equally between the Queen of England and the King of Woolli, and the slaves who were found on board shall be made free.

IV. English people may freely come into the Woolli country, and may stay in it, or pass through it, and they shall be treated as friends while in it, and shall receive every supply they need there; they may freely practise the Christian religion there, and shall not be harmed on that account, and they may leave the country when they please.

V. English people may always trade freely with the people of Woolli in every article which they may wish to buy or sell; and neither the English people nor the people of Woolli shall ever be forced to buy or sell any article, nor shall they be prevented from buying or selling any article, and the King of

himself and the people of Cantalicunda, do make the following Agreement for these purposes :

TERMS.

I. No white Christian persons shall be made Slaves in the Cantalicunda country, or in any case ; and if any white Christians are now Slaves in the Cantalicunda country, or shall be brought into it as Slaves, they shall instantly be set free by the Chief of Cantalicunda, and he shall assist them to return to their own country.

II. No persons of any colour, or wherever born, shall be taken out of the Cantalicunda country as Slaves ; and no person in the Cantalicunda country shall be in any way concerned in seizing, keeping, carrying, or sending away persons for the purpose of their being taken out of the Cantalicunda country as Slaves. And the Chief of Cantalicunda shall punish severely all those who break this law.

III. The officers of the Queen of England may seize every vessel or boat of Cantalicunda found anywhere carrying on the Trade in Slaves, and may also seize every vessel or boat of other nations found carrying on the Trade in Slaves in the waters belonging to the Chief of Cantalicunda ; and the vessels and boats so seized shall be taken to an English possession, to be tried by English law ; and when condemned, shall be sold, and the produce of the sale shall be divided equally between the Queen of England and the Chief of Cantalicunda, and the Slaves who were found on board shall be made free.

IV. English people may freely come into the Cantalicunda country, and may stay in it or pass through it ; and they shall be treated as friends while in it ; and shall receive every supply they need there ; they may freely practise the Christian religion there, and shall not be harmed nor troubled on that account ; and they may leave the country when they please.

V. English people may always trade freely with the people of Cantalicunda in every article which they may wish to buy or sell ; and neither the English people nor the people of Cantalicunda shall ever be forced to buy or to sell any article, nor shall they be prevented from buying or selling any article ; and the Chief of Cantalicunda agrees to allow the goods of English mer-

XI. The King of Woolli shall, within 48 hours from the date of this Agreement, make a law for carrying the whole of it into effect, and shall proclaim that law; and the King of Woolli shall put that law in force from that time for ever.

XII. The Queen of England, out of friendship for the King of Woolli, and because the King of Woolli has made this Agreement, gives him the following articles, which the said King of Woolli hereby acknowledges to have received, viz :

20 gallons of rum; 4 muskets; 3 half barrels of gunpowder; 25 pounds of tobacco; 1 pound of amber, No. 1.

XIII. The Acting-Governor and the King of Woolli hereby agree, that the foregoing Agreement shall be subject to the sanction and ratification of Her Majesty the Queen of England.

And so we the said Acting Governor and the King of Woolli have made and signed this Agreement at Medina, in the kingdom of Woolli, this 13th day of January, 1843; and it shall stand for ever, subject to the sanction of Her Majesty the Queen of England, as aforesaid.

T. L. INGRAM,
*Acting Governor, on behalf
of Her Majesty the Queen
of England.*

SIGNATURE OF SANOO COY,
King of Woolli.

Witnesses:

THS. CHOWN.

WILLIAM FOX.

SIMON PIGNARD.

(18.) TREATY *with the Chief of Cantalicunda. Signed at Cantalicunda, January 18, 1843.*

AGREEMENT entered into by Acting Governor Ingram, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and Cantaliba, Chief of Cantalicunda.

OBJECT.

THERE shall be peace and friendship between the people of England and the people of Cantalicunda, and the Slave Trade shall be put down for ever in Cantalicunda; and the people of England and the people of Cantalicunda shall trade together innocently, justly, kindly, and usefully; and the said Acting Governor, for the Queen of England, and the said Cantaliba, for

XI. The Chief of Cantalicunda shall, within 48 hours from the date of this Agreement, make a law for carrying the whole of it into effect, and shall proclaim that law, and the Chief of Cantalicunda shall put that law in force from that time for ever.

XII. The Queen of England, out of friendship for the Chief of Cantalicunda, and because the Chief of Cantalicunda has made this Agreement, gives him the following articles, which the said Chief of Cantalicunda hereby acknowledges to have received, viz.:

2 casks of gunpowder, (50 pounds); 2 jars of rum, (14 gallons); 2 muskets.

XIII. The Acting Governor and the Chief of Cantalicunda hereby agree, that the foregoing Agreement shall be subject to the sanction and ratification of Her Majesty the Queen of England.

And so we, the said Acting Governor and the Chief of Cantalicunda, have made and signed this Agreement at Cantalicunda, River Gambia, this 18th day of January, 1843; and it shall stand for ever, subject to the sanction of Her Majesty the Queen of England as aforesaid.

T. L. INGRAM,

*Acting Governor, on behalf
of Her Majesty the Queen
of England.*

SIGNATURE OF

CANTALIBA,
Chief of Cantalicunda.

Witnesses,

T. EIMSON.

T. PIGNARD.

(19.) TREATY *with the Chief of Dobacoonda. Signed at
MacCarthy's Island, January 21, 1843.*

AGREEMENT entered into by Acting Governor Ingram, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and Jaynou Sanoo, Chief of Dobacoonda.

OBJECT.

THERE shall be peace and friendship between the people of England and the people of Dobacoonda, and the Slave Trade shall be put down for ever in Dobacoonda; and the people of England and the people of Dobacoonda shall trade together innocently, justly, kindly, and usefully; and the said Acting Governor, for the Queen of England, and the said Jaynou Sanoo,

chants to enter his territory free of duty, as long as the English shall receive the produce of his country free of duty.

VI. The paths shall be kept open through the Cantalicunda country to other countries, so that English traders may carry goods of all kinds through the Cantalicunda country to sell them elsewhere; and the traders of other countries may bring their goods through the Cantalicunda country to trade with the English people.

VII. English people may buy and sell, or hire lands and houses, in the Cantalicunda country; and their houses shall not be entered without their consent, nor shall their goods be seized, nor their persons touched; and if English people are wronged or ill-treated by the people of Cantalicunda, the Chief of Cantalicunda shall punish those who wrong or ill-treat the English people.

VIII. But English people must not break the laws of the Cantalicunda country; and when they are accused of breaking the laws, the Chief shall send a true account of the matter to the nearest place where there is an English force; and the Commander of such English force shall send for the English person, who shall be tried according to English law, and shall be punished, if found guilty.

IX. If the Cantalicunda people should take away the property of an English person, the Chief of Cantalicunda shall do all he can to make the people restore the property and pay the debt; and if English persons should take away the property of the Cantalicunda people, or should not pay their just debts to the Cantalicunda people, the Chief shall make known the fact to the Commander of the English force nearest to the Cantalicunda country, or to the Resident Agent, if there is one; and the English Commander, or the Agent, whichever it may be, shall do all he can to make the English persons restore the property and pay the debt.

X. The Queen of England may appoint an Agent to visit Cantalicunda, or to reside there, in order to watch over the interests of the English people, and to see that this Agreement is fulfilled; and such Agent shall always receive honour and protection in the Cantalicunda country; and the Cantalicunda Chief shall pay attention to what the Agent says, and the person and property of the Agent shall be sacred.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The document also outlines the specific requirements for record-keeping, including the need for timely and complete reporting of all transactions.

The second part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The document also outlines the specific requirements for record-keeping, including the need for timely and complete reporting of all transactions.

The third part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The document also outlines the specific requirements for record-keeping, including the need for timely and complete reporting of all transactions.

The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The document also outlines the specific requirements for record-keeping, including the need for timely and complete reporting of all transactions.

The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The document also outlines the specific requirements for record-keeping, including the need for timely and complete reporting of all transactions.

for himself and the people of Dobacoonda, do make the following Agreement for these purposes :

TERMS.

I. No white Christian persons shall be made Slaves in the Dobacoonda country, or in any case ; and if any white Christians are now Slaves in the Dobacoonda country, or shall be brought into it as slaves, they shall instantly be set free by the Chief of Dobacoonda, and he shall assist them to return to their own country.

II. No persons of any colour, or wherever born, shall be taken out of the Dobacoondo country as Slaves ; and no person in the Dobacoonda country shall in any way be concerned in seizing, keeping, carrying, or sending away persons, for the purpose of their being taken out of the Dobacoonda country as Slaves. And the Chief of Dobacoonda shall punish severely all those who break this law.

III. The officers of the Queen of England may seize every vessel or boat of Dobacoonda found anywhere carrying on the Trade in Slaves, and may also seize every vessel or boat of other nations found carrying on the Trade in Slaves in the waters of Dobacoonda ; and the vessels and boats so seized shall be taken to an English possession to be tried by English law ; and when condemned shall be sold, and the produce of the sale shall be divided equally between the Queen of England and the Chief of Dobacoonda, and the Slaves who were found on board shall be made free.

IV. English people may freely come into the Dobacoonda country, and may stay in it, or pass through it, and they shall be treated as friends while in it ; and shall receive every supply they need there ; they may freely practise the Christian religion there, and shall not be harmed nor troubled on that account ; and they may leave the country when they please.

V. English people may always trade freely with the people of Dobacoonda in every article which they may wish to buy or sell ; and neither the English people nor the people of Dobacoonda shall ever be forced to buy or sell any article, nor shall they be prevented from buying or selling any article ; and the Chief of Dobacoonda agrees to allow the goods of English

merchants to enter his territory free of duty, as long as the English shall receive the produce of his country free of duty.

VI. The paths shall be kept open through the Dobacoonda country to other countries, so that English traders may carry goods of all kinds through the Dobacoonda country to sell them elsewhere; and the traders of other countries may bring their goods through the Dobacoonda country to trade with the English people.

VII. English people may buy and sell, or hire lands and houses in the Dobacoonda country, and their houses shall not be entered without their consent, nor shall their goods be siezed, nor their persons touched; and if English people are wronged or ill-treated by the people of Dobacoonda, the Chief of Dobacoonda shall punish those who wrong or ill-treat the English people.

VIII. But English people must not break the laws of the Dobacoonda country; and when they are accused of breaking the laws, the Chief shall send a true account of the matter to the nearest place where there is an English force; and the Commander of such English force shall send for the English person, who shall be tried according to English law, and shall be punished if found guilty.

IX. If the Dobacoonda people should take away the property of an English person, the Chief of Dobacoonda shall do all he can to make the people restore the property and pay the debt; and if English persons should take away the property of the Dobacoonda people, the Chief shall make known the fact to the Commander of the English force nearest to the Dobacoonda country, or to the Resident Agent, if there is one; and the English Commander or the Agent, whichever it may be, shall do all he can to make the English persons restore the property and pay the debt.

X. The Queen of England may appoint an Agent to visit Dobacoonda, or to reside there, in order to watch over the interests of the English people, and to see that this Agreement is fulfilled; and such Agent shall always receive honour, and protection in the Dobacoonda country; and the Dobacoonda Chief shall pay attention to what the Agent says, and the person and property of the Agent shall be sacred.

XI. The Chief of Dobacoonda shall, within 48 hours from the date of this Agreement, make a law for carrying the whole of it into effect, and shall proclaim that law, and the Chief of Dobacoonda shall put that law in force from that time for ever.

XII. The Queen of England, out of friendship for the Chief of Dobacoonda, and because the Chief of Dobacoonda has made this Agreement, gives him the following articles, which the said Chief of Dobacoonda hereby acknowledges to have received, viz. :

2 jars of rum (15 gallons); 2 kegs of gunpowder (25 pounds); 2 muskets; 30 pounds of tobacco.

XIII. The Acting Governor and the Chief of Dobacoonda hereby agree, that the foregoing Agreement shall be subject to the sanction and ratification of Her Majesty the Queen of England.

And so we the said Acting Governor and the Chief of Dobacoonda have made and signed this Agreement at MacCarthy's Island, this 21st day of January, 1843; and it shall stand for ever, subject to the sanction of Her Majesty the Queen of England as aforesaid.

T. L. INGRAM,

*Acting Governor, on behalf
of Her Majesty the Queen.*

JAYNOU SANOO, ^{his}
 _{mark.}

Witnesses,

P. J. MACDONALD, *Commander of MacCarthy's Island.*

P. SALLAH.

(20.) TREATY *with King William and the Chiefs of Bimbia.*
Signed at King William's Town, February 17, 1844.

LIEUTENANT EDWARD CHARLES EARLE, Commander of Her Britannic Majesty's brig "Rapid," on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Chiefs of Bimbia and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:

ART. I. The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs of Bimbia; and the Chiefs of Bimbia engage to make and proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country. And the Chiefs of Bimbia promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

II. No European, or other person whatever, shall be permitted to reside within the territories of the Chiefs of Bimbia, for the purpose of carrying on in any way the Traffic in Slaves; and no houses, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever, shall be erected for the purpose of Slave Trade within the territories of the Chiefs of Bimbia.

III. The Queen of Great Britain, to show her friendship for the Chiefs of Bimbia, and because they have made this Agreement, engages to give them goods to the value of 1200 dollars.

IV. If at any time it shall appear that Slave Trade has been carried on through or from the territories of the Chiefs of Bimbia, the Slave Trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Bimbia, found anywhere carrying on the Slave Trade; and the Chiefs of Bimbia will subject themselves to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

V. The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Bimbia in every article they may wish to buy and sell, in all the places and ports within the territories of the Chiefs of Bimbia, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the Chiefs of Bimbia pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Done at King William's Town, Bimbia, this 17th day of February, 1844.

E. EARLE,

*Lieutenant, Commander of
H.M. brig "Rapid."*

Witness,

W. MAITLAND,

*Assistant Surgeon, H.M.
brig "Rapid."*

WILLIAM,

King of Bimbia.

PRINCE GEORGE,

DICK MERCHANT,

DICKE MERCHANT,

JOHN BIMBIA,

OLD AMBIA,

their

X

X

X

X

X

— *Chiefs of I*

The Treaty above mentioned, entered into between Lieutenant Earle, R.N., of Her Majesty's brig "Rapid," of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and King Bimbia, is hereby ratified and confirmed.

At the King's House, Bimbia, this 24th day of February, 1846.

Signed in the presence of

JOHN BECROFT.

J. B. KING.

ISAAC J. WARNER.

KING WILLIAM, ^{his}

 mark.

Declaration of King William of Bimbia. February 24, 1846.

I, KING WILLIAM of Bimbia, do hereby declare, that the Proclamation named in the first Article of the Treaty between myself and Lieutenant Earle, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, has been duly issued, and the laws therein mentioned strictly and fully enforced.

Given at the King's House, Bimbia, this 24th day of February, 1846.

Witnesses,

JOHN BECROFT.

J. B. KING.

ISAAC J. WARNER.

KING WILLIAM, ^{his}

 mark.

(21.) *TREATY with the Chiefs of Samo and Moricaryah. Signed at Kontaigh, May 20, 1845.*

TREATY between Wilkins George Terry, Esq., Doctor John William Johnston, of the 1st West India Regiment, and Charles Heddle, Esq., Commissioners on the part of his Excellency William Fergusson, Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Sierra Leone and its dependencies, for and on behalf of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., and Bey Sherbro*, Chief of the Samo country, and Morie Bokery, Chief of Moricaryah.

ART. I. There shall be peace and friendship between the subjects of the Queen of England and the people, subjects to Bey Sherbro, of the Samo country, and Morie Bokery, Chief of Moricaryah aforesaid.

II. The Chiefs aforesaid shall permit the ministers of the

* King of the North Bulloms.

Christian religion to reside within their territories, and shall permit them to exercise their calling: and they the Chiefs aforesaid do hereby guarantee to them the fullest protection.

III. The lives and properties of liberated Africans, and all other subjects of the Queen of England, shall be inviolate.

IV. The Chiefs aforesaid promise and engage to abolish the Slave Trade, and not to allow any exportation of slaves from their respective countries; nor to allow any vessels, crafts, boats or canoes, to enter into any of their rivers, creeks, bays, or waters, for the purpose of buying or selling slaves, or being in any manner engaged in the Slave Trade; nor to allow factories or other establishments to be formed in their territories by any persons whatever, for the purchasing or selling slaves.

V. No country law, custom, or purrah, is to be put in force against any subject of the Queen of England, on any pretence whatever; nor are any of the Queen's subjects to break through any country law or custom, nor commit any illegal act within the territories, or upon any of the subjects of the Chiefs aforesaid, parties to this Treaty.

VI. The Chiefs aforesaid do hereby recognise and acknowledge the rights which the subjects of the Queen of England have heretofore and at all times enjoyed, of free and unrestricted intercourse for trade and commerce, and for all other legitimate purposes, in and throughout the countries adjacent to and bordering on the Mellacourie River; and the Chiefs aforesaid do hereby on their parts confirm, guarantee, and assure to the subjects of the Queen of England this right of free and unrestricted intercourse, so far as their own territories extend; and also that the subjects of her said Majesty shall be allowed to remain in peaceable possession of the lands and houses which they purchased or hired in the country and territories of the said Chiefs; and that the subjects of her said Majesty, as heretofore, may sell, buy or hire, lands or houses in the country, and that those lands or houses shall not be entered upon or into without their consent; nor shall their goods be seized, nor their persons touched. And if English people are wronged or ill-treated by the subjects or people of the said Chiefs, they the said Chiefs shall punish those who wrong or ill-treat the English people.

VII. The canoes and boats of the people or subjects of the Chiefs, parties to this Treaty, and the produce of their respective territories, are to be placed on the same footing as the boats and canoes of the colony.

VIII. All disputes which may arise between any of the inhabitants of the Colony of Sierra Leone and the subjects or people of either of the said Chiefs, shall be referred to the Governor of Sierra Leone for the time being.

IX. The Chiefs parties to this Treaty shall not enter into wars, or commit any acts of aggression either on each other or on any neighbouring Chiefs, by which the peace of the country shall be disturbed, the trade between their countries and the Colony of Sierra Leone interrupted, and the safety of the property and persons of the Queen of England's subjects compromised.

X. The subjects of the Queen of England are hereby strictly prohibited from engaging, either directly or indirectly, in any war or quarrel which may break out amongst the Chiefs parties to this Treaty, or their subjects or people; and they are strictly prohibited from aiding or assisting them in the prosecution of any such war or quarrel, by furnishing them either with powder or muskets, or with any other description of warlike stores whatever.

XI. The paths shall be kept open through the Moricaryah and Samo countries to other countries, so that English traders may carry goods of all kinds through the aforesaid Moricaryah and Samo countries, to sell them elsewhere; and the traders of other countries may bring their goods through the aforesaid countries, to trade with the English people freely and unmolested.

XII. The Queen of England may appoint an Agent to visit the countries subject to the said Chiefs, or to reside there, in order to watch over the interests of the English people, and to see that this Agreement is fulfilled; and such Agent shall always receive honour and protection in the countries of the aforesaid respective Chiefs; and the said Chiefs shall pay attention to what the said Agent may advise; and the person and property of the Agent shall be respected.

XIII. If the people of Moricaryah and Samo aforesaid,

should take away the property of any English person, or should not pay their just debts to any English person, the aforesaid Chiefs of the said countries shall do all they can to make the people restore the property and pay the debt; and if the English people should take away the property of the people of the said Chiefs, or should not pay their just debts to the people, the Chief shall make known the fact to the Governor of the colony, for the time being, or to the resident Agent, if there be one; and the Governor of the said Colony of Sierra Leone, or the Agent, whichever it may be, shall do all he can to make the English persons restore the property, and pay their debts.

XIV. In proof of the value entertained by the said Chiefs of the countenance and support of the British Government, and of their earnest desire that they and their successors should always hereafter be considered as staunch allies to the Queen of England, and to the Government of the Colony of Sierra Leone, the said Chiefs do hereby guarantee, that any Treaty which the Chiefs, parties to this Treaty, may hereafter enter into with any other Foreign Power or State, shall in no way interfere with or compromise the rights of free intercourse, recognized, acknowledged and confirmed in the 6th clause of this Treaty, and the privileges hereby secured to the subjects of the Queen of England, and to the inhabitants of the Colony of Sierra Leone: and any additional privileges, commercial or otherwise, which may by such Treaties be granted to such Foreign Power, shall be also considered as granted to the subjects of the Queen of England.

XV. In consideration of the foregoing stipulations of this Treaty being agreed upon and strictly adhered to on the part of the Chiefs aforesaid, parties thereto, and of their successors, His Excellency William Fergusson, Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Sierra Leone, hereby agrees for himself and successors, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, to pay, or cause to be paid, annually to each of the said Chiefs and their successors, the customs hereinafter set forth, viz.:

To Bey Sherbro the sum of 200 bars, and to the Chief, Morie Bokery, *alias* Boobo Tumbo, the sum of 100 bars.

The above bars to be computed according to the scale set forth in the schedule hereunto annexed.

XVI. The said Chiefs, parties hereto, shall, in 48 hours after the ratification of this Treaty, proceed to proclaim the same throughout their respective territories, and carry it into effect as a law.

Done at Kontaigh, in the territory of the aforesaid Chiefs, Bey Sherbro and Morie Bokery, this 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1845, and of Her Majesty's reign the 8th.

(L.S.) BEY SHERBRO.

(L.S.) WILKINS GEORGE

(L.S.) MORIE BOKERY, *alias*

TERRY.

BOOBO TUMBO.

(L.S.) JOHN WILLIAM

JOHNSTON, M.D.

(L.S.) CHARLES HEDDLE.

Schedule.—Scale for 200 Bars.

4 pieces blue baft, 40 bars ; 4 ditto white baft, 40 ; 4 ditto satin stripe, 48 ; tobacco, 50 ; rum, 10 gallons in two jars, 22.

Scale for 100 Bars.

2 pieces blue baft, 20 bars ; 2 ditto white baft, 20 ; 2 ditto satin stripe, 24 ; tobacco, 25 ; rum, 5 gallons and jar, 11.

(22.) *TREATY with the Chief of Malaghea. Signed at Malaghea, May 23, 1845.*

TREATY between Wilkins George Terry, Esq., Doctor John William Johnston, of the 1st West India Regiment, and Charles Heddle, Esq., Commissioners on the part of his Excellency William Fergusson, Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Sierra Leone and its dependencies, for and on behalf of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., and Mori Lahai, Chief of Malaghea.

ART. I. There shall be peace and friendship between the subjects of the Queen of England and the people, subjects of the said Chief, Mori Lahai.

II. The lives and property of Liberated Africans, and all others, subjects of the Queen of England, shall be inviolate.

III. The Chief aforesaid promises to abolish the Slave

Trade, and not to allow any exportation of slaves from his country ; nor to allow any vessels, crafts, boats, or canoes, to enter into any of the rivers, creeks, bays, or waters of his territories, for the purpose of buying or selling slaves, or being in any manner engaged in the Slave Trade ; nor to allow factories or establishments to be formed in his territory by any person whatsoever, for the purpose of purchasing or selling slaves.

IV. No country law, custom, or purrah, is to be put in force against any subject of the Queen of England, on any pretence whatever ; nor are any of the Queen's subjects to break through any country law or custom, nor commit any illegal act within the territory, or upon any of the subjects of the aforesaid Chief of Malaghea.

V. The Chief aforesaid does hereby recognize and acknowledge the rights which the subjects of the Queen of England have heretofore and at all times enjoyed, of free and unrestricted intercourse for trade and commerce, and for all other legitimate purposes, in and throughout the countries adjacent to and bordering on the Mellacourie River and its branches ; and the Chief aforesaid does hereby, on his own part, confirm, guarantee, and assure, to the subjects of the Queen of England, this right of free and unrestricted intercourse, so far as his own territory extends ; and further engages that the subjects of her said Majesty shall be allowed to remain in peaceable possession of the lands and houses, or factories, which they have purchased or hired in the country or territory of the said Chief ; and that the subjects of her said Majesty, as heretofore, may sell, buy, or hire lands or houses in his country, and that those lands or houses shall not be entered in or upon, without the consent or permission of the person or persons by whom they have been so hired or purchased ; nor shall the goods of the Queen's subjects be seized, nor their persons harmed ; and if English people are wronged or ill-treated by the subjects of the said Chief, he shall punish those who wrong or ill-treat the English people.

VI. The canoes and boats of the subjects of the aforesaid Chief, and the produce of his territories, are to be placed on the same footing as the boats, canoes, and produce of the Colony of Sierra Leone. And all disputes which may arise between any

of the inhabitants of the Colony of Sierra Leone or other subjects of the Queen of England, and the subjects or people of the said Chief, shall be referred to the Governor of Sierra Leone for the time being.

VII. The aforesaid Chief engages not to enter into any war, or commit any acts of aggression on any of the neighbouring Chiefs, by which the trade of the country with the Colony of Sierra Leone shall be interrupted, and the safety of the persons and property of the Queen of England's subjects compromised or endangered.

VIII. The subjects of the Queen of England are hereby strictly prohibited from engaging, either directly or indirectly, in any war or quarrel which may break out between the said Chief and any other Chiefs, or in any dispute which may arise between him and his people or subjects; and they are strictly prohibited from aiding or assisting in the prosecution of any such war or quarrel, by furnishing them either with powder or muskets, or with any other description of warlike stores whatever.

IX. The paths shall be kept open through the Malaghea country to other countries, so that English traders may carry goods through the said country, to sell them elsewhere; and the traders of other countries may bring their goods or produce through the said country, to trade with the English people, freely and without molestation.

X. The Queen of England may appoint an Agent to visit the country subject to the said Chief, or to reside there, in order to watch over the interests of English people; and such Agent shall always receive honour and protection from the aforesaid Chief, and his person and property shall be protected.

XI. If the people or subjects of the said Chief should take away the property of any English person, or should not pay their just debts to any English person, the aforesaid Chief engages to do all he can to make the people restore the property so taken away, and pay their debts; and if English people should take away the property of the people or subjects of the said Chief, or should not pay any just debts due to the said people, the Chief shall make known the circumstances to the Governor of Sierra Leone for the time being, or to the resident

Agent, if there be one ; and the Governor or Agent shall do all in his power to make the English persons restore the property, and pay their debts.

XII. In proof of the value entertained by the said Chief, of the countenance and support of the British Government, and of his earnest desire that he and his successors should hereafter be considered as firm and staunch allies to the Queen of England and to the Government of Sierra Leone, the said Chief does hereby guarantee for himself and successors, that any Treaty or Agreement which he or they may hereafter enter into with any Foreign Power or State, shall in no way interfere with or compromise the right of free intercourse recognized and acknowledged in the Vth clause of this Treaty, and the privileges hereby secured to the subjects of the Queen of England ; and that any additional privileges or concessions which may by such Treaties or Agreements be granted or made to any Foreign Power, shall be also considered as granted and made to the subjects of the Queen of England.

XIII. In consideration of the foregoing stipulations of this Treaty being agreed upon and strictly adhered to on the part of the Chief aforesaid, and of his successors, his Excellency William Fergusson, Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Sierra Leone, agrees for himself and successors, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, to pay or cause to be paid annually, to the said Chief and his successors, the customs hereinafter mentioned and set forth, viz. : the sum of 300 bars.

The above bars to be computed by the scale of bars in the schedule hereunto annexed.

XIV. The said Chief shall, within 48 hours after the ratification of this Treaty, proceed to proclaim the same throughout his territories, and carry it into effect as a law.

Done at Malaghea, this 23rd day of May, in the year of our Lord 1845, and of Her Majesty's reign the 8th.

(L.S.) MORI LAHAL

(L.S.) WILKINS GEORGE
TERRY.

(L.S.) JOHN WILLIAM
JOHNSTON, M.D.

(L.S.) CHARLES HEDDLE.

Schedule—Scale for 300 Bars.

6 pieces blue baft, 60 bars; 6 ditto white baft, 60; 6 ditto satin stripe, 72; 129 lbs. tobacco, 75; 15 gallons rum, in 3 jars, 33.

(23.) TREATY *with the King of Fouricaria. Signed at Fouricaria, May 28, 1845*.*

TREATY between Wilkins George Terry, Esq., Doctor John William Johnston, of the 1st West India Regiment, and Charles Heddle, Esq., Commissioners on the part of his Excellency William Fergusson, Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Sierra Leone and its dependencies, for and on behalf of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., and Alimami Ali, King and Chief of the Fouricaria country.

ART. I. There shall be peace and friendship between the subjects of the Queen of England and the people, subjects of the said King or Chief, Alimami Ali.

II. The aforesaid Chief shall permit the ministers of the Christian religion to reside within his territories and exercise their calling; and he hereby guarantees to them the fullest protection.

III. The lives and property of liberated Africans, and all others, subjects of the Queen of England, shall be inviolate.

IV. The Chief aforesaid promises to abolish the Slave Trade, and not to allow any exportation of slaves from his country; nor to allow any vessels, crafts, boats or canoes, to enter into any of the rivers, creeks, bays, or waters of his territories, for the purpose of buying or selling slaves, or being in any manner engaged in the Slave Trade; nor to allow factories or other establishments to be formed in his territory by any persons whatsoever, for the purpose of purchasing or selling slaves.

V. No country law, custom, or purrah, is to be put in force against any subject of the Queen of England, on any pretence whatever; nor are any of the Queen's subjects to break through any country law or custom, nor commit any illegal act within the territory, or upon any of the subjects of the aforesaid King and Chief of the Fouricaria country.

* Amended by Treaty of 15th November, 1847.

VI. The Chief aforesaid does hereby recognize and acknowledge the rights which the subjects of the Queen of England have heretofore and at all times enjoyed, of free and unrestricted intercourse for trade and commerce, and for all other legitimate purposes in and throughout the countries adjacent to and bordering on the Fouricaria, Bereira, and Mellacourie Rivers, and their branches ; and the Chief aforesaid does hereby on his own part confirm, guarantee and assure, to the subjects of the Queen of England, this right of free and unrestricted intercourse, so far as his own territory extends ; and further engages that the subjects of her said Majesty shall be allowed to remain in peaceable possession of the lands and houses or factories which they have purchased or hired in the country or territory of the said Chief ; and that the subjects of her said Majesty, as heretofore, may sell, buy, or hire lands or houses in his country, and that those lands or houses shall not be entered in or upon without the consent or permission of the person or persons by whom they have been so hired or purchased ; nor shall the goods of the Queen's subjects be seized, nor their persons harmed. And if English people are wronged or ill-treated by the subjects of the said Chief, he shall punish those who wrong or ill-treat the English people.

VII. The canoes and boats of the subjects of the aforesaid Chief, and the produce of his territories, are to be placed on the same footing as the boats, canoes, and produce of the Colony of Sierra Leone. And all disputes which may arise between any of the inhabitants of the Colony of Sierra Leone or other subjects of the Queen of England, and the subjects or people of the said Chief, shall be referred to the Governor of Sierra Leone for the time being.

VIII. The aforesaid Chief engages not to enter into any war, or commit any acts of aggression on any of the neighbouring chiefs, by which the trade of the country with the Colony of Sierra Leone shall be interrupted, and the safety of the persons and property of the Queen of England's subjects compromised or endangered.

IX. The subjects of the Queen of England are hereby strictly prohibited from engaging, either directly or indirectly, in any war or quarrel which may break out between the said

Chief and any other Chief, or in any dispute that may arise between him and his people or subjects; and they are strictly prohibited from aiding or assisting in the prosecution of any such war or quarrel, by furnishing them either with powder, or muskets, or with any other description of warlike stores whatever.

X. The paths shall be kept open through the Fouricaria country to other countries, so that English traders may carry goods through the said country, to sell them elsewhere; and the traders of other countries may bring their goods or produce through the said country, to trade with the English people freely and without molestation.

XI. The Queen of England may appoint an Agent to visit the country subject to the said Chief, or to reside there, in order to watch over the interests of English people; and such Agent shall always receive honour and protection from the said Chief, and his person and property shall be protected.

XII. If the people or subjects of the said Chief should take away the property of any English person, or should not pay their just debts to any English person, the aforesaid Chief engages to do all he can to make the people restore the property so taken away and pay their debts; and if English people should take away the property of the people or subjects of the said Chief, or should not pay any just debts due to the said people, the Chief shall make known the circumstances to the Governor of Sierra Leone for the time being, or to the resident Agent (if there be one), and the Governor or Agent shall do all in his power to make the English persons restore the property, and pay their debts.

XIII. In proof of the value entertained by the said Chief of the countenance and support of the British Government, and of his earnest desire that he and his successors should hereafter be considered as firm and staunch allies to the Queen of England and to the Government of the Colony of Sierra Leone, the said Chief does hereby guarantee for himself and successors, that any Treaty or Agreement into which he or they may hereafter enter into with any Foreign Power or State, shall in no way interfere with or compromise the right of free intercourse recognized and acknowledged in the sixth clause of this Treaty,

and the privileges hereby secured to the subjects of the Queen of England ; and that any additional privileges or concessions which may by such Treaties or Agreements be granted or made to any Foreign Power, shall be also considered as granted and made to the subjects of the Queen of England.

XIV. In consideration of the foregoing stipulations of this Treaty being agreed upon and strictly adhered to on the part of the Chief aforesaid, and of his successors, his Excellency William Fergusson, Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Sierra Leone, agrees for himself and successors, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, to pay or cause to be paid annually, to the said Chief and his successors, the customs hereinafter mentioned and set forth, viz., the sum of 400 bars.

The above bars to be computed by the scale of bars in the schedule hereunto annexed.

XV. The said Chief shall, within 48 hours after the ratification of this Treaty, proceed to proclaim the same throughout his territories, and carry it into effect as a law.

Done at Fouricaria, this 28th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1845, and of Her Majesty's reign the 8th.

(L.S.) ALIMAMI ALI.

(L.S.) WILKINS GEORGE
TERRY.

(L.S.) JOHN WILLIAM
JOHNSTON, M.D.

(L.S.) CHARLES HEDDLE

Schedule. Scale for 400 Bars.

8 pieces blue baft, 80 bars ; 8 pieces white baft, 80 bars ; 8 pieces satin stripe, 96 bars ; 172 lbs. tobacco, 100 bars ; 20 gallons rum, in 4 jars, 44 bars.

(24.) TREATY *with the Chiefs of Bereira* Signed at Fouricaria,
*May 28, 1845 **

TREATY between Wilkins George Terry, Esq., Doctor John William Johnston, of the 1st West India Regiment, and Charles Heddle, Esq., Commissioners on the part of his Excellency William Fergusson, Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Sierra Leone and its dependencies, for and on

* Amended by Treaty of 16th November, 1847.

behalf of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., and Alimami Morie Mousa, Chief of Bereira.

ART. I. THERE shall be peace and friendship between the subjects of the Queen of England and the people, subjects of the said Chief, Alimami Morie Mousa.

II. The aforesaid Chief shall permit the ministers of the Christian religion to reside within his territories and exercise their calling; and he hereby guarantees to them the fullest protection.

III. The lives and property of Liberated Africans, and all others, subjects of the Queen of England, shall be inviolate.

IV. The Chief aforesaid promises to abolish the Slave Trade, and not to allow any exportation of slaves from his country; nor to allow any vessels, craft, boats, or canoes, to enter into any of the rivers, creeks, bays, or waters of his territories, for the purpose of buying or selling Slaves, or being in any manner engaged in the Slave Trade; nor to allow factories or other establishments to be formed in his territory by any persons whatsoever, for the purpose of purchasing or selling slaves.

V. No country law, custom, or purrah, is to be put in force against any subject of the Queen of England, on any pretence whatever; nor are any of the Queen's subjects to break through any country law or custom, nor commit any illegal act within the territory, or upon any of the subjects of the aforesaid Chief of Bereira.

VI. The Chief aforesaid does hereby recognize and acknowledge the rights which the subjects of the Queen of England have heretofore and at all times enjoyed, of free and unrestricted intercourse for trade and commerce, and for all other legitimate purposes, in and throughout the countries adjacent to and bordering on the Bereira and Mellacourie Rivers and their branches; and the Chief aforesaid does hereby on his own part confirm, guarantee, and assure, to the subjects of the Queen of England, this right of free and unrestricted intercourse, so far as his own territory extends; and further engages that the subjects of her said Majesty shall be allowed to remain in peaceable

possession of the lands and houses or factories which they have purchased or hired in the country or territory of the said Chief; and that the subjects of her said Majesty, as heretofore, may sell, buy, or hire lands or houses in his country, and that those lands or houses shall not be entered in or upon without the consent or permission of the person or persons by whom they have been so hired or purchased; nor shall the goods of the Queen's subjects be seized, nor their persons harmed. And if English people are wronged or ill-treated by the subjects of the said Chief, he shall punish those who wrong or ill-treat the English people.

VII. The canoes and boats of the subjects of the aforesaid Chief, and the produce of his territories, are to be placed on the same footing as the boats, canoes, and produce of the Colony of Sierra Leone; and all disputes which may arise between any of the inhabitants of the Colony of Sierra Leone or other subjects of the Queen of England, and the subjects or people of the said Chief, shall be referred to the Governor of Sierra Leone for the time being.

VIII. The aforesaid Chief engages not to enter into any war, or commit any acts of aggression on any of the neighbouring Chiefs, by which the trade of the country with the Colony of Sierra Leone shall be interrupted, and the safety of the persons and property of the Queen of England's subjects compromised or endangered.

IX. The subjects of the Queen of England are hereby strictly prohibited from engaging, either directly or indirectly, in any war or quarrel which may break out between the said Chief and any other Chief, or in any dispute which may arise between him and his people or subjects; and they are strictly prohibited from aiding or assisting in the prosecution of any such war or quarrel, by furnishing them either with powder, or muskets, or with any other description of warlike stores whatever.

X. The paths shall be kept open through the Bereira country to other countries, so that English traders may carry goods through the said country, to sell them elsewhere; and the traders of other countries may bring their goods or produce

through the said country, to trade with the English people, freely and without molestation.

XI. The Queen of England may appoint an Agent to visit the country subject to the said Chief, or to reside there, in order to watch over the interests of English people; and such Agent shall always receive honour and protection from the aforesaid Chief, and his person and property shall be protected.

XII. If the people or subjects of the said Chief should take away the property of any English person, or should not pay their just debts to any English person, the aforesaid Chief engages to do all he can to make the people restore the property so taken away, and pay their debts; and if English people should take away the property of the people or subjects of the said Chief, or should not pay any just debts due to the said people, the Chief shall make known the circumstances to the Governor of Sierra Leone for the time being, or to the resident Agent (if there be one), and the Governor or Agent shall do all in his power to make the English persons restore the property and pay their debts.

XIII. In proof of the value entertained by the said Chief, of the countenance and support of the British Government, and of his earnest desire that he and his successors shall hereafter be considered as firm and staunch allies to the Queen of England and to the Government of the Colony of Sierra Leone, the said Chief does hereby guarantee for himself and successors that any Treaty or Agreement into which he or they may hereafter enter into with any Foreign Power or State shall in no way interfere with or compromise the right of free intercourse recognized and acknowledged in the VIth clause of this Treaty, and the privileges hereby secured to the subjects of the Queen of England; and that any additional privileges or concessions which may by such Treaties or Agreements be granted or made to any Foreign Power shall be also considered as granted and made to the subjects of the Queen of England.

XIV. In consideration of the foregoing stipulations of this Treaty being agreed upon and strictly adhered to on the part of the Chief aforesaid, and of his successors, his Excellency

William Fergusson, Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Sierra Leone, agrees for himself and successors, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, to pay or cause to be paid annually, to the said Chief and his successors, the customs hereinafter set forth, viz.: the sum of 250 bars.

The above bars to be computed by the scale of bars in the schedule hereunto annexed.

XV. The said Chief shall, within 48 hours after the ratification of this Treaty, proceed to proclaim the same throughout his territories, and carry it into effect as a law.

Done at Fouricaria, this 28th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1845, and of Her Majesty's reign the 8th.

(L.S.) ALIMAMI MORIE
MOUSA.

(L.S.) WILKINS GEORGE
TERRY.

(L.S.) JOHN WILLIAM
JOHNSTON, M.D.

(L.S.) CHARLES HEDDLE.

Schedule.—Scale for 100 Bars.

2 pieces blue baft, 20 bars; 2 ditto white baft, 20; 2 ditto satin stripe, 24; 43 lbs. tobacco, 25; 5 gallons rum, and jar, 11.

Scale for 50 Bars.

1 piece blue baft, 10 bars; 1 ditto white baft, 10; 1 ditto satin stripe, 12; 21½ lbs. tobacco, 12½; 2½ gallons rum, in one jar, 5½.

(25.) TREATY *with King Fanatoro and the Chiefs of Cape Mount. Signed at Cape Mount, January 2, 1846.*

AT an adjourned meeting and solemn palaver held on the banks of the river of Cape Mount, within the bar, on this day, between King Fanatoro, the Chief of Cape Mount, his chiefs and headmen, and other chiefs of the neighbourhood, on the one part; and Commander John William Douglas Brisbane, commanding Her Britannic Majesty's sloop the "Larne," on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England; the said chiefs, on the part of themselves and their country, their heirs and successors, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:

ART. I. The Engagement concluded between the King Fanatoro, Prince Grey, and the headmen of Cape Mount, and Lieutenant Seagram, of the British Navy, on the 21st day of February, 1841,* is hereby fully admitted to be binding on the said King Fanatoro, his chiefs and headmen, their heirs and successors.

All the provisions of that Engagement for the suppression of the Foreign Slave Trade remain and are to continue in force, and are hereby confirmed; and the export of slaves to Foreign Countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs of Cape Mount;—and the Chiefs of Cape Mount engage to make and proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a Foreign Country; and the Chiefs of Cape Mount promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

II. No European or other person whatever shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the Chiefs of Cape Mount for the purpose of carrying on in any way the Traffic in Slaves; and no houses, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of Slave Trade within the territory, of the Chiefs of Cape Mount.

III. If at any time it shall appear that Slave Trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the Chiefs of Cape Mount, the Slave Trade may be put down by Great Britain, by force, upon that territory; and British officers may seize the boats or vessels of Cape Mount found anywhere carrying on the Slave Trade; and the Chiefs of Cape Mount will subject themselves to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

IV. The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Cape Mount, in every article they may wish to buy and sell, in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the Chiefs of Cape Mount, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the Chiefs of Cape Mount pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

* See Page 15.

Given under our hands and seals, at New Florence, in the river of Cape Mount, this 2nd day of January, 1846.

(L.S.) JOHN WILLIAM DOUG-
LAS BRISBANE,
*Commanding H.B.M.
sloop "Larne."*

KING FANATORO, ^{his}
~~X~~ mark.
GEORGE CAIN, ^{his}
~~X~~ mark.
Chief. ^{his}
TOM LEVEN, ~~X~~ mark.
Chief.

By virtue of the power deputed to me, I hereby declare the approval of Her Majesty the Queen my mistress to the above Engagement.

Given under my hand, on board H.M.S. "Penelope," this 2nd January, 1846.

W. JONES, *Commodore and Senior Officer*
Commanding British Squadron.

A U S T R I A .

BRITISH ORDER IN COUNCIL, *granting Privileges to certain vessels of Austria and other Powers, in respect of Pilotage, in British Ports. September 3, 1844.*

At the Court at Windsor, the 3rd day of September, 1844.

PRESENT,
THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the 4th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George IV (cap. 77), intituled "An Act to authorize His Majesty, under certain circumstances, to regulate the duties and drawbacks on goods imported or exported in Foreign Vessels, and to exempt certain Foreign Vessels from pilotage*," it was (amongst other things) enacted, that it should be lawful for His Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, or by any Order or Orders in Council, in

* See Vol. 3. Page 145.

all cases in which British vessels, of less burden than 60 tons, are not required by law to take pilots, to exempt Foreign Vessels, being of less burden than 60 tons, from taking on board a pilot to conduct them into or from any of the ports of the United Kingdom, any law, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding :

And whereas by an Act of Parliament, passed in the 6th year of the reign of his said late Majesty King George IV [cap. 125.], intituled "An Act for the amendment of the law respecting pilots and pilotage, and also for the better preservation of floating lights, buoys, and beacons*," it is enacted, that the several Acts therein recited, and all and every the clauses, provisions, powers, penalties, forfeitures, matters, and things, relating as well to pilots appointed by the Corporation of the Trinity House of Deptford Strond, as to pilots of the Fellowship of Dover, Deal, or the Isle of Thanet, and to the pilotage by, and regulation of, all such pilots as aforesaid ; and also as to the conduct of all persons in matters of pilotage within the jurisdiction of the said Corporation of the Trinity House of Deptford Strond, and the liberty of the Cinque Ports, which are contained in any Act or Acts of Parliament theretofore made, shall be, and the same are thereby, repealed :

And by the said Act now in recital it is enacted, that the master of any ship or vessel, not exceeding the burthen of 60 tons, and having a British register, may lawfully pilot his own ship, so long as he shall pilot the same without the aid of any unlicensed pilot, or other persons than the ordinary crew of the ship :

And by the said Act now in recital it is also enacted, that after the passing thereof, it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by any Order in Council, to permit and authorize ships and vessels, not exceeding the burthen of 60 tons, and not having a British register, to be piloted and conducted without having a duly licensed pilot on board, upon the same terms and conditions as are by the said Act imposed on British ships and vessels not exceeding the like burthen :

And by the said Act now in recital it is likewise enacted, that nothing therein contained shall extend to the taking away, abridging, defeating, or interrupting of any grants, liberties

* See Vol. 5, Page 111.

franchises, or privileges heretofore granted by any charters or Acts of Parliament to the pilots of the Trinity House of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, or the Trinity House of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, or to alter or repeal any provisions contained in any Act of Parliament relating to the pilots of any ports or districts in relation to which particular provision shall have been made in any Act of Parliament as to the pilots or pilotage, or to the pilotage within the limits prescribed by any Act of Parliament relating to pilotage for such ports, or to the burthen of vessels navigating to or from such ports :

And whereas Her Majesty is desirous of placing such vessels as are hereinafter described, being under 60 tons burthen, upon the same footing with regard to exemption from pilotage as vessels of like burden having a British register, and for that purpose to exercise the powers so vested in her as hereinbefore is mentioned in manner hereinafter expressed :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in her by the said recited Acts respectively, and of every other power authorizing Her Majesty in that behalf, and by and with the advice of her Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the date of this Order, as respects the ports and places following, namely :

The port of Kingston-upon-Hull ;

The port of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and the ports or places being members thereof respectively ; and all other ports and places in respect of which the power vested in Her Majesty, by virtue of the said recited Act of the 4th year of the reign of his said late Majesty King George IV, is still subsisting, all such vessels as are described in the Schedule to this Order annexed, being of less burthen than 60 tons, which shall enter into, or clear out from, any of the said ports or places, shall be, and they are hereby, exempted from taking on board a pilot, to conduct them into or from any such port or place, in all cases where British vessels, being of less burden than 60 tons, are not required by law to take pilots ; any law, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

And it is hereby further ordered, that, from and after the date of this Order, as respects all other ports and places in the United Kingdom, all such vessels as are described in the Sche-

dule to this Order annexed, being of less burthen than 60 tons, which shall enter and clear out of any of such ports and places, shall be and they are hereby authorized and permitted to be piloted and conducted without having a duly licensed pilot on board, upon the same terms and conditions as by the said recited Act, of the 6th year of the reign of His said late Majesty King George IV, are imposed upon British ships and vessels not exceeding the like burthen.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. C. GREVILLE.

Schedule.

1. Vessels belonging to the following countries, viz.—
Austria, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg.

BRITISH ORDER IN COUNCIL, *declaring that Treaties are subsisting between Great Britain and Austria, and certain other Powers, under which Treaties the Vessels and Cargoes of those Powers are entitled to certain Privileges in British Ports. August 8, 1845.*

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 8th day of August, 1845.

PRESENT,
THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the 59th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George III., intituled, "An Act to carry into effect a Convention of Commerce concluded between His Majesty and the *United States* of America, and a Treaty with the Prince Regent of *Portugal*,"* whereby, after reciting certain provisions contained in certain Treaties or Conventions made between his said late Majesty and the *United States* of America, and between his said late Majesty and the Prince Regent of *Portugal*, divers provisions were made respecting the

* See Vol. 3, Page 491.

duties payable, and the bounties and allowances to be granted, upon the importation and exportation of goods, wares, and merchandize into or from the United Kingdom, in vessels of the *United States* and in *Portuguese* vessels, and respecting the re-payment to certain corporations, bodies politic and corporate, and sundry other persons, of the amount of the sums of money of which they would be deprived by means of the said Act :

And whereas by an Act, passed in the session of Parliament holden in the 8th and 9th years of the reign of her present Majesty, [cap. 90.] intituled "An Act for granting Duties of Customs," * it is, amongst other things, enacted and declared, that, from and after the ratification of any Treaty heretofore made by Her Majesty and any of her royal predecessors, subsequently to the said first hereinbefore recited Act, or of any Treaty which may hereafter be made by Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, with any *Foreign* Power, in which Treaty have been or shall be contained provisions similar to those recited in the said first hereinbefore recited Act, all and every the provisions, clauses, matters, and things in the said first hereinbefore recited Act contained, shall apply and extend to the trade and shipping of such *Foreign* Powers respectively, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as to the trade and shipping of the said *United States* and of the said Kingdom of *Portugal*, and also shall apply and extend to differential duties or charges on goods imported or exported in the ships of such *Foreign* Powers, as well as to differential duties on the ships of such *Foreign* Powers :

And whereas by the said last recited Act it is further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, by any Order or Orders to be by her or them made, with the advice of her or their Privy Council, and published in the London Gazette, from time to time, to declare what are the *Foreign* Powers with which any such Treaty or Treaties aforesaid is or are subsisting, and that the said recited Acts shall apply and shall be deemed, from the time of the ratification of any such Treaties, to have been applicable to the trade and shipping of such *Foreign* Countries as shall be so mentioned in any such Order or Orders in Council as aforesaid, so long as any such Order or Orders shall continue unrevoked, and no longer :

* See this Vol., Great Britain.

And whereas divers Orders have, from time to time, been made and published in pursuance and by the authority of a certain Act, passed in the session of Parliament holden in the 1st and 2nd years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend the laws relating to the Customs," * for the purpose of declaring what are the *Foreign* Powers with which such Treaties as aforesaid have been, from time to time, subsisting :

And whereas it is expedient that all Orders so made and published as aforesaid should be revoked, and that a new Order should now be made and published, under the authority of the said recited Act of the 8th and 9th years of Her Majesty's reign, declaring what are the *Foreign* Powers with which such Treaties as aforesaid are now subsisting :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that all Orders in Council which have been issued under the authority and in pursuance of the said Act of the 1st and 2nd years of Her Majesty's reign, for the purpose of declaring what are the *Foreign* Powers with which such Treaties as aforesaid are subsisting, shall be revoked :

And, in lieu thereof, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, and in pursuance and exercise of the powers vested in her by the said Act of the 8th and 9th years of Her Majesty's reign, doth hereby declare, that the *Foreign* Powers with which any such Treaties as aforesaid are subsisting are the several Powers hereinafter mentioned (that is to say) :

His Majesty the King of the *French*,

His Majesty the Emperor of *Austria*,

His Majesty the Emperor of all the *Russias*,

His Majesty the King of *Sweden and Norway*,

His Majesty the King of *Denmark*,

His Majesty the King of the *Netherlands*,

His Majesty the King of *Prussia*,

The Senate of the Free Hanseatic City of *Lubeck*,

The Senate of the Free Hanseatic City of *Bremen*,

The Senate of the Free Hanseatic City of *Hamburgh*,

His Majesty the King of *Hanover*,

* See Vol. 5, Page 223.

His Serene Highness the Grand Duke of *Mecklenburg-Schwerin*.

His Serene Highness the Grand Duke of *Mecklenburg-Strelitz*,

His Serene Highness the Grand Duke of *Oldenburg*,

The Free City of *Frankfort*,

Her Majesty the Queen of *Portugal*,

His Majesty the King of *Sardinia*,

His Majesty the King of the *Two Sicilies*,

His Majesty the King of *Greece*,

The Sultan of the *Ottoman Empire*,

The United States of *America*,

The United States of *Mexico*,

The Republic of *Texas*,

The Oriental Republic of the *Uruguay*,

The Republic of *Bolivia*,

The Republic of *Venezuela*,

The Republic of *New Granada*,

The Republic of the *Equator*,

The United Provinces of *Rio de la Plata*.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. C. GREVILLE.

CONFERENCE *between the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, Great Britain, Prussia and Russia, relative to Instructions to ships of War for the detention of Vessels suspected of Slave Trading. London, October 3, 1845.*

Protocole d'une Conférence tenue au Foreign Office, le 3 Octobre, 1845. Présens:— Les Plénipotentiaires d'Autriche, de la Grande Bretagne, de Prusse, et de Russie.

LES Plénipotentiaires des Cours d'Autriche, de la Grande Bretagne, de Prusse, et de Russie, prenant en considération la teneur de l'Article V du Traité conclu à Londres le 20 Décembre, 1841, * relativement à la suppression de la Traite des

* See Vol. 6, Page 6.

Noirs, lequel réserve aux Hautes Parties Contractantes le droit d'apporter d'un commun accord aux Instructions annexées au dit Traité, telles modifications que les circonstances pourraient rendre nécessaires, ont constaté qu'il s'est présenté des cas où le commerce légitime a été interrompu, et où des navires marchands destinés, soit au passage d'émigrés libres, soit au transport de bétail, ont été empêchés de se livrer à cette opération par l'application rigoureuse des restrictions contenues dans le § 5, Article IX, en vertu duquel tout bâtiment ayant à bord une plus grande provision d'eau en barriques ou en réservoirs, que ne l'exigent les besoins de l'équipage, se trouve exposé à être détenu comme soupçonné d'avoir été équipé pour le trafic des noirs.

Reconnaissant la nécessité d'écarter cet empêchement auquel se trouve assujetti un commerce régulier et licite, les Plénipotentiaires ont résolu d'apporter aux Instructions dont les croiseurs sont munis, la modification ci-après :

“S'il se trouvait à bord d'un bâtiment marchand de l'une ou de l'autre de Hautes Parties Contractantes, une plus grande provision d'eau en barriques ou en réservoirs, que ne l'exigent les besoins de l'équipage, cette circonstance seule ne sera point considérée comme un motif valable pour autoriser l'arrestation et la détention du susdit navire, pourvu que les papiers de bord dont il est muni soient en règle, de manière à constater qu'il est engagé à faire un trafic licite.”

En consignant cette résolution dans le présent Protocole, les Plénipotentiaires des Cours d'Autriche, de la Grande Bretagne, de Prusse, et de Russie, déclarent, que leur unique objet est de protéger le commerce licite, et de n'admettre aucune restriction à ce commerce au-delà de ce qui puisse être nécessaire pour donner effet aux mesures arrêtées en commun, afin de parvenir à la suppression de la Traite des Noirs.

Dans ce but, et d'après principe énoncés dans le présent Protocole, les Hautes Parties Contractantes continueront à s'entendre et à agir dans un parfait accord, jusqu'au moment où l'abolition de ce trafic aura finalement accompli l'objet de leurs efforts réunis.

ABERDEEN.

DIETRICHSTEIN.

BUNSEN.

BRUNNOW.

B E L G I U M.

*TREATY between Great Britain and Belgium, relative to the
Conveyance of Letters between the two Kingdoms. Signed at
London the 17th, and at Brussels the 24th of October, 1834.*

[See French version, Page 83.]

THE Postmaster-General of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Administration of the Posts of Belgium, being desirous to improve the communication between the two countries ;

We, Francis Nathaniel Marquis of Conyngham, Earl of Mount Charles, &c., &c., Postmaster-General of the Posts of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the one part ; and on the other part, we, Edward Baron d'Huart, Minister of Finance of the Kingdom of Belgium, Member of the Chamber of Representatives, &c., &c., have agreed as follows :

ART. I. There shall be maintained a regular and efficient transmission of the correspondence, by the route of Dover and Ostend, by means of steam-packets.

II. There shall be 4 communications in every week, viz., from Dover to Ostend, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday ; and from Ostend to Dover, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.

III. The correspondence shall be inclosed in sealed mails, and be delivered to the agent of the Postmaster-General at Ostend.

IV. The correspondence between the 2 Offices, that is to say, the letters from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for Belgium, and in like manner, the letters from Belgium for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the British colonies, shall be reciprocally exchanged free of all charge or expense, each Office reserving to itself the right to

* Confirmed by Article XLIII of Treaty of 1844, page 99.

demand for its own account, such rates of postage as it may consider advisable.

V. The Postmaster-General undertakes, at his own sole expense, the conveyance of the mails by sea, both going and coming. The Belgium Office engages to forward all letters and packets in transit, by the route of Belgium, either originating on the Continent, or destined for the Continent, to and from Great Britain, without charge to the British Post Office, and without requiring any payment in respect of such transit on account of the General Post Office of Great Britain, but reserving to itself the right to demand upon such letters or packets in transit, the rate it may think proper; and moreover, in consideration of the expense that must fall upon the British Office in increasing the number of communications, the Belgian Office engages to pay it annually, the sum of 1000*l.*, as its proportion of such expense.

VI. The Administration of the Posts in Belgium undertakes to defray all ordinary and extraordinary expenses connected with the landing and embarkation of the mails in the port of Ostend, and to do all that is necessary on the coast of Belgium for the safety of the mails, and to facilitate their arrival and departure; and if, in consequence of bad weather or any other accident, the packets should be compelled to make any other port than Ostend, the Belgian Office engages at its own charge to convey the mails by land to their destination.

VII. The 2 Offices mutually engage to forward the correspondence with all possible expedition, and to take the necessary measures to prevent any delay.

VIII. The 2 Offices will use all the means in their power to prevent any illegal conveyance by their respective agents and servants, or by passengers, of letters otherwise than contained in the mails, excepting always the *bond fide* despatches of the two Governments, which may be addressed to the agent of the British Post Office at Ostend.

IX. The packets of His Britannic Majesty, being Government vessels, shall be exempt from all duties and port charges in the ports of Belgium. They shall be considered and treated as vessels of war, and entitled to all the consideration and privileges which the interest and general importance of their functions demand.

X. In case of war between the 2 nations, the mail packets shall continue their navigation without impediment or molestation, until a notification on the part of one of the 2 Governments that their services are to be discontinued, in which case they, with the agent of the Postmaster-General, shall be permitted to return freely and under special protection to Dover.

XI. The present Convention is for an indefinite period, and shall be in force from the 1st November next, or earlier, if possible; and if the course of events should render any alteration or modification desirable in any of the Articles, the Contracting Parties shall endeavour to arrange them amicably, but in case of difference, none of the Articles of the present Convention shall be annulled or invalidated by either of the Contracting Parties, without previous notice of 6 months, during which time the Convention shall continue to have its full and entire execution.

XII. Four copies shall be transcribed of the present Convention, 2 whereof, the one in English and the other in French, shall remain with the Postmaster-General of Great Britain, and the 2 others, one in English and the other in French, with the Belgian Post Office.

In witness whereof we have signed the present Convention.

Done at London, the 17th
October, 1834.

Done at Brussels, the 24th
October, 1834.

CONYNNGHAM. (L.S.)

E. D'HUART. (L.S.)

FRANCIS FREELING,

DU JARDIN,

Secretary.

Secrétaire-Général.

TRAITÉ entre la Grande Bretagne et la Belgique, pour le transport des Dépêches entre les Deux Royaumes. Signé à Londres le 17, et à Bruxelles le 24 Octobre, 1834*.

[See English version, Page 81.]

LE Maître-Général des Postes du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande et l'Administration des Postes de Belgique, désirant donner une nouvelle activité aux communications entre les 2 pays;

Nous, François Nathaniel, Marquis de Conyngham, Comte

* Confirmed by Article XLIII of Treaty of 1844, Page 113.

de Mount Charles, Maître-Général des Postes de Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, d'une part ; et d'autre part, nous, Edouard, Baron d'Huart, Ministre des Finances du Royaume de Belgique, Membre de la Chambre des Représentants, &c., sommes convenus de ce qui suit :

ART. I. Il sera entretenu une fidèle et exacte transmission de lettres et paquets par la voie de Douvres et Ostende au moyen de paquebots à vapeur.

II. Les communications auront lieu 4 fois par semaine, savoir, de Douvres à Ostende les Mardi, Mercredi, Vendredi, et Samedi, et d'Ostende à Douvres, les Mercredi, Jeudi, Samedi, et Dimanche.

III. La correspondance enfermée dans des malles cachetées sera remise à l'Agent de l'Office Britannique à Ostende.

IV. La correspondance d'Office à Office, c'est-à-dire, les lettres du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande pour la Belgique, et réciproquement les lettres de la Belgique, pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande et les colonies Britanniques, sera livrée de part et d'autre sans taxe ni débours, chaque Office se réservant le droit de percevoir pour son compte la taxe et l'affranchissement qu'il jugera convenable.

V. Le Maître-Général des Postes prendra à sa seule charge le transport par mer de malles, tant à l'aller qu'au retour. L'Office des Postes de Belgique s'engage transporter, sans frais pour l'Office Britannique, toutes lettres et paquets en transit, originaires ou à destination du Continent, et que ce dernier Office recevra ou transmettra par la Belgique, en ne réclamant aucune rétribution pécuniaire à la charge de l'Office Britannique à leur égard, mais en se réservant le droit de percevoir sur les dites lettres ou paquets en transit, la taxe qu'il jugera convenable. En outre, eu égard aux frais qui résulteront pour l'Office Britannique de l'accroissement des communications, l'Office de Belgique s'engage à lui rembourser à raison de 1000/ par an sa quote part dans les dits frais.

VI. L'Administration des Postes de Belgique prendra à sa charge tous les frais ordinaires et extraordinaires que pourrait occasioner l'embarquement ou le débarquement des malles dans le port d'Ostende, enfin tout ce qui sera nécessaire sur les côtes de la Belgique pour la sûreté des malles, et pour accélérer

leur arrivée et leur départ ; et si par suite de mauvais temps ou tout autre accident, les paquebots étaient forcés de relâcher dans un port autre que celui d'Ostende, l'Office de Belgique s'engage à faire parvenir à ses propres frais, les dépêches par terre à leur destination.

VII. Les 2 Offices s'engagent mutuellement à faire transporter les dépêches avec toute la célérité possible, et à prendre des mesures nécessaires pour que la correspondance n'éprouve aucun retard.

VIII. Les 2 Offices veilleront à ce qu'il ne soit pas transporté des lettres en fraude, en dehors des dépêches, ni par leur agens ou préposés, ni par les passagers, excepté toutefois les dépêches bonâ fide des Gouvernements, qui pourront être adressées à l'Agent de l'Office Britannique à Ostende.

IX. Les paquebots de Sa Majesté Britannique, comme bâtimens de l'Etat, seront exempts de droits publics dans les ports de la Belgique. Ils seront considérés et reçus comme vaisseaux de guerre, et ils jouiront des honneurs et privilèges que réclament les intérêts et l'importance générale du service qui leur est confié.

X. En cas de guerre entre les 2 nations, les paquebots de poste continueront leur navigation sans obstacle ni molestation, jusqu'à notification de la cessation de leur service faite par l'un des 2 Gouvernements, auquel cas il leur sera permis de retourner avec l'Agent du Maître-Général des Postes, librement et sous protection spéciale à Douvres.

XI. La présente Convention, conclue pour un temps indéterminé aura son exécution à dater du 1^{er} Novembre prochain, ou plus tôt si faire se peut ; et si dans la suite les circonstances faisaient désirer quelque changement ou modification dans l'un ou l'autre de ses Articles, les Parties Contractantes tâcheront de s'entendre à l'amiable à cet égard, mais à moins que ce ne soit d'un commun accord, ni la Convention ni aucune de ses stipulations ne pourront être ni infirmées ni annulées sans une notification faite six mois d'avance, durant lequel temps la Convention continuera d'avoir sa pleine et entière exécution.

XII. Il sera transcrit 4 copies de la présente Convention, 2 desquelles, l'une en Anglais et l'autre en Français, resteront entre les mains de l'Office des Postes Anglaises, et les 2 autres,

l'une en Anglais et l'autre en Français, entre les mains de l'Office de Belgique.

En foi de quoi nous avons signé la présente Convention.

Fait à Bruxelles, ce 24
Octobre, 1834.

Fait à Londres, ce 17 Octo-
bre, 1834.

E. D'HUART. (L.S.)
DU JARDIN,
Secrétaire-Général.

CONYNGHAM. (L.S.)
FRANCIS FREELING,
Secretary.

CONVENTION *between Great Britain and Belgium, regulating the Communication by Post between the two Kingdoms. Signed at London, October 19, 1844*.*

[See French version, Page 100.]

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the Belgians, being desirous to promote the friendly relations existing between the 2 countries, and to regulate, by means of a new Convention, the communication by Post between their respective dominions, upon a more liberal and advantageous basis, have named as their Plenipotentiaries for this purpose, namely :

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable George Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount Gordon, Viscount Formartine, Lord Haddo, Methlick, Tarvis, and Kellie, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, and Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the Right Honourable William Earl of Lonsdale, Viscount Lowther, a Peer of the United Kingdom, Lord Lieutenant of the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, a Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and her Postmaster-General;

And His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the Sieur Sylvain Van de Weyer, Commander of the Order of Leopold, decorated with the Iron Cross, Grand Cross of the Orders of the Tower and Sword, of the Ernestine Branch of Saxony,

* Ratifications exchanged at London, November 18, 1844.

and of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, Commander of the Order of the Legion of Honour, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of the Belgians to Her Britannic Majesty ;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles :

CHAPTER I.—*General Arrangements.*

ART. I. There shall be a periodical and regular exchange of correspondence between Great Britain and Belgium, at the times and by the means of communication and conveyance hereinafter described, as well for letters, patterns of goods, newspapers, courses of exchange, prices-current, and other printed papers which, in the United Kingdom, are allowed to pass by post at reduced rates, originating within the territories of either State, as for objects of a similar nature originating in, or addressed to, the countries the correspondence of which shall be transmitted through the said States.

II. The exchange of correspondence between the 2 Offices shall be effected through the following Post Offices, namely :

On the part of Great Britain.—1. Dover. 2. London.

On the part of Belgium.—1. Ostend. 2. Antwerp.

III. Independently of the offices of exchange named in the preceding Article, others may be established at any other places on the coast or in the interior of each of the 2 countries, between which direct communications may hereafter be deemed necessary.

CHAPTER II.—*Exchange of Correspondence.*

IV. The principal exchange of the mails, composed of the international or transit correspondence specified in Article I, shall take place at Dover and Ostend.

The Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shall continue to convey by its steam-packets, in both directions, the despatches exchanged with the Belgian Post Office by way of Dover and Ostend, 4 times a-week, on the conditions stipulated in the Convention concluded between the British and Belgian Post Offices, in October, 1834.

The ordinary departures from Dover to Ostend shall take place on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; and those from Ostend to Dover, on Sundays, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

V. It is nevertheless understood that the Belgian Government shall be at liberty to establish, or cause to be established, at its own expense, a service of steam-boats to convey letters, despatches, and passengers, between the above-mentioned towns, twice a-week, or daily, should the Belgian Government think it necessary; and the Belgian Government reserves to itself the power of coming to an understanding, in either case, with the British Government, in order to be liberated from the obligation of paying to the British Post Office, the sum of 1000*l.* annually, stipulated in the Convention of October, 1834, mentioned in the preceding Article.

VI. The captains of the packets of the respective Offices shall receive from the agent of the postmaster-general at Dover, and from the director of the Post Office at Ostend, the mail-bags, closed and sealed.

The number of these bags, and the time of their delivery, shall be noted on a bill, which the said captains, or the officers entrusted under their orders with the care of the mails, shall deliver on their arrival, to the Office for which they are destined.

They shall bring back to the dispatching Office a certificate of the due delivery of the said mails, from the agent who shall have received them.

VII. The packets employed by the 2 Offices for the ordinary conveyance of the correspondence between Dover and Ostend, shall be steam-boats of sufficient power and size for the service in which they are to be engaged. They shall be vessels belonging to Government, or freighted by order of Government.

These vessels shall be considered and treated, in the 2 ports above mentioned, and in all other ports of the 2 countries at which they may accidentally touch, as vessels of war, and be there entitled to all the honours and privileges which the interest and importance of their service demand.

They shall be exempted in those ports, as well upon their entrance as their departure, from all tonnage, navigation, and

port dues, excepting, however, the vessels freighted by order of Government, which must pay such dues in those ports where they are levied on behalf of corporations, private companies, or individuals. They shall not be diverted from their especial duty—that is to say, the conveyance of the mails—by any authority whatever, or be liable to seizure, detention, embargo, or *arrêt de prince*.

VIII. In case of war between the 2 nations, the mail packets of the 2 Offices shall continue their navigation without impediment or molestation, until a notification is made on the part of either of the 2 Governments, that the service is to be discontinued; in which case they shall be permitted to return freely, and under special protection, to their respective ports.

IX. The packets of the 2 Offices shall be at liberty to take on board or land, both at Dover and Ostend, as well as in other ports of the 2 countries where they may be obliged to put in, any passengers, of whatever nation they may be, with their wearing apparel and luggage, and also with their horses and carriages, on condition that the captains of the said packets shall submit to the regulations of the respective Governments concerning the arrival and departure of travellers.

They shall be prohibited from conveying goods or merchandise on freight.

X. The captains of the packets engaged in carrying the mails between Dover and Ostend, shall, in all practicable cases, proceed directly to their respective destinations.

If in consequence of stress of weather or damage, they should be compelled to alter their course, and to put into any other port than Dover or Ostend, according to their destination, they shall be called upon to account for the deviation, in such manner as their respective Offices shall deem advisable.

Whenever a packet conveying mails shall be compelled to put into any other than its destined port, the Office of the place where the said mails shall be landed, shall use the most expeditious means of forwarding them to their destination.

XI. The captains of the packets specially engaged in the conveyance of the respective mails of the 2 Offices, are forbidden to take charge of any letter not included in their mail-bags, except, however, despatches of their Governments.

contained in one and the same mail, and belonging to the same class, shall be weighed in bulk, and delivered at the following rates.

The British Post Office shall pay to the Post Office of Belgium, for all unpaid letters originating in Belgium, and addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and those British colonies and possessions where the British Office maintains Post Offices, and also for all letters paid in the United Kingdom, and in the said British colonies and possessions, and addressed to Belgium, at the rate of 1 franc and 60 centimes, for every 30 grammes net weight.

The Belgian Post Office shall, on its part, pay to the British Post Office, for all unpaid letters originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and addressed to Belgium, and also for letters paid in Belgium, and addressed to the United Kingdom, at the rate of 1s. 4d. per ounce British, net weight.

XXI. The stipulations of the preceding Articles are applicable not only to the letters composing the ordinary mails, but also to those forwarded by the special opportunities mentioned in Article XIII.

CHAPTER IV.—*Transit of Foreign Correspondence.*

§ 1. *Ordinary Transit Correspondence.*

XXII. The Belgian Post Office shall continue to convey, without charge to the British Office, all the letters which the said Office shall transmit to it, to be forwarded to other States of the Continent, in transit through Belgium; and also those originating in the said States, and intended for Great Britain, that may be sent by the same route.

These letters shall be forwarded by the British Office to that of Belgium, and by this latter Office to that of Great Britain, without any charge or expense. The Belgian Office, however, reserves to itself the right to levy upon the other Office concerned, a transit rate, the amount of which shall not exceed 1 franc for every 30 grammes, net weight.

XXIII. The Government of His Majesty the King of the Belgians promises to use its good offices with the Governments of the countries, the Post Offices of which are in relation with

the Belgian Post Office, in order to procure for the correspondence originating in the said countries, and addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or to the British colonies and possessions, and *vice versâ*, the same facilities which are now, or may hereafter be, secured to the inhabitants of Belgium, with respect to such countries, in accordance with present or future Conventions.

XXIV. The Belgian Post Office shall pay to the Post Office of Great Britain and Ireland, for paid letters originating in Belgium, or in the States of the Continent the correspondence of which shall be transmitted through Belgium, and addressed to the colonies and countries beyond sea, and also for unpaid letters originating in the colonies and countries beyond sea, and addressed to Belgium, and to the States of the Continent the correspondence of which shall be transmitted through Belgium, namely :

1. Eight pence per single letter, for the transit through the territory of the United Kingdom.

2. The packet-rate which the inhabitants of Great Britain have to pay on letters coming from and addressed to the colonies and countries beyond sea.

The Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, shall, on its part, pay to the Post Office of Belgium, for postage of letters originating in the United Kingdom, and addressed to colonies and countries beyond sea; and of those coming from the colonies and countries beyond sea, and addressed to the United Kingdom, namely :

1. One franc and 60 centimes for every 30 grammes, net weight, for the transit through the Belgian territory.

2. Two francs for every 30 grammes, net weight, for sea-conveyance; making in all, 3 francs and 60 centimes for every 30 grammes, net weight.

§ 2.—*Transit in closed Mails.*

XXV. The Belgian Government engages to grant to the British Government the transit in closed mails, through its territory, of the correspondence from the United Kingdom, the British colonies and possessions, and other places where the

British Office maintains Post Offices, to the various continental States the correspondence of which shall be transmitted through Belgium, and from those States to the United Kingdom, the British colonies and possessions, and other places where the British Office maintains Post Offices, at the rate of 1 franc for every 30 grammes, net weight, for letters, and 5 centimes for every newspaper or other printed paper.

XXVI. Should the British Post Office deem it advisable to transmit through Belgium closed mails, containing the correspondence from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the British colonies and possessions, to the East Indies, and other countries the correspondence of which shall be transmitted by way of the East Indies, and *vice versa*, the Belgian Post Office engages to effect the conveyance of the said correspondence through its territory, at the transit rates fixed by the preceding Article XXV.

XXVII. The Belgian Government further engages to convey, also in closed mails, at the rates respectively fixed by Article XXIV, and by Article XXXIV following, letters, newspapers, and printed papers, from the United Kingdom and the British colonies and possessions, to the several States of the two continents of America, and *vice versa*, the correspondence of which may be forwarded at the expense of the Belgian Post Office, either by private ships, by Government vessels, or by vessels freighted by order of Government, dispatched from, or bound to, the ports of Belgium, or the ports of destination of such vessels in transatlantic countries.

XXVIII. The British Government engages, on its part, to grant the transit in closed mails, at the rates respectively fixed on behalf of the British Post Office, by Articles XXIV and XXXIV already referred to, for the conveyance in ordinary mails, of letters, newspapers, and printed papers, addressed from Belgium to the several States of America and other foreign countries, and *vice versa*, which may be conveyed either by private ships, by Government vessels, or by vessels freighted by order of Government, dispatched from, or bound to the ports of the United Kingdom.

CHAPTER V.—*Newspapers and Printed Papers.*§ 1. *International Newspapers and Printed Papers.*

XXIX. Newspapers published in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and addressed to persons residing in Belgium, shall be forwarded unpaid to the Belgian Office; and they shall be subject to a rate of only 5 centimes each, to be paid by the receiver.

Reciprocally, Belgian newspapers addressed to persons residing in the United Kingdom, shall be forwarded unpaid to the British Office, and they shall be subject to a rate of only $\frac{1}{2}d.$ each, to be paid likewise by the receiver.

In order to enjoy the reduction of postage above mentioned, the newspapers must not contain any writing, and they must be sent in bands or covers open at the sides, so that they may be easily examined.

Newspapers which are not sent in conformity with the conditions above mentioned, shall be considered as letters.

It is fully understood that the preceding stipulations do not in any way invalidate the right of either of the said Offices to refuse conveying or distributing on its own territory, newspapers, in any cases where the laws and regulations concerning their publication and circulation have not been duly complied with.

XXX Periodical works, not of daily publication, issued in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and in Belgium, in the shape of pamphlets, may be forwarded from one country to the other, by means of the 2 Offices, under the following conditions, namely:

1. The postage on such works must be paid, but only to the frontier of the territories of the respective States.

2. They must be sent in bands or covers open at the sides, so that they may be easily examined.

3. They must be printed in the language of the kingdom in which they are published; and they shall be in every respect subject to the conditions prescribed by the laws, rules, and regulations of both countries, with regard to the circulation of daily newspapers, and other publications of the nature in question.

The rate to be levied in Belgium on the above-mentioned

works addressed from the United Kingdom to Belgium, or from Belgium to the United Kingdom, is fixed at 5 centimes for each printed sheet under 30 décimètres square.

The rate to be levied by the Post Office of Great Britain on similar works addressed to, or coming from, Belgium, shall be as follows :

1. For every work not exceeding 2 ounces in weight, 1*d.*
2. For every work above 2 ounces in weight, and not exceeding 3 ounces, 6*d.*
3. For every work above 3 ounces in weight, and not exceeding 4 ounces, 8*d.*
4. And for every ounce above 4, up to 16 ounces (the limit imposed on the transmission of such articles by the British Office), 2*d.* additional, every fraction of an ounce being reckoned as a full ounce.

XXXI. The inhabitants of both countries may send from one country to the other, courses of exchange, prices-current, and such other printed papers as are allowed in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to pass by post at a reduced rate, under the following conditions, namely :

1. The said printed papers must be sent in bands, and must not contain any writing, figures, or manual mark whatsoever. The courses of exchange and prices-current shall merely give the name and prices of goods, without any mention of the name and residence of the vendors.

2. The postage of such papers is fixed at 5 centimes each, for conveyance on the Belgian territory, and at 1*d.* or 10 centimes, each, for conveyance on the territory of the United Kingdom.

3. They shall not be sent either way, except paid to the territorial limit of the two respective Offices.

XXXII. No accounts shall be required between the 2 Offices for the mutual transmission of newspapers, periodical works, and other printed papers, from one country to the other. Each Office shall retain on its own account the postages it shall have charged, according to the stipulations in the preceding Articles XXIX, XXX, and XXXI.

§ 2.—*Newspapers and Printed Papers in Transit.*

XXXIII. Newspapers published in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and addressed to persons residing in the several States of the Continent, the correspondence of which shall be transmitted through Belgium, and also newspapers coming from the said States to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, shall continue to be forwarded from both sides, free from any charge for postage. The Belgian Post Office reserves to itself, however, the right to levy upon the above-mentioned States, for the conveyance of the newspapers through the Belgian territory, a transit rate of 5 centimes for every newspaper.

XXXIV. The Belgian Post Office shall pay to the British Post Office the sum of 1 penny for every newspaper, for transit postage through the territory of the United Kingdom, and for sea-conveyance, of newspapers addressed to the colonies and all countries beyond sea without distinction, sent by the Belgian Office to the British Office, to be conveyed either by private ships, by Government vessels, or by vessels freighted by order of Government.

The same sum of 1 penny for every newspaper shall be paid by the Belgian Post Office to the British Post Office, for transit postage through the territory of the United Kingdom, and for sea-conveyance, of foreign newspapers addressed to Belgium, or to those countries the correspondence of which shall be transmitted through Belgium, brought in any manner whatsoever into the United Kingdom.

Reciprocally, the British Post Office shall pay to the Belgian Post Office, for transit postage through Belgium, and for sea-conveyance, of newspapers sent by the British Office to the Belgian Office, to be forwarded in any manner whatsoever to the colonies and countries beyond sea, a rate of 10 centimes for every newspaper.

The same rate of 10 centimes for every newspaper shall be paid by the British Post Office to the Belgian Post Office, for transit postage through Belgium, and for sea-conveyance, of newspapers coming from the colonies or countries beyond sea, and addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, brought into Belgium in any manner whatsoever.

CHAPTER VI.—*Various Regulations.*

XXXV. The Post Offices of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of Belgium, shall make out monthly their accounts for the mutual transmission, or conveyance in closed mails, of correspondence; and those accounts, after having been examined, compared, and settled by the 2 Offices shall be paid at the expiration of every quarter, by that Office which shall be found to be in debt to the other.

XXXVI. The balance of the above-mentioned accounts shall be stated in Belgian money; and for this purpose the sums carried to the credit of the Post Office of Great Britain in British money, shall be brought into francs, at the rate of 10 centimes for 1 penny, 1 franc and 20 centimes for 1 shilling, and 24 francs for a pound sterling.

XXXVII. Dead letters, and newspapers which cannot be delivered, from whatever cause, shall be mutually returned at the expiration of every month, or oftener, if possible. Such of those letters as shall have been charged in the account, shall be returned for the same weight and amount of postage which was originally charged by the sending Office.

XXXVIII. Dead letters which cannot be delivered, from whatever cause, and which have been conveyed in transit, either in ordinary or in closed mails, by either of the 2 Offices, on account of the other, shall be admitted for the same weight and amount of postage which was charged in the transit accounts of the respective Offices, on a simple declaration, or on nominal lists, vouching for the amount of postage demanded, when the letters themselves cannot be produced by the Office which has to claim the amount of the postage from the other Office.

XXXIX. Letters mis-directed or mis-sent shall be reciprocally returned without delay, through the respective offices of exchange, for the same weight and amount of postage at which they were charged by the dispatching Office to the other Office.

With regard to letters addressed to persons who have changed their residence, whatever be the origin of such letters, they shall be mutually returned, charged with the rate that should have been paid by the receiver.

XL. In order reciprocally to secure the postage on the whole correspondence from one country to the other, the British and Belgian Governments engage to prevent, by all the means in their power, the transmission of the said correspondence through any other channel than their respective Post Offices.

Nevertheless, it is understood that couriers sent by commercial firms, or by other persons, to convey occasionally a single letter, or one or more newspapers, may pass unmolested through the respective territories of both Powers; provided the said couriers exhibit, on the Belgian territory, the letter or newspapers which they convey. to the first post office on their road, which office shall tax the said letter or newspapers with the rates prescribed by the laws and regulations of the country.

The said letter or newspapers shall be marked with the date and charge stamps of the Office at which the postage shall have been paid, and a certificate thereof shall be delivered to the courier, and annexed to his passport.

XLI. The form in which the accounts mentioned in Article XXXV preceding are to be made up, the direction to be given to the correspondence, and all other matters of detail and regulation which are to be arranged by mutual consent, for ensuring the execution of the stipulations contained in the present Convention, shall be settled between the Post Offices of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of Belgium, as soon as possible after the exchange of the ratifications of the said Convention.

It is also agreed that the measures of detail and regulation mentioned in the present Article, may be modified by the 2 Post Offices, whenever, by mutual consent, those Offices shall have decided that such modifications would be beneficial to the Post Office service of the 2 countries.

XLII. The present Convention is concluded for an indefinite period. It cannot be annulled by either of the Governments, except after notice given to the other Government, at least 6 months previously.

XLIII. The provisions of former Conventions which have been concluded between the respective Post Offices are main-

tained,* where they are not contrary to the stipulations of the present Convention.

XLIV. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at London, within one month, or sooner if possible; and it shall come into operation on the 1st day of December, 1844.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done in duplicate, at London, the 19th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1844.

(L.S.) ABERDEEN.

(L.S.) SYLVAIN VAN DE WEYER.

(L.S.) LONSDALE.

CONVENTION *entre la Grande Bretagne et la Belgique, pour régler les Communications par les Postes entre les deux Pays. Signé à Londres le 19 Octobre, 1844†.*

[See English version, Page 86.]

SA Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, désirant favoriser les relations amicales existant entre les 2 pays, et régler, au moyen d'une nouvelle Convention, les communications par les Postes de leurs Etats respectifs, sur des bases plus libérales et plus avantageuses, ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires à cet effet, savoir :

Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, le Très Honorable Georges, Comte d'Aberdeen, Vicomte Gordon, Vicomte Formartine, Lord Haddo, Methlick, Tarvis, et Kellie, Pair du Royaume Uni, Conseiller de Sa Majesté en son Conseil Privé, Chevalier du Très Ancien et Très Noble Ordre du Chardon, et Principal Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté pour les Affaires Etrangères; et le Très Honorable Guillaume, Comte de Lonsdale, Vicomte Lowther, Pair

* See Convention of 6th October, 1818,—this Vol., “Netherlands;”—and Convention of October, 1834. Page 81.

† Ratifications exchanged at London, November 18, 1844.

du Royaume Uni, Lord Lieutenant des Comtés de Cumberland et de Westmorland, Conseiller de Sa Majesté Britannique en son Conseil Privé, et Maître-Général de ses Postes ;

Et Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, le Sieur Sylvain van de Weyer, Commandeur de l'Ordre de Léopold, décoré de la Croix de Fer, Grand-Croix des Ordres de la Tour et de l'Épée, de la Branche Ernestine de Saxe, et de St. Maurice et de St. Lazare, Commandeur de l'Ordre de la Légion d'Honneur, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges près Sa Majesté Britannique ;

Lesquels, après s'être réciproquement communiqué leurs plein-pouvoirs respectifs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des Articles suivans :

TITRE I.—*Dispositions Générales.*

ART. I. Il y aura un échange périodique et régulier des correspondances entre la Grande Bretagne et la Belgique, aux époques et par les moyens de communication et de transport qui seront indiqués ci-après, tant pour les lettres, échantillons de marchandises, journaux, bulletins de bourse, prix-courants, et autres imprimés jouissant dans le Royaume Uni d'une modération de port, qui seront nés sur le territoire des 2 Etats, que pour les objets de même nature originaires ou à destination des pays qui emprunteront leur intermédiaire.

II. L'échange des correspondances entre les 2 Offices aura lieu par les Bureaux de Poste suivans, savoir :

Du côté de la Grande Bretagne.—1. Douvres. 2. Londres.

Du côté de la Belgique.—1. Ostende. 2. Anvers.

III. Indépendamment des Bureaux d'échange qui sont désignés dans l'Article précédent, il pourra en être établi sur tous les autres points du littoral ou de l'intérieur des 2 pays, pour lesquels des relations directes seraient ultérieurement jugées nécessaires.

TITRE II.—*Echange des correspondances.*

IV. L'échange principal des dépêches formées des correspondances internationales, ou en transit, spécifiées à l'Article I, aura lieu par les points de Douvres et d'Ostende.

L'Office des Postes du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne

et d'Irlande continuera de transporter par ses paquebots à vapeur, tant à l'aller qu'au retour, les dépêches échangées avec l'Office des Postes de Belgique par la voie de Douvres et d'Ostende, 4 fois par semaine, aux conditions stipulées dans la Convention conclue entre les Bureaux des Postes Britannique et Belge, au mois d'Octobre, 1834.

Les départs ordinaires de Douvres pour Ostende, auront lieu les Mardis, Mercredis, Vendredis, et Samedis ; et ceux d'Ostende pour Douvres, les Dimanches, Lundis, Mercredis et Jeudis.

V. Il est toutefois entendu que le Gouvernement Belge aura la faculté d'établir, ou de faire établir, à ses frais, un service de bateaux à vapeur pour transporter des lettres, des dépêches et des voyageurs, entre les villes précitées, 2 fois par semaine, ou quotidiennement, s'il le juge convenable ; et le Gouvernement Belge se réserve expressément dans l'un comme dans l'autre cas, de s'entendre avec le Gouvernement Britannique pour être libéré de l'obligation de payer à l'Office des Postes Britanniques, la somme annuelle de 1000*l.* stipulée dans la Convention du mois d'Octobre, 1834, mentionnée à l'Article précédent.

VI. Les commandans des paquebots des Offices respectifs recevront des mains de l'Agent du Maître-Général des Postes à Douvres, et du Percepteur des Postes d'Ostend, les valises fermées et cachetées.

Le nombre de ces valises, et l'heure de leur remise, seront constatés sur un part, que ces commandans, ou les officiers chargés sous leurs ordres du soin des dépêches, remettront à leur arrivée au Bureau de destination.

Ils devront rapporter à l'Office expéditeur un certificat de l'exacte remise de ces dépêches, délivré par l'agent qui les aura reçues.

VII. Les paquebots employés par les 2 Offices pour le transport ordinaire des correspondances entre Douvres et Ostende, seront des bateaux à vapeur d'une force et d'une dimension suffisantes pour le service auquel ils sont destinés : ce seront des bâtimens appartenant à l'Etat, ou frétés pour le compte de l'Etat.

Ces bâtimens seront considérés et reçus dans les 2 ports susmentionnés, et dans tous les autres ports des 2 pays où ils

pourraient accidentellement aborder, comme vaisseaux de guerre, et ils y jouiront des honneurs et privilèges que réclamant les intérêts et l'importance du service qui leur est confié.

Ils seront exempts dans ces ports, tant à leur entrée qu'à leur sortie, de tous droits de tonnage, de navigation, et de port, excepté toutefois les bâtimens frétés pour le compte de l'Etat, lesquels devront acquitter ces droits dans les ports où ils sont établis au profit des corporations, compagnies particulières, ou personnes privées. Ils ne pourront être détournés de leur destination spéciale,—c'est-à-dire, du transport des dépêches,—par quelque autorité que ce soit, ni être sujets à saisie, arrêt, embargo, ou arrêt de prince.

VIII. En cas de guerre entre les 2 nations, les paquebots de poste des 2 Offices continueront leur navigation sans obstacle ni molestation, jusqu'à notification de la cessation de leur service, faite par l'un des 2 Gouvernemens; auquel cas, il leur sera permis de retourner librement, et sous protection spéciale, dans leurs ports respectifs.

IX. Les paquebots des 2 Offices pourront embarquer ou débarquer, tant à Douvres qu'à Ostende, ainsi que dans les autres ports des 2 Etats où ils seraient contraints de relâcher, tous passagers, de quelque nation qu'ils puissent être, avec leurs hardes et effets personnels, ainsi que leurs chevaux et voitures, sous la condition que les commandans de ces paquebots se soumettront aux réglemens des Gouvernemens respectifs, concernant l'entrée et la sortie des voyageurs.

Ils ne pourront transporter aucune marchandise à titre de frêt.

X. A moins d'empêchement de force majeure, les commandans des paquebots employés au transport des dépêches entre Douvres et Ostende, devront faire route directement pour leurs destinations respectives.

Si par suite de gros temps ou d'avaries, ils sont contraints de changer de route, et de relâcher dans un port autre que celui de Douvres ou d'Ostende, selon leur destination, ils devront en justifier par tel moyen que l'un ou l'autre des 2 Offices jugerait à propos d'établir.

En cas de relâche forcée d'un paquebot porteur des dépêches dans un autre port que celui où ce paquebot devait aborder,

l'Office sur le territoire duquel ces dépêches auront été débarquées, devra employer les moyens les plus prompts pour les faire parvenir à leur destination.

XI. Il est défendu aux commandans des paquebots spécialement employés au transport des dépêches respectives des 2 Offices, de se charger d'aucune lettre en dehors de ces dépêches, excepté toutefois celles de leurs Gouvernemens.

Ils veilleront à ce qu'il ne soit pas transporté de lettres en fraude par leurs équipages ou par les passagers; et ils dénonceront à qui de droit les infractions qui pourraient être commises à cet égard.

XII. A défaut de bâtimens de l'Etat spécialement affectés au transport direct de la correspondance entre le Bureau Britannique de Londres d'une part, et le Bureau Belge d'Anvers de l'autre, l'échange des dépêches entre ces Bureaux aura lieu par les paquebots particuliers à vapeur naviguant entre ces ports.

XIII. Outre les dépêches ordinaires qui seront échangées, conformément aux Articles IV et suivans de la présente Convention, entre les Bureaux Britanniques de Londres et Douvres d'une part, et le Bureau Belge d'Ostende de l'autre, par les bâtimens de l'Etat, ou frétés pour le compte de l'Etat, ces Bureaux pourront employer la voie de paquebots particuliers à vapeur naviguant d'un de ces ports à l'autre, pour s'expédier réciproquement, par dépêches supplémentaires, les correspondances qui pourraient être acheminées avec avantage par cette voie.

XIV. Les dépêches ordinaires ou supplémentaires que sont autorisés à s'expédier réciproquement, par la voie des paquebots particuliers, les Bureaux d'échange désignés dans les 2 Articles précédens, pourront contenir, indépendamment des correspondances originaires ou à destination de ces localités, les correspondances en transit de ou pour quelque pays que ce soit, que les 2 Offices jugeraient utile de diriger par ces Bureaux.

TITRE III.—*Port des Lettres Internationales.*

XV. Les personnes qui voudront envoyer des lettres ordinaires, soit de la Belgique pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et les colonies et possessions Anglaises où l'Administration des Postes de la Grande Bretagne entre-

tient des Bureaux de Poste, soit du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et des colonies et possessions Anglaises, pour la Belgique, auront le choix, savoir :

1°. D'en laisser le port entier de ces lettres à la charge des destinataires ;

2°. D'en payer le port d'avance jusqu'au lieu de destination.

L'affranchissement pour une partie de la distance à parcourir, ne sera point admis.

XVI. Le public des 2 pays pourra envoyer des lettres chargées d'un pays pour l'autre ; et, autant qu'il sera possible, pour les pays auxquels les Offices respectifs servent d'intermédiaire.

Le port de ces lettres sera établi d'après les tarifs combinés des 2 pays ; il devra toujours être acquitté d'avance, et jusqu'à destination.

XVII. Le mode d'affranchissement libre ou facultatif, stipulé par l'Article XV précédent, en faveur des lettres ordinaires des 2 pays, sera applicable aux lettres et paquets renfermant des échantillons de marchandises.

XVIII. Les lettres et paquets renfermant des échantillons de marchandises, qui seront envoyés d'un pays pour l'autre, affranchis ou non-affranchis, jouiront des modérations de port qui sont accordées à ces objets par les lois et réglemens de chaque pays.

XIX. Les lettres affranchies ou non-affranchies, nées dans un endroit quelconque du Royaume de Belgique, et destinées pour un endroit quelconque du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande,—et réciproquement, les lettres affranchies ou non-affranchies, envoyées d'un endroit quelconque du Royaume Uni, et destinées pour un endroit quelconque de Belgique, seront frappées dans les 2 pays d'un port uniforme de 12 décimes, ou d'un schelling, par lettre simple, dont 4 décimes, ou pence, seront censés représenter la taxe due à l'Office de Belgique, et 8 pence, ou décimes, celle due à l'Office Britannique.

Chacun de ces 2 taxes de 4 et de 8 pence, ou décimes, augmentera en raison du poids des lettres, suivant l'échelle de progression respectivement en vigueur dans les 2 pays.

Toutefois il est entendu que l'Office Britannique percevra de quart d'once en quart d'once, un port entier sur les lettres

affranchies livrées à la Belgique, comme sur les lettres non-affranchies reçues de la Belgique, pour la portion de port représentant la taxe à rembourser à l'Office Belge.

XX. Les 2 Offices se tiendront mutuellement compte de la part qui revient à chacun d'eux dans le produit des correspondances qu'ils se transmettront réciproquement.

Toutefois, afin de simplifier cette opération, toutes les lettres faisant partie d'une même dépêche, et appartenant à la même catégorie, seront pesées en masse, et livrées aux prix fixés ci-après.

L'Office des Postes Britanniques paiera à l'Office des Postes de Belgique, pour les lettres non-affranchies originaires de Belgique, et destinées pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et pour les colonies et possessions Anglaises où l'Office Britannique entretient des Bureaux de Poste, ainsi que pour les lettres affranchies dans le Royaume Uni et dans les dites colonies et possessions Anglaises, à destination de la Belgique, la somme de 1 franc 60 centimes par 30 grammes, poids net.

De son côté l'Office des Postes de Belgique paiera à l'Office des Postes Britanniques, pour les lettres non-affranchies originaires du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et destinées pour la Belgique, ainsi que pour celles affranchies en Belgique, et destinées pour le Royaume Uni, la somme de 1 schelling 4 pence par once Britannique, poids net.

XXI. Les dispositions des Articles précédens ne s'appliquent pas seulement aux lettres faisant partie des malles ordinaires, mais encore à celles expédiées par les occasions particulières dont il est fait mention à l'Article XIII.

TITRE IV.—*Transit des Correspondances Etrangères.*

§ 1. *Transit à découvert.*

XXII. L'Office des Postes de Belgique continuera à transporter, sans frais pour l'Office Britannique, toutes les lettres que le dit Office lui transmettra pour être expédiées vers d'autres Etats du Continent, en transit par la Belgique, ainsi que celles originaires des dits Etats, et destinées pour la Grande Bretagne, qui seraient dirigées par la même voie.

Ces lettres seront transmises, tant de la part de l'Office Britannique à celui de Belgique, que par ce dernier Office à celui

de la Grande Bretagne, sans aucune taxe ni débours. L'Office de Belgique se réserve toutefois la faculté de se faire payer par les autres Offices intéressés, un droit de transit, dont le montant ne pourra excéder 1 franc par 30 grammes, poids net.

XXIII. Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges promet d'interposer ses bons offices auprès des Gouvernemens des pays dont les Administrations des Postes sont en relation avec celle de Belgique, afin d'obtenir pour les correspondances originaires de ces pays, adressées dans le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande, ou dans les colonies et possessions Anglaises, et *vice versa*, des facilités analogues à celles dont jouissent ou pourront jouir, à l'égard de ces mêmes pays, les habitans de la Belgique, en vertu des Conventions existantes, ou qui interviendraient dans la suite.

XXIV. L'Office des Postes de Belgique paiera à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande, pour les correspondances affranchies originaires de Belgique, ou des Etats du Continent qui empruntent son intermédiaire, à destination des colonies et des pays d'outremer, ainsi que pour les correspondances non-affranchies originaires des colonies et pays d'outremer, et destinées pour la Belgique, ou pour les Etats du Continent auxquels la Belgique sert d'intermédiaire, savoir :

1°. Huit pence par lettre simple, pour le transit sur le territoire du Royaume Uni.

2°. La taxe de voie de mer à payer par le public Anglais sur les lettres originaires et à destination des colonies et pays d'outremer.

De son côté l'Office des Postes du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, paiera à l'Office des Postes de Belgique, pour le port des correspondances originaires du Royaume Uni, et destinées pour les colonies et pays d'outremer, ainsi que de celles originaires des colonies et pays d'outremer à destination du Royaume Uni, savoir :

1°. Un franc 60 centimes par 30 grammes, poids net, pour le transit sur le territoire Belge.

2°. Deux francs par 30 grammes, poids net, pour la voie de mer ; en tout, 3 francs 60 centimes par 30 grammes, poids net.

§ 2. *Transit en Dépêches closes.*

XXV. Le Gouvernement Belge prend l'engagement d'ac-

corder au Gouvernement Britannique le transit en dépêches closes, sur son territoire, des correspondances du Royaume Uni, des colonies et possessions Anglaises, et autres lieux où l'Office Britannique entretient des Bureaux de Poste, pour les différens Etats du Continent auxquels la Belgique sert d'intermédiaire, et de ces Etats pour le Royaume Uni, les colonies et possessions Anglaises, et autres lieux où l'Office Britannique entretient des Bureaux de Poste, moyennant le prix de 1 franc par 30 grammes, poids net, pour les lettres, et 5 centimes par journal ou feuille d'imprimé.

XXVI. Dans le cas où l'Office des Postes Britanniques jugerait convenable de faire passer par la Belgique les malles closes renfermant la correspondance du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et des colonies et possessions Anglaises, pour les Indes Orientales, et pour les autres pays auxquels les Indes Orientales servent d'intermédiaire, et *vice versa*, l'Office des Postes de Belgique se chargera d'effectuer le transport de ces correspondances sur son territoire, moyennant les prix de transit fixés par l'Article XXV précédent.

XXVII. Le Gouvernement Belge s'engage en outre à transporter, aussi en dépêches closes, moyennant les prix respectivement fixés par l'Article XXIV et par l'Article XXXIV ci-après, les lettres, journaux, et imprimés, du Royaume Uni et des colonies et possessions Anglaises, pour les divers Etats des 2 continens d'Amérique et *vice versa*, qui seront desservis aux frais de l'Office des Postes de Belgique, soit par des bâtimens de commerce, soit par des bâtimens de l'Etat, ou frétés au compte de l'Etat, expédiés ou à destination des ports de Belgique, ou des ports de relâche de ces bâtimens dans les parages transatlantiques.

XXVIII. Le Gouvernement Britannique promet de son côté d'accorder le transit, en dépêches closes, moyennant les prix respectivement fixés au profit de l'Office des Postes Britanniques, pour la transmission des correspondances à découvert, par les Articles XXIV et XXXIV déjà cités, des lettres, journaux, et imprimés, de la Belgique pour les différens Etats d'Amérique ou pour d'autres pays étrangers, et *vice versa*, qui seront transportés, soit par des bâtimens de commerce, soit par des bâtimens de l'Etat, ou frétés pour le compte de l'Etat, expédiés ou à destination des ports du Royaume Uni.

TITRE V.—*Journaux et Imprimés.*§ 1. *Journaux et Imprimés Internationaux.*

XXIX. Les journaux publiés dans le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, qui seront adressés à des personnes résidant en Belgique, seront livrés à l'Office Belge non-affranchis, et ne supporteront qu'une taxe de 5 centimes par journal, payable par le destinataire.

Réciproquement, les journaux Belges adressés à des personnes résidant en le Royaume Uni, seront livrés à l'Office Britannique non-affranchis, et ne supporteront qu'une taxe d'un demi penny par journal, également payable par le destinataire.

Pour jouir de la modération de port indiquée ci-dessus, les journaux ne pourront contenir aucune écriture, et ils devront être expédiés sous bandes, ou renfermés dans des enveloppes ouvertes sur les côtés, de manière à pouvoir être facilement vérifiés.

Les journaux qui ne réunissent pas ces conditions seront traités comme lettres.

Il est bien entendu que les stipulations qui précèdent n'infirmement en aucune manière le droit que peut avoir l'un ou l'autre des 2 Offices de ne pas effectuer sur son propre territoire, le transport ou la distribution de ceux de ces journaux à l'égard desquels il n'aurait pas été satisfait aux lois et arrêtés qui règlent les conditions de leur publication et de leur circulation.

XXX. Les ouvrages périodiques non quotidiens, paraissant dans le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et en Belgique, sous forme de brochures, pourront être envoyés d'un pays dans l'autre, par le voie des 2 Offices, aux conditions ci-après exprimées, savoir :

1. Le port de ces ouvrages devra être payé d'avance, et il ne pourra être acquitté que jusqu'à la limite du territoire des Etats respectifs.

2. Ils devront être expédiés sous bandes, ou renfermés dans des enveloppes ouvertes sur les côtés, de manière à pouvoir être facilement vérifiés.

3. Ils devront être imprimés dans la langue du pays où ils auront été publiés ; et ils seront en tous points assujettis aux conditions imposées à la circulation des journaux quotidiens et autres publications de cette espèce, par les lois, arrêtés, et réglemens des 2 pays.

Le port à percevoir en Belgique sur les ouvrages ci-dessus désignés qui seront envoyés du Royaume Uni en Belgique, ou de ce dernier pays dans le Royaume Uni, est fixé à 5 centimes par feuille d'impression au-dessous de 30 décimètres carrés.

Quant au port à percevoir par l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne sur les mêmes ouvrages adressés en Belgique, ou venant de Belgique, il sera réglé ainsi qu'il suit, savoir :

1. Pour tout ouvrage dont le poids n'excèdera pas 2 onces, 1 penny.

2. Pour tout ouvrage pesant au-dessus de 2 onces, et n'excédant pas 3 onces, 6 pence.

3. Pour tout ouvrage pesant au-dessus de 3 onces, et n'excédant pas 4 onces, 8 pence.

4. Pour chaque once au-dessus de 4, et jusqu'à 16 onces (limite de l'admission de ces objets par l'Office Britannique), 2 pence en sus, en observant que toute fraction de l'once sera comptée comme 1 once pour le port à percevoir.

XXXI. Le public des 2 pays pourra envoyer d'un pays pour l'autre, des bulletins de bourse, prix-courants, et autres imprimés jouissant dans le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, d'une modération de port, en se conformant aux dispositions ci-après :

1. Ces imprimés devront être expédiés sous bandes, et ne pourront contenir aucune écriture, chiffre, ou signe quelconque à la main. Les bulletins de bourse et prix-courants se borneront à indiquer le nom des marchandises et les prix, sans faire mention du nom et de la demeure des vendeurs.

2. Le prix de ces objets est fixé à 5 centimes par feuille, pour le parcours sur le territoire Belge, et à 1 penny, ou 10 centimes, aussi par feuille, pour le parcours sur le territoire du Royaume Uni.

3. Ils ne pourront être envoyés, de part et d'autre, qu'affranchis jusqu'à la limite du territoire des 2 Offices respectifs.

XXXII. La transmission réciproque des journaux, ouvrages périodiques, et autres imprimés, de l'un pays pour l'autre, ne donnera lieu à aucun décompte. Chaque Office retiendra à son profit le port qu'il aura perçu, conformément aux dispositions des Articles XXIX, XXX, et XXXI, précédents.

§ 2. *Journaux et Imprimés en Transit.*

XXXIII. Les journaux publiés dans le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et adressés à des personnes résidant dans les divers Etats du Continent auxquels la Belgique sert d'intermédiaire, ainsi que les journaux expédiés du ces mêmes Etats pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, continueront à être livrés, de part et d'autre, exempts de tout prix de port. L'Office des Postes de Belgique se réserve toutefois la faculté de se faire payer par les Etats précités, pour le transport des journaux sur le territoire Belge, un prix de transit de 5 centimes par journal.

XXXIV. L'Office des Postes de Belgique paiera à l'Office des Postes Britanniques la somme de 1 penny par journal, pour port de transit sur le territoire du Royaume Uni, et pour voie de mer, des journaux destinés pour les colonies et pays d'outremer, sans distinction de parages, qui seront livrés par l'Office de Belgique à l'Office Britannique, pour être transportés, soit par les bâtimens de commerce, soit par les bâtimens de l'Etat, ou frétés pour le compte de l'Etat.

La même somme de 1 penny par journal sera payée par l'Office des Postes de Belgique à l'Office des Postes Britanniques, pour port de transit sur le territoire du Royaume Uni, et pour voie de mer, des journaux étrangers destinés pour la Belgique, ou pour les pays auxquels la Belgique sert d'intermédiaire, qui seront apportés par quelque voie que ce soit dans le Royaume Uni.

Réciproquement, l'Office des Postes Britanniques paiera à l'Office des Postes de Belgique, pour port de transit par la Belgique, et pour voie de mer, des journaux que l'Office Britannique transmettra à l'Office de Belgique, pour être envoyés, par quelque voie que ce soit, dans les colonies et pays d'outremer, 10 centimes par journal.

La même somme de 10 centimes par journal sera payée par l'Office des Postes Britanniques à l'Office des Postes de Belgique, pour port de transit par la Belgique, et pour voie de mer, des journaux originaires des colonies ou pays d'outremer, et destinés pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, qui seront apportés en Belgique par quelque voie que ce soit.

TITRE VI.—*Dispositions diverses.*

XXXV. Les Offices des Postes du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et de Belgique, dresseront, chaque mois, les comptes résultant de la transmission réciproque, ou du transport en dépêches closes, des correspondances; et ces comptes, après avoir été débattus et arrêtés contradictoirement par ces Offices, seront soldés à la fin de chaque trimestre par l'Office qui sera reconnu débiteur envers l'autre.

XXXVI. Le solde des comptes mentionnés dans le précédent Article sera établi en monnaie de Belgique. A cet effet les sommes portées au crédit de l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne en monnaie Britannique, seront réduites en francs sur le pied de 10 centimes par penny, 1 franc 20 centimes par schelling, et 24 francs par livre sterling.

XXXVII. Les lettres et journaux tombés en rebut, pour quelque cause que ce soit, seront renvoyés, de part et d'autre, à la fin de chaque mois, et plus souvent, si faire se peut. Celles de ces lettres qui auront été livrées en compte, seront remises pour les poids et prix auxquels elles auront été originairement expédiées par l'Office envoyeur.

XXXVIII. Les lettres tombées en rebut, pour quelque cause que ce soit, qui auront été transportées en transit, soit à decouvert, soit en dépêches closes, par l'un des 2 Offices pour le compte de l'autre, seront admises pour les poids et prix pour lesquels elles auront été comprises dans les comptes de transit des Offices respectifs, sur de simples déclarations ou listes nominatives mises à l'appui des décomptes, lorsque les lettres elles-mêmes n'auront pas pu être produites par l'Office qui aura à se prévaloir du montant de leurs taxes vis-à-vis de l'autre Office.

XXXIX. Les lettres mal adressées ou mal dirigées, seront, sans aucun délai, réciproquement renvoyées par l'intermédiaire des Bureaux d'échange respectifs, pour les poids et prix auxquels l'Office envoyeur aura livré ces lettres en compte à l'autre Office.

Quant aux lettres adressées à des destinataires ayant changé de résidence, et quelle que soit l'origine de ces lettres, elles seront respectivement rendues, chargées du port qui aurait dû être payé par les destinataires.

XL. Afin de s'assurer réciproquement l'intégralité du produit des correspondances de l'un pour l'autre pays, les Gouvernemens Britannique et Belge s'engagent à empêcher, par tous les moyens qui sont en leur pouvoir, que ces correspondances ne passent par d'autres voies que par leurs Postes respectives.

Toutefois, il est entendu que les courriers envoyés par des maisons de commerce, ou autres, pour porter accidentellement une seule lettre, ou une ou plusieurs gazettes, pourront traverser librement les territoires respectifs des 2 Etats; pourvu que, sur le territoire Belge, ces courriers présentent la lettre ou les gazettes dont ils seront porteurs au premier Bureau de Poste, qui leur appliquera les taxes voulues par les lois et réglemens du pays.

Ces objets seront frappés des timbres d'origine et d'affranchissement des Bureaux de Poste par lesquels les taxes auront été perçues, et il en sera délivré au courrier un certificat, qui sera joint à son passeport.

XLI. La forme à donner aux comptes mentionnés dans l'Article XXXV précédent, la direction à donner aux correspondances, et toutes autres mesures de détail et d'ordre qui devront être arrêtées de concert pour procurer l'exécution des stipulations de la présente Convention, seront réglées entre les Offices des Postes du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et de Belgique, aussitôt après l'échange des ratifications de la dite Convention.

Il est aussi convenu que les mesures de détail et d'ordre mentionnées au présent Article, pourront être modifiées par les 2 Offices, toutes les fois que, d'un commun accord, ces 2 Offices auront reconnu que ces modifications seraient service des Postes des 2 pays.

XLII. La présente Convention est conclue indéterminé. Elle ne pourra être annulée par les 2 Gouvernemens qu'après notification au Gouvernement, au moins 6 mois d'avance.

XLIII. Sont maintenues les dispositions antérieures qui ont été conclues entre les B^s respectifs*, en autant qu'elles ne seraient pas stipulations de la présente Convention.

* See Convention of 6th October, 1818,—this Vol., 'Convention of 1834. Page 88.

XLIV. La présente Convention sera ratifiée, et les Ratifications en seront échangées à Londres dans le délai de 1 mois, ou plus tôt si faire se peut, et elle sera mise à exécution le 1er Décembre, 1844.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé la présente Convention, et y ont apposé le sceau de leurs armes.

Fait à Londres, en double original, le 19 jour du mois d'Octobre, l'an de Grâce 1844.

(L.S.)

ABERDEEN.

(L.S.)

LONSDALE.

(L.S.) SYLVAIN VAN DE WEYER.

POSTAGE ARTICLES *between Great Britain and Belgium.*
Signed at Brussels the 6th, and at London the 27th November,
 1844.

[See French version, Page 127.]

ARTICLES agreed upon between the Post Office of Great Britain and the Post Office of Belgium, for carrying into execution the Convention of October 19, 1844.

IN pursuance of Article XLI* of the Convention of 19th October, 1844, between Great Britain and Belgium, which leaves to the 2 Post Offices the regulation, immediately after the exchange of the Ratifications of the said Convention, of the form in which the accounts for the transmission of correspondence are to be made up, as well as of other matters of detail, which are to be arranged by mutual consent for ensuring the execution, from the 1st day of December next, of the stipulations contained in the said Convention ;

The Undersigned, duly authorised for that purpose by their respective Offices, have agreed upon the following Articles :

CHAPTER I.—*Regulations between the respective Offices of Exchange.*

ART. I. The following shall be the regulations for the exchange of mails between the British and the Belgian Offices :

1. The Office of Ostend shall exchange mails with the Offices of London and Dover ;

* See Page 99.

2. The Office of Antwerp shall exchange mails with the Office of London.

II. The ordinary mails despatched from the Office of Ostend to the Office of London shall comprise all the correspondence originating in Belgium and in the foreign countries, the correspondence of which shall be transmitted through Belgium, for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, its colonies and countries beyond sea, with the exception of the English towns mentioned in Table No. 1.

III. Reciprocally, the ordinary mails despatched from the Office of London to the Office of Ostend shall comprise all the correspondence originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, its colonies and countries beyond sea, with the exception of the English towns mentioned in Table No. 1, annexed to the present Articles, for Belgium and the various States of the Continent, the correspondence of which shall be transmitted through Belgium.

IV. The ordinary mails despatched from the Office of Ostend to the Office of Dover, shall comprise all the correspondence originating in Belgium and in the foreign countries, the correspondence of which shall be transmitted through Belgium, for the English towns mentioned in Table No. 1.

V. Reciprocally, the ordinary mails despatched from the Office of Dover to the Office of Ostend shall comprise all the correspondence originating in the English towns mentioned in Table No. 1, annexed to the present Articles, for Belgium and the various States of the Continent, the correspondence of which shall be transmitted through Belgium.

VI. The supplementary mails which the Office of Exchange of Ostend, on the one part, and the Office of Exchange of London and Dover on the other may send, in accordance with Article XIII of the Convention of 17th October 1844, exchange by means of private steam-packets, shall comprise all the correspondence as the senders shall expressly indicate to be forwarded by these means: and in this case the intention of the senders must be expressed by writing on the envelope *Private Ship*.

VII. The mails which the Office of Exchange of London may exchange by means of private steam-packets shall be sent;

comprise only such correspondence as the senders shall expressly desire to be forwarded by these means; and, in that case, the intention of the said senders must be expressed by writing on the address, *Private Ship* viâ *Antwerp*.

CHAPTER II.—*Regulations for the Transit of various descriptions of Correspondence.*

VIII. The payment of the postage of letters addressed to the colonies and countries beyond sea, which are to be conveyed by means of regular packets leaving the ports of the United Kingdom, is either optional or compulsory.

It is optional for the British colonies and possessions mentioned in Table No. 2, annexed to the present Articles.

It is compulsory for all the countries and settlements beyond sea, which are served by the said packets, and mentioned in Table No. 3, annexed to the present Articles.

The payment of letters addressed to the colonies and countries beyond sea, wherever the same may be situated, which the 2 Offices shall forward mutually to each other, to be conveyed by private ships leaving the ports of either State, shall always be compulsory.

The Tables No. 2 and 3, referred to, show the postage which is to be accounted for to the British Office by the Belgian Office, for paid letters addressed to the British colonies and possessions, and to other countries beyond sea, as well as for unpaid letters which have originated in the colonies and countries beyond sea.

IX. When the writers of letters addressed to the colonies and countries beyond sea, which the 2 Offices shall forward mutually to each other to be transmitted from their respective ports, shall wish them to be conveyed by private ships leaving those ports, such intention must be expressed by writing on the address, *Bâtiment du Commerce*, or *Private Ship*.

In all cases where such direction is not given, letters addressed to the colonies and countries beyond sea, wherever the same may be situated, which the 2 Offices may forward to each other, shall be transmitted by means of the regular packets maintained or freighted by their respective Governments, unless the payment of the said letters be compulsory, in which case

they shall be returned to the office from which they were forwarded, in the manner prescribed by Article XXXVII of the Convention of the 19th October, 1844.

CHAPTER III.—*Progressive Rates of Postage according to the Weight of Letters.*

X. The progressive scale of the Belgian rates of postage, according to weight, applicable to the letters mentioned in Article XIX of the Convention of 19th October, 1844, is fixed as follows:

1. Under 10 grammes, 1 single rate;
2. From 10 grammes to 15 grammes inclusively, 1 rate and a-half;
3. From 15 grammes to 20 grammes inclusively, 2 rates;
4. From 20 to 30 grammes inclusively, 2 rates and a-half;
5. And so on; one half rate being added for every 10 grammes;

It is understood, nevertheless, that the British Office shall charge, for every quarter of an ounce, one whole rate on paid letters delivered to Belgium, as well as upon unpaid letters coming from Belgium, for that portion of postage representing the sum to be accounted for to the Belgian Office, pursuant to the Convention of 19th October, 1844.

XI. The progressive scale of the British rates of postage, according to weight, applicable to the letters mentioned in Articles XIX and XXIV of the aforesaid Convention, is fixed as follows:

1. For every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, 1 single rate;
2. Above half an ounce, but not exceeding 1 ounce, 2 rates;
3. Above 1 ounce, but not exceeding 2 ounces, 4 rates;
4. Above 2 ounces, but not exceeding 3 ounces, 6 rates;
5. Above 3 ounces, but not exceeding 4 ounces, 8 rates; and so on, 2 rates being added for every ounce, or fraction of an ounce.

CHAPTER IV. — *Letter-Bills, Acknowledgments of Receipts, Weights and Stamps.*

XII. Every mail, whether ordinary or supplementary, passing between the Offices of Exchange of the respective Post

Offices, shall be accompanied by a letter-bill, specifying according to the classifications established by the convention of 19th October, 1844, the nature and weight of the articles contained in the said mail.

The Office to which the mail is addressed, shall return by the next post, an acknowledgment of receipt to the Office from which it was transmitted.

The forms of letter-bills and acknowledgments of receipt for the use of the respective offices of exchange shall be made according to the forms agreed upon and annexed to the present Articles.

XIII. If it should happen at the usual period for making up the mails, whether ordinary or supplementary, that there should not be any letters from either of the Offices of exchange for the corresponding Office, a despatch, containing only a blank letter bill, shall nevertheless be sent.

The Offices of exchange authorized to despatch supplementary mails to the corresponding Offices, shall make a distinction between the supplementary and ordinary mails, by writing at the top of the letter-bill which shall accompany the former, *Supplementary Mail*.

The acknowledgment of the receipt of the said supplementary mails shall bear a similar inscription.

XIV. For the mutual transmission of ordinary or registered letters and patterns of goods, the Belgian Offices of Exchange shall uniformly make use of weights having the gramme for unit; and the Offices of exchange for the United Kingdom, its possessions and settlements, shall uniformly make use of weights having the British ounce for unit, with its divisions into half ounces and quarters of an ounce.

The ordinary or registered letters and patterns of goods shall be weighed by the offices forwarding them, previous to their being tied up into parcels and wrapped in papers; and, in like manner, the verification of the weight of the same, as stated in the letter-bills, shall not take place in the corresponding Offices, till after the despatches have been separated from the string and paper in which they were bound up.

It is agreed that in everything that relates to the execution of the Convention, each British ounce shall be considered as equivalent to 30 grammes, Belgian weight.

IV. In addition to the items now being sent with which articles of personal effects of persons exchanged between the respective forces may be received, such of those articles as have been sent in their possession shall bear directly reference to the military conduct shown with the units P. 1.

Articles of a like nature exchanged between the same forces and persons shall be the same and shall be received with the same P. 1.

Those of the above-mentioned articles which are submitted with the Commission of the 1st October 1918 shall be forwarded by the British Force Office to the Force Office of Belgium and the British Force Office of the 1st October 1918 shall be forwarded to the Force Office of the United Kingdom. The same shall be forwarded with a receipt bearing the number P.

CHAPTER 10. — 10th October 1918.

IV. It is agreed that the weight of personal effects shall be the same as the weight of the items which are exchanged in that of the military and naval forces and that shall be the same as the items which shall have been received in the same P. 1. It is agreed that the weight of the items which shall be exchanged in the same P. 1. It is agreed that the weight of the items which shall be exchanged in the same P. 1. It is agreed that the weight of the items which shall be exchanged in the same P. 1.

IV. Exchange of personal effects of the same nature as those of the military and naval forces shall be the same as the items which shall have been received in the same P. 1. It is agreed that the weight of the items which shall be exchanged in the same P. 1. It is agreed that the weight of the items which shall be exchanged in the same P. 1.

IV. The exchange of personal effects shall be the same as the items which shall have been received in the same P. 1. It is agreed that the weight of the items which shall be exchanged in the same P. 1. It is agreed that the weight of the items which shall be exchanged in the same P. 1.

These items shall be the same as the items which shall have been received in the same P. 1. It is agreed that the weight of the items which shall be exchanged in the same P. 1. It is agreed that the weight of the items which shall be exchanged in the same P. 1.

CHAPTER 11. — 11th October 1918.

XIX. The exchange of personal effects shall be the same as the items which shall have been received in the same P. 1. It is agreed that the weight of the items which shall be exchanged in the same P. 1. It is agreed that the weight of the items which shall be exchanged in the same P. 1.

originally transmitted, but only upon such letters as have not been opened; except, however, in the case provided for by Article XXXVIII of the said Convention, as regards letters which have been conveyed in transit, and which cannot be produced.

XX. Letters forwarded for the purpose of annoying or injuring the parties to whom they are addressed, the postage of which both Offices are authorized to return to the public, even after they have been opened, may be included and admitted with dead letters and newspapers, which are to be mutually returned.

CHAPTER VII.—*Accounts of the Reciprocal Transmission of Correspondence.*

XXI. The Post Office of the United Kingdom shall prepare every month separate accounts, exhibiting the results of the exchange of correspondence between the respective offices. Such accounts shall be founded upon the receipts of the respective Offices during the month.

The separate accounts shall be immediately incorporated in a general account, which shall exhibit the result of the exchange of correspondence, whether in ordinary or closed mails, during the month.

The separate and general accounts shall be made up according to the forms agreed upon and annexed to the present Articles.

Done in duplicate at Brussels, the 6th day, and at London, the 27th day of the month of November, 1844.

W. L. MABERLY.

BAREEL.

Approved, LONSDALE.

Approuvé, DECHAMPS.

TABLE NO. 1.—*List of the English Towns, the Correspondence of which, to and from Belgium, and to and from Countries through Belgium, should be forwarded by Dover.*

No. 1, Ashford; 2, Biddenden; 3, Canterbury; 4, Chatham; 5, Cranbrook; 6, Dartford; 7, Deal; 8, Dover; 9, Faversham; 10, Folkestone; and, 11, Gravesend, in the County of Kent. 12, Hastings, in Sussex. 13, Hythe; 14, Maidstone; 15, Margate; 16, New Romney; 17, Queenborough; 18, Ramsgate; and, 19, Rochester, in Kent. 20, Rye, in Sussex. 21, Sandwich; 22, Sheerness; 23, Shooters' Hill; and, 24, Sittingbourne, in Kent. 25, St. Leonard's in Sussex, 26, Walmer, in Kent.

TABLE NO. 2.—*List of British Colonies and Possessions, in which Great Britain maintains Post Offices; with the Rates of Postage on letters to and from Belgium, and to and from Countries in transit through Belgium, the payment of which is optional.*

Names of the Colonies and Possessions.	Rates per single Letter.	Ports of Departure and Arrival.	Days on which Mails are made up in London.	OBSERVATIONS.	
	s. d.				
WEST INDIES.					
Antigua	1 8	Southampton	2nd and 17th of each month. (1)	(1) When the 2nd falls on a Sunday, the mail is made up on the previous evening.	
Barbadoes					
Carriacou					
Demerara					
Dominica					
Essequibo					
Grenada					
Kingston, Port and Town of (Jamaica)					
Montserrat					
Nevis					
St. Lucia					
St. Kitts					
St. Vincent					
Tobago					
Tortola					
Trinidad					
Berbice	1 10			When the 17th falls on a Sunday, the mail is made up on the following morning.	
Jamaica (Port & Town of Kingston excepted)					
BAHAMAS	1 8	Southampton	2nd of each month. (1)		
NORTH AMERICA.					
Canada	1 10	Liverpool	3rd and 18th of each month. (2)	(2) Except during the months of December, January, February, and March, during which months the mails are despatched on the 3rd only. When the 3rd or 18th falls on a Sunday, the mail is made up in London on the following evening.	
New Brunswick					
Nova Scotia (Port and Town of Halifax excepted)					
Prince Edward's Island					
Bermuda	1 8	Liverpool	Ditto.		
Newfoundland					
Halifax (Port & Town of Nova Scotia)					
MEDITERRANEAN.					
Gibraltar	1 8	Southampton	Every Thursday.	(3) That is, the 3rd morning of each month, and the Thursday nearest to the 15th of each month, either before or after the 15th. When the 3rd falls on a Sunday, the mail is made up on the previous evening.	
Malta			Every 15 days. (3)		
IONIAN ISLANDS					
Hong Kong (China) ...	1 8	Southampton	3rd of each month.		

TABLE NO. 3.—*List of British Colonies and Possessions, in which Great Britain does not maintain Post Offices; and also of Foreign Countries, the correspondence for which originating in Belgium, or in the States of the Continent passing through Belgium, and forwarded through Great Britain, must be pre-paid; with the Rates of Postage for which the office of Belgium is to account to that of Great Britain.*

British Colonies and Foreign Countries.	Rates per single Letter.	Routes, Ports of Departure, and Arrival.	Days on which Mails are made up in London.	OBSERVATIONS.
	s. d.			
East Indies	2 6	} <i>via</i> Marseilles, Suez, and Bombay.	} 7th of each month. (2)	(1) This rate of 2s. 6d. consists of a British charge of 2s. 1d., according to British progression, and a French charge of 5d., to which the French progres- sion is applicable. (2) When the 7th falls on a Sunday, the mail is made up in London on the fol- lowing day. (3) When the 3rd falls on a Sunday, the mail is made up in London on the pre- vious evening. (4) See Note 3, Table 2.
Ceylon				
Mauritius				
Australia	1 8	} <i>via</i> Southamp- ton, Suez, and Bombay.	} 3rd of each month. (3)	
New Zealand				
Van Diemen's Land ...				
Egypt and Syria ...	2 2	Southampton.	ditto.	
Greece	2 2	ditto.	Every 15 days. (4)	
Spain	2 10	} ditto.	Every Thursday.	
Portugal	2 3			
Azores	2 4	} Falmouth.	1st Tuesday in each month.	
Canary Islands ...				
Brazils				3 3
Buenos Ayres	3 1	} Southamton.	2nd of each month. (5)	
Monte Video				
Venezuela				
Honduras	1 8	} ditto.	2nd and 17th of each month. (5)	
Panama				
Chili and Peru ...				
Mexico	2 9	} ditto.	2nd and 17th of each month. (5)	
New Granada				
Madeira	2 4			
Cuba	2 9	} ditto.	2nd and 17th of each month. (5)	
Guadeloupe				
Martinique				
Hayti				
Porto Rico				
St. Croix				
St. Eustatius				
St. Martin	1 11			
St. Thomas				
United States of America		1 8	Liverpool.	3rd and 18th of each month. (6)
Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, Australia, New Zealand, Van Diemen's Land, or any other British Colony, or Foreign Country, when con- veyed to or from England by Private Ship	1 4	Private Ships.	As opportunities offer.	
				(5) When the 2nd falls on a Sunday, the mail is made up in London on the pre- vious evening. When the 17th falls on a Sunday, the mail is made up in London on the fol- lowing morning. (6) Except during the months of December, Janu- ary, February, and March, when the mails are des- patched only on the 3rd. When the 3rd or 18th falls on a Sunday, the mail is made up in London on the following day.

Letter Book for the Correspondence between Great Britain and Belgium.

Maid from

28

184

You will find herewith the following Letters, the receipt of which you are requested to acknowledge.

	Statement by the British Office.	Verification by the Belgian Office.
I.—Unpaid Letters, &c. as is stated in the Table of the British Office.		
1st. Unpaid Letters from the United Kingdom for Belgium, at 1s. 6d. per letter.	Issued.	Issued.
2nd. Unpaid Letters from British Colonies and Possessions, and from other Foreign Countries beyond sea, for Belgium, and for States of the Continent in transit through Belgium.	£ 1 1 1	£ 1 1 1
3rd. Newspapers from British Colonies and Possessions, and from other Foreign Countries beyond sea, for Belgium, and for States of the Continent in transit through Belgium, at 1d. each Newspaper.		
4th. Returned and Unsent Letters received from Belgium, at 1s. 6d. per 10 grammes.	Issued.	Issued.
5th. Returned and Unsent Letters received from Colonies beyond sea, in transit through Belgium, at 1s. 6d. per 10 grammes.		
6th. Re-directed Letters for persons who have changed their residence, charged Newspapers, &c.	£ 1 1 1	£ 1 1 1
II.—Paid Letters, &c. as is stated in the Table of the British Office.	Issued.	Issued.
7th. Paid Letters from the United Kingdom, and from British Colonies and Possessions, for Belgium, at 1s. 6d. per 10 grammes.		
8th. Paid Letters from the United Kingdom of Colonies beyond sea, in transit through Belgium, at 1s. 6d. per 10 grammes.		
9th. Paid Newspapers from the United Kingdom of Colonies beyond sea, in transit through Belgium, at 1d. each Newspaper.	£ 1 1 1	£ 1 1 1

Chief Clerk from the British Office to various persons in Belgium.

Destination.	Value of Letter in stamps.	Value of Newspaper.
III.—Letter Newspapers, &c. which are to arrive within the 24 hours.		
10th. Letters from the United Kingdom, &c. as is stated in the Table of the British Office, in transit through Belgium, and for States of the Continent in transit through Belgium.		
11th. Newspapers, Periodicals, &c. from the United Kingdom for Belgium.		
12th. Newspapers from the United Kingdom of Colonies beyond sea, in transit through Belgium.		
Returned Letters of the British Office, as is stated in the Table of the British Office.		
13th. Unsent Letters, &c. as is stated in the Table of the British Office.		

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT, for the Correspondence between
Great Britain and Belgium.

184 .
has been received,

The Mail from
of the
containing the following Articles :

Statement by the British Office.			Verification by the Belgian Office.		
Ounces.			Ounces.		
£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
Ounces.			Ounces.		
£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
Ounces.			Ounces.		
Frs. Cts.			Frs. Cts.		

Closed Mails from the British Office in transit through Belgium.		
DESTINATION.	Weight of Letters in Ounces.	Number of Newspapers.

Statement by the British Office.		Verification by the Belgian Office.	
NUMBER.		NUMBER.	

Registered Letters affixed to the Bill, and included in the foregoing Articles.				
No.	Whence sent.	To whom addressed.	Destination.	Weight in Ounces.

LETTER BILL, for the Correspondence between Belgium and Great Britain.

Mail from to 184 .

You will find herewith the following Articles, the receipt of which you are requested to acknowledge, viz. :

§ I.—Unpaid Letters to be placed to the Credit of the Belgian Office.			Statement by the Belgian Office.		Verification by the British Office.	
1st. Unpaid Letters from Belgium for the United Kingdom and for British Colonies and Possessions, at 1 fr. 60 c. per 30 grammes			Grammes.		Grammes.	
2nd. Unpaid Letters from Countries beyond sea in transit through Belgium for the United Kingdom, at 3 fr. 60 c. per 30 grammes						
3rd. Newspapers from Countries beyond sea in transit through Belgium for the United Kingdom, at 10 c. each Newspaper			Frs.	Cts.	Frs.	Cts.
4th. Returned and Missent Letters from the United Kingdom, at 1s. 4d. per ounce			Grammes.		Grammes.	
5th. Returned and Missent Letters from British Colonies and other Countries in transit through Great Britain ..			Frs.	Cts.	Frs.	Cts.
6th. Re-directed Letters for persons who have changed their residence, charged Newspapers, &c.						
Closed Mails from the British Office in transit through Belgium.						
ORIGIN.	Weight of Letters in Grammes.	Number of Newspapers.				
§ II.—Paid Letters to be placed to the Credit of the British Office.			Grammes.		Grammes.	
7th. Paid Letters from Belgium for the United Kingdom, at 1s. 4d. per ounce						
8th. Paid Letters for British Colonies and Possessions, and other Countries in transit through Great Britain, from Belgium and from other States of the Continent in transit through Belgium			£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
9th. Newspapers for British Colonies and Possessions, &c., at 1d. each Newspaper						
§ III.—Letters, Newspapers, &c., which form no Account between the 2 Offices.			NUMBER.			
10th. Letters from various States of the Continent for the United Kingdom, paid to the point of egress from Belgium						
11th. Newspapers, Periodical Works, &c., from Belgium for the United Kingdom						
12th. Newspapers from various States of the Continent for the United Kingdom						

Registered Letters affixed to the present Bill, and included in the foregoing Articles.

No.	Whence sent.	To whom addressed.	Destination.	Weight in Grammes.

Etats du Continent auxquels l'Office Britannique transmettra sa correspondance par l'intermédiaire de l'Office Belge.

IV. Les dépêches ordinaires du Bureau d'Ostende pour le Bureau de Douvres comprendront toutes les correspondances originaires de Belgique et des pays étrangers qui empruntent son intermédiaire, pour les villes de l'Angleterre portées dans le Tableau No. 1.

V. Réciproquement, les dépêches ordinaires du Bureau de Douvres pour le Bureau d'Ostende comprendront toutes les correspondances originaires des villes de l'Angleterre désignées dans le Tableau faisant suite aux présens Articles, sous le No. 1, pour la Belgique et les divers Etats du Continent auxquels l'Office Britannique fera parvenir sa correspondance par l'intermédiaire de l'Office Belge.

VI. Les dépêches supplémentaires que pourront s'expédier réciproquement, en vertu de l'Article XIII de la Convention du 19 Octobre, 1844, le Bureau d'Echange Belge d'Ostende, d'une part, et les Bureaux Britanniques de Londres et Douvres de l'autre, par les paquebots à vapeur des entreprises particulières, ne comprendront que les correspondances que les envoyeurs voudront expressément diriger par cette voie; et, dans ce cas, leur intention devra être exprimée sur l'adresse en ces termes, *Paquebot Particulier*.

VII. Les dépêches que les Bureaux d'Anvers et de Londres s'expédieront réciproquement par les bateaux à vapeur des entreprises particulières, ne comprendront également que les correspondances que les envoyeurs voudront expressément diriger par cette voie, et, dans ce cas, leur intention devra être exprimée sur l'adresse, en ces termes, *Paquebot Particulier par Anvers*.

CHAPITRE II.—*Conditions particulières du Transit de certaines Correspondances.*

VIII. L'affranchissement des lettres destinées pour les colonies et pays d'outremer, dont le transport devra être effectué par le moyen des paquebots réguliers partant des ports du Royaume Uni, est facultatif ou obligatoire.

Il est facultatif pour les colonies et possessions Anglaises qui sont désignées dans le Tableau faisant suite aux présens Articles, sous le No. 2.

Il est obligatoire pour tous les pays et établissemens d'outremer desservis par les dits paquebots, et qui sont désignés dans le Tableau faisant suite aux presens Articles sous le No. 3.

L'affranchissement des lettres destinées pour les colonies et pays d'outremer, sans distinction de parages, que se livreront mutuellement les 2 Offices, pour être transportées par les bâtimens du commerce partant des ports de l'un ou l'autre Etat, sera toujours obligatoire.

Les Tableaux No. 2 et 3, mentionnés au présent Article, indiquent le port qui devra être bonifié à l'Office Britannique par l'Office de Belgique pour les lettres affranchies, destinées pour les colonies et possessions Britanniques et les autres pays d'outremer, ainsi que pour celles non-affranchies originaires des colonies et pays d'outremer.

IX. Lorsque les auteurs des lettres pour les colonies et pays d'outremer, que se livreront mutuellement les 2 Offices, pour être ultérieurement expédiées de leurs ports respectifs, voudront qu'elles soient transportées par les bâtimens du commerce partant de ces ports, l'intention devra en être exprimée sur l'adresse par ces mots, *Bâtiment du Commerce*, ou *Private Ship*.

A défaut de cette indication les lettres pour les colonies et pays d'outremer, sans distinction de parages, livrées mutuellement par les 2 Offices, seront acheminées au moyen de paquebots réguliers entretenus ou frétés par leurs Gouvernemens respectifs, à moins que l'affranchissement de ces lettres ne soit obligatoire, auquel cas elles seront rendues à l'Office envoyeur, dans les formes prescrites par l'Article XXXVII de la Convention du 19 Octobre, 1844.

CHAPITRE III.—*Progression de la Taxe des Lettres en raison de leur Poids.*

X. La progression de la taxe Belge en raison du poids, applicable aux lettres mentionnées dans l'Article XIX de la Convention du 19 Octobre, 1844, est fixée ainsi qu'il suit, savoir :

- 1°. Au-dessus de 10 grammes 1 fois le port ;
- 2°. De 10 à 15 grammes inclusivement, 1½ fois le port ;
- 3°. De 15 à 20 grammes inclusivement, 2 fois le port ;
- 4°. De 20 à 30 grammes inclusivement, 2½ fois le port ;

5°. Et ainsi de suite, en ajoutant de 10 moitié du port en sus.

Toutefois il est entendu que l'Office B de quart d'once en quart d'once, un port e affranchies livrées à la Belgique, comme affranchies reçues de la Belgique, pour la r sentant la taxe à rembourser à l'Office Convention du 19 Octobre, 1844.

XI. La progression de la taxe Brit poids, applicable aux lettres mentionnées et XXIV de la Convention précitée, est savoir :

1°. Pour toute lettre dont le poids port simple ;

2°. Au-dessus de $\frac{1}{2}$ once, et n'ex ports.

3°. Au-dessus de 1 once, et n'ex ports ;

4°. Au-dessus de 2 onces, et n'ex ports ;

5°. Au-dessus de 3 onces, et n'e ports ; et ainsi de suite, en ajouter once, ou fraction d'once, au-dessus de

CHAPITRE IV.—*Feuilles d'Avis, Ac et Timbres*

XII. Chacune des dépêches ord expédiées entre les Bureaux d'éch sera accompagnée d'une feuille d'av énonceront, avec les classifications du 19 Octobre, 1844, la nature et dépêche contiendra.

Le Bureau auquel la dépêche sera réception au Bureau expéditeur.

Les feuilles d'avis et accusés Bureaux d'échange respectifs, s paraphes qui sont joints aux prés

XIII. Dans le cas où, aux jour paches ordinaires ou supplément

5°. Et ainsi de suite, en ajoutant de 10 en 10 grammes, la moitié du port en sus.

Toutefois il est entendu que l'Office Britannique percevra, de quart d'once en quart d'once, un port entier sur les lettres affranchies livrées à la Belgique, comme sur les lettres non-affranchies reçues de la Belgique, pour la portion de port représentant la taxe à rembourser à l'Office Belge, en vertu de la Convention du 19 Octobre, 1844.

XI. La progression de la taxe Britannique, en raison du poids, applicable aux lettres mentionnées dans les Articles XIX et XXIV de la Convention précitée, est fixée ainsi qu'il suit, savoir :

1°. Pour toute lettre dont le poids n'excède pas $\frac{1}{2}$ once, 1 port simple ;

2°. Au-dessus de $\frac{1}{2}$ once, et n'excédant pas 1 once, 2 ports.

3°. Au-dessus de 1 once, et n'excédant pas 2 onces, 4 ports ;

4°. Au-dessus de 2 onces, et n'excédant pas 3 onces, 6 ports ;

5°. Au-dessus de 3 onces, et n'excédant pas 4 onces, 8 ports ; et ainsi de suite, en ajoutant 2 ports pour chaque once, ou fraction d'once, au-dessus de l'once.

CHAPITRE IV.—*Feuilles d'Avis, Accusés de Réception, Poids et Timbres.*

XII. Chacune des dépêches ordinaires ou supplémentaires expédiées entre les Bureaux d'échange des Offices respectifs, sera accompagnée d'une feuille d'avis sur laquelle ces Bureaux énonceront, avec les classifications établies par la Convention du 19 Octobre, 1844, la nature et le poids des objets que la dépêche contiendra.

Le Bureau auquel la dépêche aura été adressée, en accusera réception au Bureau expéditeur par le plus prochain courrier.

Les feuilles d'avis et accusés de réception, à l'usage des Bureaux d'échange respectifs, seront conformes aux modèles paraphés qui sont joints aux présents Articles.

XIII. Dans le cas où, aux jours fixés pour l'expédition des dépêches ordinaires ou supplémentaires, un des Bureaux d'échange

des Offices respectifs n'aurait aucune lettre à adresser au Bureau correspondant, ce Bureau d'échange n'en devra pas moins former une dépêche qui sera composée seulement d'une feuille d'avis négative.

Les Bureaux d'échange autorisés à expédier aux Bureaux correspondans des dépêches par voie supplémentaire, feront la distinction entre les dépêches supplémentaires et les dépêches ordinaires, en écrivant en tête des feuilles d'avis qui accompagneront ces premières *Dépêche Supplémentaire*.

L'accusé de réception de cette dépêche contiendra la même mention.

XIV. Pour la transmission réciproque des lettres ordinaires ou chargées et échantillons de marchandises, les Bureaux d'Echange Belges feront uniformément usage de poids dont le gramme sera l'unité; et les Bureaux d'Echange du Royaume Uni ou de ses possessions et établissemens, feront uniformément usage de poids dont l'unité sera l'once Britannique, avec ses divisions en demi once et quart d'once.

Les lettres ordinaires ou chargées et échantillons de marchandises devront être pesés par les Bureaux d'Echange expéditeurs, avant d'avoir été ficelés et enveloppés; de même que la vérification du poids de ces objets, énoncé sur la feuille d'avis, ne devra avoir lieu, de la part des Bureaux correspondans, qu'après que ces Bureaux auront séparé les dits objets des feuilles et enveloppes qui servaient à les contenir.

Il est convenu que pour tout ce qui se rapporte à l'exécution de la Convention, chaque once Britannique sera assimilée à 30 grammes, poids de Belgique.

XV. Indépendamment du timbre d'origine et à-datés, dont devront être frappés les lettres ordinaires ou chargées et échantillons de marchandises transmis réciproquement par les Offices respectifs, ceux de ces objets qui auront été affranchis jusqu'à destination recevront, dans un endroit apparent de l'adresse, l'empreinte d'un timbre portant les initiales P. D.

Les objets de même nature, livrés également de part et d'autre affranchis, et qui seront destinés pour les colonies et pays d'outre mer, devront aussi être frappés du timbre P. D.

Ceux des objets susmentionnés qui, aux termes de la Con-

vention du 19 Octobre, 1844, doivent être livrés par l'Office des Postes Britanniques à l'Office des Postes de Belgique, affranchis jusqu'à la limite du territoire de la Grande Bretagne, seront frappés dans les Bureaux de Poste du Royaume Uni ou de ses possessions ou établissemens, d'un timbre portant l'initiale P.

CHAPITRE V.—*Lettres Chargées.*

XVI. Il est convenu que le poids des lettres chargées envoyées d'un pays dans l'autre, sera compris dans celui des affranchissemens ordinaires, et que chaque Office retiendra à son profit l'augmentation de port qui aura été perçue dans son pays, conformément aux dispositions de l'Article XVI de la Convention du 19 Octobre, 1844, de sorte que ce surplus ne donnera lieu à aucun décompte entre les 2 Offices.

XVII. Les lettres chargées venant des pays étrangers seront réciproquement livrées par les 2 Offices de Belgique et de la Grande Bretagne, avec les précautions usitées pour les lettres chargées déposées dans les 2 pays, et sans augmentation de port.

XVIII. Les lettres chargées seront inscrites nominativement au tableau pour ordre qui termine la feuille d'avis, avec les détails que ce tableau comporte.

Ces lettres seront réunies par un croisé de ficelle, et les bouts de cette ficelle seront attachés au bas de la feuille d'avis du Bureau expéditeur, au moyen d'un cachet en cire fine.

CHAPITRE VI.—*Rebuts.*

XIX. Le port ou le prix des lettres tombées en rebut, pour quelque cause que ce soit, que les 2 Offices se renverront, en vertu de l'Article XXXVII de la Convention du 19 Octobre, 1844, ne sera admis à la décharge de l'Office auquel ces lettres auront été originairement transmises, qu'autant que l'état de leurs cachets ne donnera pas lieu de supposer qu'elles ont pu être lues par les destinataires, et sauf les réserves faites par l'Article XXXVIII de la dite Convention, pour les lettres parvenues en transit, et qui ne pourraient pas être produites à l'Office expéditeur.

XX. Les lettres injurieuses, et les lettres dites *d'attrape*, dont les 2 offices sont autorisés par leurs réglemens à rembourser le port aux destinataires, pourront être comprises et admises dans les rebuts renvoyés réciproquement, quand bien même ces lettres auraient été ouvertes.

CHAPITRE VII.—*Comptes de la Transmission Réciproque des Correspondances.*

XXI. Il sera dressé chaque mois à la diligence de l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne, des comptes particuliers, résumant les faits de transmission des correspondances entre les Bureaux d'échange respectifs. Ces comptes auront pour base et pour justification les accusés de réception des envois effectués de part et d'autre pendant la période mensuelle.

Les comptes particuliers seront immédiatement récapitulés dans un compte général destiné à présenter les résultats définitifs de la transmission des correspondances, tant à découvert qu'en dépêches closes, effectuée pendant le mois révolu.

Les comptes particuliers et généraux seront conformes aux modèles paraphés qui sont annexés aux présens Articles.

Fait en double original à Bruxelles, le 6e jour, et à Londrès, le 27e jour, du mois de Novembre, 1844.

BAREEL

W. L. MABERLY.

Approuvé, DECHAMPS.

Approved, LONSDALE.

TABLEAU NO. 1.—*Nomenclature des Villes de l'Angleterre, dont la Correspondances pour la Belgique, et les Pays qui empruntent son territoire, doit être dirigée par Douvres, et réciproquement.*

No. d'ordre :

1, Ashford ; 2, Biddenden ; 3, Canterbury ; 4, Chatham ; 5, Cranbrook ; 6, Dartford ; 7, Deal ; 8, Dover (Douvres) ; 9, Faversham ; 10, Folkstone ; et 11, Gravesend ;—dans le Comté de Kent.

12, Hastings ;—dans le Comté de Sussex.

13, Hythe ; 14, Maidstone ; 15, Margate ; 16, New Romney ; 17, Queenborough ; 18, Ramsgate ; et 19, Rochester ;—dans le Comté de Kent.

20, Rye ;—dans le Comté de Sussex.

21, Sandwich ; 22, Sheerness ; 23, Shooters' Hill ; et 24, Sittingbourne ;—dans le Comté de Kent.

25, St. Leonard's ;—dans le Comté de Sussex.

26, Walmer ;—dans le Comté de Kent.

TABEAU NO. 2. — Nomenclature des Colonies et Possessions Anglaises, où l'Office Britannique entretient des Bureaux de Poste, et à l'égard desquelles l'affranchissement des lettres est facultatif, avec indication de la taxe à appliquer tant aux lettres non-affranchies de ces Colonies et Possessions à destination de la Belgique, ou des Etats auxquels elle sert d'intermédiaire qu'aux lettres affranchies en Belgique ou dans les dits Etats pour ces mêmes Colonies et Possessions.

Désignation des Colonies et Possessions.	Taxe par Lettre simple.	Ports de l'Angleterre d'où partent et où arrivent les paquebots.	Epoques des Expéditions de Londres.	OBSERVATIONS.
INDES OCCIDENTALES.	<i>s. d.</i>			
Antigua	1 8	Southampton.	Les 2 et 17 de chaque mois. (1)	(1) Lorsque le 2 tombe au Dimanche, les expéditions ont lieu la veille au soir. Lorsque le 17 tombe au Dimanche les expéditions ont lieu le jour suivant au matin.
La Barbade				
Cariacou				
Démérari				
La Dominique				
Grenada				
Essequibo				
Le Port et la Ville de Kingston (Jamaïque)				
Montserrat				
Nevis				
St. Lucie				
St. Christophe ou St. Kitts				
St. Vincent				
Tobago				
Tortola				
La Trinité				
Berbice	1 10			
La Jamaïque (le Port et la Ville de Kingston excepté)				
BAHAMAS	1 8	Southampton.	Le 2 de chaque mois. (1)	
AMERIQUE DU NORD.				
Le Canada	1 10	Liverpool.	Les 3 et 18 de chaque mois. (2)	(2) Excepté pendant les mois de Décembre, Janvier, Février, et Mars, durant lesquels les expéditions n'ont lieu que le 3 de chaque mois. Lorsque le 3 ou le 18 tombe au Dimanche les expéditions ont lieu de Londres le jour suivant au soir.
Nouveau Brunswick ...				
Nouvelle Ecosse (à l'exception du Port et de la Ville de Halifax)				
Ile du Prince Edouard	1 8	Liverpool.	Les 3 et 18 de chaque mois. (2)	
Les Bermudes				
Terre Neuve				
Halifax (le Port et la Ville de la Nouvelle Ecosse)				
MEDITERRANEE.				
Gibraltar	1 8	Southampton.	Tous les Jendis.	(3) C'est-à-dire le 3e jour au matin de chaque mois, et le Jeudi le plus voisin du 15 de chaque mois, soit avant soit après le 15. Lorsque le 3 tombe au Dimanche l'expédition a lieu le Samedi soir.
Malte			Tous les 15 jours. (3)	
ILES IONIENNES				
Hong Kong (Chine) ...	1 8	Southampton.	Le 3 de chaque mois.	

TABEAU No. 3. — Nomenclature des Colonies et Possessions Anglaises où l'Office Britannique d'entretien pas de Bureaux de Poste, ainsi que des Pays Etrangers, pour lesquels la correspondance originaire de Belgique, ou des Etats du Continent aux quels elle sert d'intermédiaire, transportée en transit par la Grande Bretagne, doit être affranchie avec indication du Port à bonifier par l'Office de Belgique à l'Office Britannique, pour les correspondances originaires ou à destination des Colonies ou Possessions Britanniques, ou des autres Pays Etrangers mentionnés ci-dessus.

Colonies Anglaises et Pays Etrangers.	Taxe par Lettre simple.	Routes, Ports de Départ et d'Arrivée.	Epoque des Expéditions de Londres.	OBSERVATIONS.			
	s. d.						
Indes Orientales ...	2 6 (1)	viâ Marseille, Suez, et Bombay.	Le 7 de chaque mois. (2)	(1) Cette taxe de 2s. 6d. se compose d'un port An- glais de 2s. 1d., suivant la progression Britannique, et d'une taxe de 5d. sou- mise à la progression Fran- çaise. (2) Quand le 7 tombe au Dimanche, l'expédition a lieu de Londres le jour suivant. (3) Lorsque le 3 tombe au Dimanche, l'expédition a lieu de Londres la veille au soir. (4) Voir la Note 3 du Tableau No. 2. (5) Lorsque le 2 tombe au Dimanche, l'expédition a lieu de Londres la veille au soir. Lorsque le 17 tombe au Dimanche, l'expédition a lieu de Londres le jour suivant au matin. (6) Excepté durant les mois de Décembre, Janvier, Février, et Mars, pendant lesquels les départs n'ont lieu que le 3 de chaque mois. Si le 3 ou le 18 tombe au Dimanche, l'expédition a lieu de Londres le jour suivant.			
Ceylon ...							
Mauritius ...							
Australie ...	1 8	viâ Southamp- ton, Suez, et Bombay.	Le 3 de chaque mois. (3)				
Nouvelle Zélande ...							
Van Diemen's Land ...							
Egypte et Syrie ...	2 2	Southampton.	idem.				
Grèce ...	2 2	ditto.	Tous les 15 jours. (4)				
Espagne ...	2 10	ditto.	Tous les Jendis.				
Portugal ...	2 3						
Les Açores ...	2 4	Falmouth.	Le 1er Mardi de chaque mois.				
Les Canaries ...							
Le Brésil ...							
Buenos Ayres ...	3 1						
Monte Video ...	1 8	Southampton.	Le 2 de chaque mois. (5)				
Vénézuela ...							
Honduras ...							
Panama ...	2 9						
Chili et le Pérou ...							
Le Mexique ...							
La Nouvelle Grénade ...	2 4						
Madère ...							
Cuba ...							
Guadaloupe ...	2 9						
Martinique ...							
Hayti ...							
Porto Rico ...	1 11	ditto.	Les 2 et 17 de chaque mois. (5)				
Ste. Croix ...							
St. Eustache ...							
St. Martin ...	1 8	Liverpool.	Les 3 et 18 de chaque mois. (6)				
St. Thomas ...							
Etats Unis d'Amérique							
Cap de Bonne Espé- rance, Ste. Hélène, Sierra Léone, Austra- lie, Nouvelle Zélande, Van Diemen's Land, ou toute autre Colonie Britannique, ou Pays Etranger, lorsque l'expédition se fait de ou pour l'Angle- terre par des Navires Particuliers	1 4	{ Par des Na- vires Par- ticuliers. }	Quand l'occasion se présente.				

BRITISH TREASURY WARRANT, *for carrying into effect
the Postage Arrangements between Great Britain and Belgium.*
22nd November, 1844.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the regulation of the duties of postage*," power is given to the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, from time to time, by warrant under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of British postage or inland postage, payable by law on the transmission by the post, of *foreign* or colonial letters or newspapers, or of any other printed papers, and to subject the same to rates of postage, according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such warrant; and, from time to time, by warrant as aforesaid, to alter or repeal any such altered rates, and make and establish any new or other rates in lieu thereof; and, from time to time, by warrant as aforesaid, to appoint at what time the rates which may be payable are to be paid, and it is provided that the power thereby given should extend to any increase or reduction or remission of postage:

And whereas, in consequence of a communication opened with the Post Office of *Belgium*, it is considered expedient to alter the rates of postage payable on letters conveyed direct by packet boat or private ship between that country and the United Kingdom:

Now we, the undersigned, being 3 of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, do, in exercise of the power or authority in us for such purpose vested in and by the said recited Act, and of all other powers and authorities enabling us in this behalf, direct, that on every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, transmitted between any part of the United Kingdom and any place in *Belgium* (conveyed between the United Kingdom and *Belgium* direct by packet boat or private ship), there shall be charged and taken, in lieu of any rates of British postage now payable by law on such letters, an uniform rate of British postage of 8 pence.

And we direct, that it shall be optional for the sender of any such letter as hereinbefore is mentioned, posted in the United

* See Vol. 5, Page 248.

Kingdom, addressed to *Belgium* (registered letters excepted), to allow the whole of the postage thereof, British and *foreign*, to be charged to the receiver of the letter in *Belgium*, or to pre-pay all such postage at the time of posting the letter; but such sender shall not have the option of paying the British postage thereof only, and leaving the *foreign* postage to be paid in *Belgium*.

And we direct, that on every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, transmitted between any part of the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's colonies, or *foreign* countries, through *Belgium* (conveyed between the United Kingdom and *Belgium* direct by packet boat or private ship), there shall be charged and taken, in lieu of any rates of British postage now payable by law on such letters for the conveyance thereof between *Belgium* and the United Kingdom, an uniform rate of British postage of 8 pence for such conveyance.

And we direct, that the Postmaster-General may require the British postage, and also (if he shall so think fit) the *foreign* postage, from time to time payable on the letters lastly hereinbefore mentioned to be paid on the same being put into the post office.

And we direct, that on every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, transmitted by the post between *Belgium* or any of Her Majesty's colonies, or any *foreign* country, viâ *Belgium*, and any of Her Majesty's colonies, or any *foreign* country, through the United Kingdom, conveyed direct by packet boat or private ship between the United Kingdom and *Belgium*, there shall be charged and taken, in lieu of any rates of British postage now payable by law on such letters, an uniform rate of British postage of 8 pence for the conveyance of every such letter between *Belgium* the United Kingdom; and also such a further rate of British postage for the conveyance of between the port in the United Kingdom of arrival of the packet or ship conveying the same or *foreign* country to or from which the same shall as shall from time to time be charged and paid postage on letters not exceeding half an ounce or delivered at the port in the United Kingdom

lom and

ral may
ices-cur-
publica-
the same

ned shall
any of the
ed Act, or
ign of her
e manage-
ptions and

ssions used
meaning in
the said Act
Majesty.
ll come into

direct, that it
e being of Her
nt under their
ny of the rates
, and to make
lations in lieu
at time the rates

y of Nov., 1844.
ES GASKELL.

*Britain and Bel-
vention of 1844.
the 18th of June,*

Convention
at Britain,

or arrival of the packet or ship conveying the same, and transmitted direct between such port and such colony or *foreign* country.

And we direct, that it shall be optional for the sender of any such letter as lastly hereinbefore mentioned, posted in any of Her Majesty's colonies, where posts have been or shall be established by Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, addressed to *Belgium* (registered letters excepted), to allow the whole of the postage thereof, colonial, British, and *foreign* to be charged to the receiver of the letter in *Belgium*, or to prepay all such postage at the time of posting the letter; but such sender shall not have the option of paying the colonial and British postage thereof only, and leaving the *foreign* postage to be paid in *Belgium*.

And we further direct, that on every letter transmitted, as is mentioned in this warrant, exceeding half an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and taken progressive and additional rates of postage according to the scale of weight, and numbers of rates in the said Act contained, as to letters; estimating, and charging each additional rate at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under this warrant, if not exceeding half an ounce in weight.

And we further direct, that such printed newspapers, printed prices-current, printed commercial lists, and printed courses of exchange, as are hereinafter mentioned, may be sent by the post free of postage, or liable to postage according to the regulations and rates hereinafter set forth: (that is to say)

British newspapers sent direct from the United Kingdom to *Belgium*, free.

Newspapers published in *Belgium*, and sent from thence direct to any part of the United Kingdom, 1 half penny each.

Printed prices-current, commercial lists, and courses of exchange published in the United Kingdom, and sent from thence direct to *Belgium*, 1 penny each.

Printed prices-current, commercial lists, and courses of exchange published in *Belgium* and sent from thence direct to any part of the United Kingdom, 1 penny each.

British newspapers sent from the United Kingdom to Her Majesty's colonies, or *foreign* countries, through *Belgium*, 2 pence each.

Foreign newspapers sent between *foreign* countries and *Belgium* through the United Kingdom (in addition to any *foreign* postage to which the same may be liable), 1 penny each.

Foreign newspapers sent from *foreign* countries to the United Kingdom through *Belgium* (in addition to any *foreign* postage to which the same may be liable), 2 pence each.

Colonial newspapers sent from the British colonies to the United Kingdom through *Belgium*, or from the British colonies to *Belgium* through the United Kingdom (in addition to any *foreign* postage to which the same may be liable), 1 penny each.

And we further direct, that every printed supplement or additional sheet to any newspaper shall, for the purpose of charging the postage under this warrant, be deemed a distinct newspaper, unless sent in the same cover or together with the newspaper to which it is a supplement or addition.

And we further direct, that printed periodical publications (not being newspapers, prices-current, commercial lists, or courses of exchange) published in *Belgium* or the United Kingdom, and printed parliamentary proceedings (but not including the proceedings of any colonial legislatures, nor any periodical works published in *Belgium* addressed to *foreign* countries or Her Majesty's colonies), may be sent by the post direct between any part of the United Kingdom and *Belgium*, according to the regulations and rates hereinafter mentioned: (that is to say)

For every such publication or parliamentary proceeding, not exceeding 2 ounces in weight, 1 penny each.

Above 2 ounces, and not exceeding 3 ounces, 6 pence each.

Above 3 ounces, and not exceeding 4 ounces, 8 pence each.

And for every additional ounce in weight above the weight of 4 ounces, there shall be charged and paid an additional rate of 2 pence.

And every fraction of such additional ounce shall be charged as a full ounce.

And we further direct, that all such printed newspapers, prices-current, commercial lists, courses of exchange, and periodical publications, if published in *Belgium*, shall, in order to be entitled to pass by the post at the reduced rates aforesaid, be printed in the language of *Belgium*, and be posted within

or arrival of the packet or ship conveying the same, and transmitted direct between such port and such colony or *foreign* country.

And we direct, that it shall be optional for the sender of any such letter as lastly hereinbefore mentioned, posted in any of Her Majesty's colonies, where posts have been or shall be established by Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, addressed to *Belgium* (registered letters excepted), to allow the whole of the postage thereof, colonial, British, and *foreign* to be charged to the receiver of the letter in *Belgium*, or to prepay all such postage at the time of posting the letter; but such sender shall not have the option of paying the colonial and British postage thereof only, and leaving the *foreign* postage to be paid in *Belgium*.

And we further direct, that on every letter transmitted, as is mentioned in this warrant, exceeding half an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and taken progressive and additional rates of postage according to the scale of weight, and numbers of rates in the said Act contained, as to letters; estimating, and charging each additional rate at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under this warrant, if not exceeding half an ounce in weight.

And we further direct, that such printed newspapers, printed prices-current, printed commercial lists, and printed courses of exchange, as are hereinafter mentioned, may be sent by the post free of postage, or liable to postage according to the regulations and rates hereinafter set forth: (that is to say)

British newspapers sent direct from the United Kingdom to *Belgium*, free.

Newspapers published in *Belgium*, and sent from thence direct to any part of the United Kingdom, 1 half penny each.

Printed prices-current, commercial lists, and courses of exchange published in the United Kingdom, and sent from thence direct to *Belgium*, 1 penny each.

Printed prices-current, commercial lists, and courses of exchange published in *Belgium* and sent from thence direct to any part of the United Kingdom, 1 penny each.

British newspapers sent from the United Kingdom to Her Majesty's colonies, or *foreign* countries, through *Belgium*, 2 pence each.

Foreign newspapers sent between *foreign* countries and *Belgium* through the United Kingdom (in addition to any *foreign* postage to which the same may be liable), 1 penny each.

Foreign newspapers sent from *foreign* countries to the United Kingdom through *Belgium* (in addition to any *foreign* postage to which the same may be liable), 2 pence each.

Colonial newspapers sent from the British colonies to the United Kingdom through *Belgium*, or from the British colonies to *Belgium* through the United Kingdom (in addition to any *foreign* postage to which the same may be liable), 1 penny each.

And we further direct, that every printed supplement or additional sheet to any newspaper shall, for the purpose of charging the postage under this warrant, be deemed a distinct newspaper, unless sent in the same cover or together with the newspaper to which it is a supplement or addition.

And we further direct, that printed periodical publications (not being newspapers, prices-current, commercial lists, or courses of exchange) published in *Belgium* or the United Kingdom, and printed parliamentary proceedings (but not including the proceedings of any colonial legislatures, nor any periodical works published in *Belgium* addressed to *foreign* countries or Her Majesty's colonies), may be sent by the post direct between any part of the United Kingdom and *Belgium*, according to the regulations and rates hereinafter mentioned: (that is to say)

For every such publication or parliamentary proceeding, not exceeding 2 ounces in weight, 1 penny each.

Above 2 ounces, and not exceeding 3 ounces, 6 pence each.

Above 3 ounces, and not exceeding 4 ounces, 8 pence each.

And for every additional ounce in weight above the weight of 4 ounces, there shall be charged and paid an additional rate of 2 pence.

And every fraction of such additional ounce shall be charged as a full ounce.

And we further direct, that all such printed newspapers, prices-current, commercial lists, courses of exchange, and periodical publications, if published in *Belgium*, shall, in order to be entitled to pass by the post at the reduced rates aforesaid, be printed in the language of *Belgium*, and be posted within

Belgium ; and all such printed newspapers, prices-current, commercial lists, courses of exchange, and periodical publications, if published in the United Kingdom, shall, in order to be entitled to pass by the post at the reduced rates aforesaid, be printed in the British language, and be posted within the United Kingdom ; and all such prices-current, commercial lists, and courses of exchange (whether published in *Belgium* or the United Kingdom) shall, in addition to the name and address of the person to whom the same shall be sent, contain only the particulars and prices of the goods, or other articles, to which the same shall refer, and shall not contain the name or address of the vendor, or of the person forwarding the same ; and all such parliamentary proceedings shall be posted in the United Kingdom, and all such printed newspapers, prices-current, commercial lists, courses of exchange, periodical publications, and parliamentary proceedings shall be forwarded without covers, or in covers open at the sides, and there shall be no word or communication printed on the paper after its publication, or upon the cover thereof, nor any writing or marks upon it, or upon the cover of it, except the name and address of the person to whom sent, nor shall any paper or thing be enclosed in or with the same ; and if any such newspapers, prices-current, commercial lists, courses of exchange, periodical publications, and parliamentary proceedings shall not be printed, posted, and forwarded in conformity with this warrant, the same shall, respectively, be liable to the like rates of postage as would have been chargeable on such newspapers, prices-current, commercial lists, courses of exchange, periodical publications, or parliamentary proceedings, if the same had been letters so conveyed by the post.

And we direct, that no such printed papers or periodical publications, as shall exceed 16 ounces in weight, shall be forwarded by the post under this warrant.

And we declare, that the rates herein mentioned on printed newspapers, prices-current, commercial lists, courses of exchange, periodical publications, and printed parliamentary proceedings, shall be payable, whether the sea conveyance be by packet boat or private ship, provided the conveyance of such newspapers, prices-current, commercial lists, courses of exchange,

publications, and proceedings between the United Kingdom and *Belgium* be direct, and not through any *foreign* country.

And we further direct, that the Postmaster-General may cause the postage on any such printed newspapers, prices-current, commercial list, courses of exchange, periodical publications, and parliamentary proceedings, to be paid on the same being put into the Post Office.

And we further direct, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to annul, prejudice, or affect any of the exemptions and privileges granted by the said recited Act, or by an Act made and passed in the 1st year of the reign of her present Majesty, [cap. 33.] intituled "An Act for the management of the Post Office,"* and that all such exemptions and privileges shall remain in full force.

And we further direct, that the terms and expressions used in this warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning in all respects as they would have had if inserted in the said Act of the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of her present Majesty.

And we further direct, that this warrant shall come into operation on the 1st of December, 1844.

Provided lastly, and we hereby declare and direct, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners for the time being of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any 3 of them, by warrant under their hands, at any time hereafter, to alter or repeal any of the rates hereby altered, or the regulations hereby made, and to make and establish any new or other rates or regulations in lieu thereof, and from time to time to appoint at what time the rates that may be payable are to be paid.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, the 22nd day of Nov., 1844.
HENRY GOULBURN. HENRY BARING. J. MILNES GASKELL.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES *between Great Britain and Belgium, for carrying into effect the Postage Convention of 1844. Signed at Brussels the 6th, and at London the 18th of June, 1845.*

IN execution of the IIIrd Article of the Postage Convention of the 19th October, 1844, between Belgium and Great Britain,

* See this Vol. "Great Britain."

stipulating that new Offices for the exchange of the correspondence may be established on those points of the coasts of the 2 countries for which a direct intercourse may be judged necessary;

The undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective Offices, have agreed upon the following Articles :

ART. I. Dating from the 1st July, 1845, a direct communication shall be established between the Belgian Office at Antwerp, on the one part, and the British Office at Hull, on the other part, by means of private ships navigating between the 2 ports.

II. The said Offices of Antwerp and Hull shall conform in everything relative to the manner of forwarding and exchanging the correspondence, to the stipulations contained in the Convention of October the 19th, 1844, and in the Articles which have been since agreed upon according to the said Convention.

Executed in duplicate at Brussels, the 6th day, and at London, the 18th day of the month of June, 1845.

W. L. MABERLY,
*Secretary to the General
 Post Office of the United
 Kingdom.*

*Le Chef de la Division des Postes
 au Ministère des Travaux
 Publics de Belgique,*
 BARREEL.

Approved,
 · LONSDALE,
Postmaster-General.

Approuvé,
Le Ministre des Travaux Publics,
 DECHAMPS.

ARTICLES ADDITIONNELS *entre la Grande Bretagne et la Belgique, convenus en exécution de la Convention Postale de 1844. Signés à Bruxelles le 6, et à Londres le 18 Juin, 1845.*

EN exécution de l'Article III de la Convention Postale du 19 Octobre, 1844, entre la Belgique et la Grande Bretagne, portant que de nouveaux Bureaux d'échange pourront être établis sur les points du littoral des 2 pays pour lesquels des relations directes seraient jugées nécessaires ;

Les soussignés, dûment autorisés à cet effet par leurs Offices respectifs, sont convenus de ce qui suit :

ART. I. A dater du 1 Juillet, 1845, une communication directe sera établie entre le Bureau Belge d'Anvers d'une part,

et le Bureau Britannique de Hull de l'autre part, au moyen des paquebots particuliers naviguant entre ces 2 ports.

II. Les Bureaux précités d'Anvers et de Hull se conformeront pour tout ce qui concerne le mode d'expédition et l'échange des correspondances, aux stipulations renfermées dans la Convention du 19 Octobre, 1844, et dans les Articles qui ont été postérieurement convenus aux termes de la dite Convention.

Fait en double original, à Bruxelles, le 6me jour, et à Londres, le 18me jour du mois de Juin, 1845.

Le Chef de la Division des Postes W. L. MABERLY,

au Ministère des Travaux

Publics de Belgique,

BAREEL.

Secretary to the General

Post Office of the United

Kingdom.

Approuvé,

Le Ministre des Travaux Publics,

DECHAMPS.

Approved,

LONSDALE,

Postmaster-General.

BOLIVIA.

LAW OF BOLIVIA, *for the Punishment of Slave-Traders as Pirates. Sucre, November 9, 1844.*

(Translation.)

JOZE BALLIVIAN, Captain-General of the armies of the Republic of Bolivia, and Constitutional President thereof, &c.

We make known to all Bolivians, that the Congress has dictated, and that we publish, the following law :

The Senate and Chamber of Representatives of the Bolivian nation decree,

SOLE ARTICLE.—The Bolivian or Foreigner who, under the national flag, shall trade in slaves, contravening the Treaty concluded between the Republic and Great Britain on the 25th of September, 1840,* for the abolition of the Traffic in Slaves, and those who shall introduce them by land or sea into Bolivia, or shall withdraw them therefrom to be sold, shall be con-

* See Vol. 6, page 51.

demned, as pirates, to ten years' imprisonment, without prejudice to the other penalties imposed by the Treaty and to the indemnifications due to the State.

Let this be communicated to the executive power, for its execution and fulfilment.

Given in the Hall of Sessions of the Senate, in the illustrious and heroic city Sucre, November 9, 1844.

BUENAVENTURA GUARDIA,
Secretary Senator.

CRISPIN DIEZ DE MEDINA,
President of the Senate.

Palace of Government in the illustrious and heroic city.

Sucre, November 11, 1844.

Let it be executed.

JOZE BALLIVIAN.

MANOEL DE LA CRUZ MENDEZ,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Palace of Government in the illustrious and heroic city.

Sucre, November 11, 1844.

Wherefore we command all the authorities of the Republic to comply with it, and cause it to be complied with. The Minister of Foreign Affairs shall cause it to be printed, published, and circulated to those whom it concerns.

MANOEL DE LA CRUZ MENDEZ,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

JOZE BALLIVIAN.

BRAZIL.

ACT of the British Parliament, to amend an Act intituled "An Act to carry into execution a Convention between His Majesty and the Emperor of Brazil, for the Regulation and final Abolition of the African Slave Trade."

[8 & 9 Vic., cap. 122.]

[8th August, 1845.]

WHEREAS a Convention was concluded between his late Majesty King *George* the IVth and the Emperor of *Brazil*, for the regulation and final abolition of the *African Slave Trade*,

and signed at *Rio de Janeiro* on the 23rd day of *November*, 1826*: And whereas by the said Convention it was agreed between the High Contracting Parties to adopt, for the purpose and period therein referred to, the several articles and provisions of the Treaties concluded between his said late Majesty and the King of *Portugal* on this subject on the 22nd day of *January* 1815†, and on the 28th day of *July*, 1817‡, and the several explanatory articles which had been added thereto, with the instructions, regulations, and forms of instruments annexed to the Treaty of the said 28th day of *July*, 1817, and to appoint forthwith Mixed Commissions for adjudicating the cases of vessels detained under the provisions of the aforesaid Convention of the 23rd day of *November*, 1826: And whereas such Mixed Commissions were accordingly appointed: And whereas an Act was passed in the 8th year of the reign of his said late Majesty, to carry that Convention into execution, intituled *An Act to carry into execution a Convention between His Majesty and the Emperor of Brazil, for the Regulation and final Abolition of the Slave Trade* §: And whereas on the 12th day of *March*, 1845, it was notified by the Imperial Government of *Brazil* to Her Majesty's Government||, that the *British* and *Brazilian* Mixed Commissions established at *Rio de Janeiro* and *Sierra Leone* would cease on the 13th day of the said month of *March*;

* See Vol. 3, Page 38.

† See Vol. 2, Page 73.

‡ See Vol. 2, Page 81.

§ See Vol. 3, Page 37.

|| *The Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs to the British Minister.*
(Translation.) *Palace, Rio de Janeiro, March 12, 1845.*

As from to-morrow, the 13th of the current month of *March*, 1845, the 15 years will be completed, during which, according to the Conventions between *Brazil* and *Great Britain* in regard to the abolition of of the 28th *July*, 1817, still continued in force search consequently ceases, as well as all other mentioned Convention of 28th *July*, 1817, the Regulations annexed thereto.

- The Undersigned, &c., has received an communication to Mr. Hamilton Hamilton, &c., the understanding between the 2 High Contracting period of 6 months for *Brazilian* vessels ample to the ports of the Empire, provided they had *March*, 1830, on which day, according to the this traffic was to cease entirely;

The Imperial Government will not hesitate English Mixed Commissions established in the

but that the Imperial Government would agree that the said Mixed Commissions should continue for 6 months longer, for the sole purpose of adjudicating the cases pending, and those which might have occurred before the said 13th day of *March*: And whereas it has become necessary to provide for the adjudication of the cases of such vessels detained under the provisions of the said Convention of the 23rd day of *November*, 1826, as were pending before the said Commissions, or either of them, and remained undecided on the 13th day of *March*, and of the cases of such other vessels as may have been detained under the said Convention previously to the said 13th day of *March*, but had not then been brought in for adjudication: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that it shall be lawful for the said Mixed Commissions established at *Rio de Janeiro* and *Sierra Leone* to proceed, up to the 13th day of *September* in the current year, in the adjudication of the cases of such vessels detained under the provisions of the said Convention of the 23rd day of *November*, 1826, as were pending before them or either of them and remained undecided on the said 13th day of *March*, and of the cases of such other vessels as may have been detained under the said Convention previously to the said 13th day of *March*, but had not then been brought in for adjudication, in the same manner and with the like powers and authorities in all respects as they possessed and exercised under the said Convention and under the said Act of Parliament.

II. And be it declared and enacted, that any decree or sentence which may have been or shall be made or passed by either of the said Mixed *British* and *Brazilian* Commissions established at *Rio de Janeiro* and *Sierra Leone*, or any vessel or vessels captured and brought in before either of the said Commissions, from the said 13th day of *March* last to the said 13th

for 6 months longer, which period will expire on the 13th September of this year, for the sole purpose of concluding the adjudication of the cases pending, and of those which may perchance have occurred before the above-mentioned 13th day of *March* of the current year.

The Undersigned, &c.

Hamilton Hamilton, Esq.

ERNESTO FERREIRA FRANCA.

day of *September* ensuing inclusive, by any person or persons in Her Majesty's service acting under any such order or authority as aforesaid, is and shall be good and valid to all intents and purposes.

III. And whereas by the said Convention of the 23rd day of *November*, 1826, it was agreed and concluded by and between the High Contracting Parties, that at the expiration of 3 years to be reckoned from the exchange of the ratifications of the said Convention, it should not be lawful for the subjects of the Emperor of *Brazil* to be concerned in the carrying on of the *African* Slave Trade under any pretext or in any manner whatever, and that the carrying on such trade after that period by any person, subject of His Imperial Majesty, should be deemed and treated as piracy: And whereas it has become necessary, for the purpose of carrying into effect the said Convention, that so much of the said Act of the 8th year of the reign of his late Majesty King *George* the IVth as prohibits the High Court of Admiralty and the Courts of Vice-Admiralty from exercising jurisdiction over vessels captured in virtue of the said Convention shall be repealed, and that further provisions be made for the due execution of the same; be it enacted, that so much of the said Act as prohibits the High Court of Admiralty or any Court of Vice-Admiralty in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, from adjudicating on any claim, action, or suit arising out of the said Convention, or as makes any provision for barring any such claim, action, or suit, or proceeding in the High Court of Admiralty or any of the said Courts of Vice-Admiralty, shall be repealed.

IV. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's High Court of Admiralty and any Court of Vice-Admiralty within Her Majesty's dominions to take cognizance of and adjudicate any vessel carrying on the *African* Slave Trade in contravention of the said Convention of the 23rd day of *November*, 1826, and detained and seized on that account subsequently to the said 13th day of *March*, by any person or persons in the service of Her Majesty, under any order or authority of the Lord High Admiral or of the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral, or one of Her Majesty's Secretaries of State, and the slaves and cargo found therein, in like manner and under the like rules and regulations

as are contained in any Act of Parliament now in force in relation to the suppression of the Slave Trade by *British*-owned ships, as fully to all intents and purposes as if such Acts were re-enacted in this Act as to such vessels and to such High Court of Admiralty or Courts of Vice-Admiralty.

V. And be it enacted, that all persons acting under any such order or authority of the Lord High Admiral or of the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, or of one of Her Majesty's Secretaries of State, shall be freed and indemnified from and against all writs, actions, suits, and proceedings whatever, and all prosecutions and penalties, for being concerned in any search, detention, capture, or condemnation of any vessel which shall have been found carrying on the *African* Slave Trade in contravention of the said Convention of the 23rd day of *November*, 1826, or in the arrest or detention of any person found on board such vessel, or on account of the cargo thereof, or anything done in relation thereto, and that no action, suit, writ, or proceeding whatever shall be maintained or maintainable in any Court in any part of Her Majesty's dominions against any person for any act done under such order or authority as aforesaid.

VI. And be it enacted, that any ship or vessel which shall be detained under any such order or authority as aforesaid, and shall have been condemn'd by Her Majesty's High Court of Admiralty or by any Court of Vice-Admiralty, may be taken into Her Majesty's service, upon payment of such sum as the Lord High Admiral or the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral shall deem a proper price for the same, or, if not so taken, shall be broken up and entirely demolished, and the materials thereof shall be publicly sold in separate parts.

VII. And be it enacted, that every Court of Vice-Admiralty shall from time to time as shall be required by the Lord High Admiral, or Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, certify to the said Lord High Admiral or Commissioners, the name of every ship or vessel condemn'd in such Court of Vice-Admiralty under this Act, and the date of the condemnation thereof; and the said Lord High Admiral or Commissioners shall once in every year report to Her Majesty which of the ships or vessels condemn'd in the said High Court

of Admiralty or in any Court of Vice-Admiralty under this Act have been taken into Her Majesty's service, and which have been broken up, and in each case the amount of the price paid for the same, or sum for which the materials were sold; and a copy of every such report shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within 6 weeks after the same shall be received, if Parliament be then sitting, or if not, then within 6 weeks next after the next meeting of Parliament.

VIII. And be it enacted, that so much of the several enactments set forth in an Act passed in the 5th year of his late Majesty King *George the IVth*, intituled *An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to the Abolition of the Slave Trade*^{*}, and in an Act passed in the 1st year of the reign of his late Majesty, intituled *An Act to reduce the Rate of Bounties payable upon the Seizure of Slaves*[†], and in an Act passed in the 1st year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled *An Act for the better and more effectually carrying into effect the Treaties and Conventions made with Foreign Powers for suppressing the Slave Trade*[‡], as relates to persons giving false evidence being guilty of perjury; to maintaining and providing for captured slaves pending adjudication; to condemning slaves as forfeitures to the Crown; to rewarding the captors with a bounty on the vessel as well as on the slaves; to authorizing the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, if to their discretion it shall seem meet, to order payment of one moiety of the bounty where slaves may not have been condemned or delivered over in consequence of death, sickness, or other inevitable circumstance; to the mode of obtaining such bounties; to authorizing the High Court of Admiralty to determine as to doubtful claims of bounty, and also on any question of joint capture; and to enforcing any decree or sentence of any Vice-Admiralty Court; and also the whole of an Act passed in the 6th year of the reign of Her Majesty, intituled *An Act to amend an Act of the 2nd and 3rd Years of the reign of her present Majesty, for the Suppression of the Slave Trade*[§], shall be applied, *mutatis mutandis*, to all cases of vessels detained and siezed for carrying on the *African Slave Trade* in contravention of the said Convention.

* See Vol. 3, Page 152.

‡ See Vol. 5, Page 209.

† See Vol. 4, Page 202.

§ See Vol. 6, Page 483.

already provided for by this Treaty; and that, as Great Britain is not now put to any cost for embarking or disembarking the mails, she shall not in future be liable to any expense that may be incurred for embarking or disembarking the mails at Cuxhaven, or any port belonging to Bremen. Should it, however, become necessary at any time to embark or disembark the mails at Heligoland, or at any port in the Elbe not belonging to Hamburg, or at any port in the Weser not belonging to Bremen, Great Britain shall not be subject to any expense that may be incurred.

IV. The present Treaty is concluded for an indefinite period; and if, at any future time, circumstances should render any change or modification desirable in any of its Articles, the Contracting Parties will concert upon the subject. It is understood, however, that either Party shall be at liberty to annul the whole or any part of this Treaty by giving the other Party 6 months' notice of such intention, and during that term of 6 months the Treaty shall be fully and entirely carried into effect.

In witness whereof the respective Parties have signed the present Agreement.

Done in duplicate, at the General Post Office, London, the 30th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1841.

J. COLQUHOUN.

LICHFIELD.

Witnesses to the above signatures,

W. L. MABERLY, *Secretary*. JAMES CAMPBELL, *Chief Clerk*.

BRUNSWICK.

POSTAGE CONVENTION *between Great Britain and Brunswick. Signed at London, July 8, 1845.*

POSTAGE CONVENTION between the General Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the General Post Office of the Duchy of Brunswick.

THE General Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the General Post Office of the Duchy

shall be that which is now, or shall hereafter be, taken upon letters between the United Kingdom and such colonies and foreign countries respectively, in addition to the rate of 6d. the half ounce, and so on in proportion, the postage on which is to be charged between the United Kingdom and Bremen.

The colonial or foreign rate, however, is to be calculated from or to the port of departure or arrival of the packet.

II. The rate of postage to be taken by Bremen on letters posted in Bremen, and addressed to the United Kingdom, and *vice versa*, shall be 4 grots, Bremen currency, per British half ounce inclusive, and so on in proportion according to the scale of progression now in operation for rates of postage in the United Kingdom. The same rates shall be taken by Bremen upon letters to and from the United Kingdom, or letters passing through the United Kingdom to and from its colonies and those foreign countries with which the British Government shall make arrangements for a mutual reduction of postage, when such letters shall pass through Bremen and her territory; provided that both these classes of letters, whether those between the 2 countries or those in transit through one or both of them, shall be conveyed direct between Bremen and the United Kingdom by packet-boat or private ship, or *via* Hanover, or *via* Cuxhaven and Hanover by packet-boat or private ship between Cuxhaven or Hanover and the United Kingdom.

And the Post Office of Bremen further agrees, that all letters of the description alluded to in the first and present Articles, and which are entitled to pass at the reduced rates of postage therein established, shall, when addressed to places within the territory of Bremen, be delivered, if required, at the Post Office window of that city, without the imposition of any additional charge over and above the before-mentioned rate of postage.

III. The Government of Bremen engages to provide for the conveyance of the mails between Cuxhaven and Bremen, and between Bremen and any port belonging to Bremen on the Weser (including their conveyance through the territory of Hanover), free of all charge to Great Britain, and without the letters being subjected to any rate of postage beyond that

2ndly. Above half an ounce, but not exceeding 1 ounce, 2 rates.

3rdly. Above 1 ounce, but not exceeding 2 ounces, 4 rates.

4thly. Above 2 ounces, but not exceeding 3 ounces, 6 rates.

5thly. Above 3 ounces, but not exceeding 4 ounces, 8 rates, and so on, 2 rates being added for every ounce or fraction of an ounce.

It is understood, however, that one Brunswick loth shall be considered to be equal to half an ounce British weight.

II. The postage of letters originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and addressed to the Duchy of Brunswick, and reciprocally that of the letters originating in Brunswick and addressed to the United Kingdom, may be wholly paid by the receivers, or may be prepaid, at the option of the senders in either country.

Prepayment for part of the distance shall not be permitted.

III. Registered letters shall be excepted from the terms of the preceding Article.

The postage of these letters shall be always paid in advance, as well with regard to the ordinary postage to the place of destination, as to the additional postage to which letters of this class are liable, according to the regulations of the country from which they are sent.

IV. The 2 Offices shall mutually account to each other by means of the Post Office of Hanover, for the portion which is due to each of the postage of the correspondence forwarded to them, both for that of the letters not prepaid, and for that of the letters which are prepaid.

As to the registered letters, it is agreed that each Office shall retain the extra postage which shall have been charged in its territory, in conformity with the stipulation in Article III.

V. When letters are not conveyed direct between the United Kingdom and the Duchy of Brunswick by the British packet-boats to and from the Elbe and through the Kingdom of Hanover, but are forwarded by the routes of Holland, Belgium, France, or any other foreign country, they must be treated as letters sent in transit between those countries and the United Kingdom.

of Brunswick, being desirous to regulate by means of a Convention, the communications by Post between the 2 countries upon a more liberal and advantageous basis for the inhabitants of both countries ;

The undersigned, William Leader Maberly, Lieutenant-Colonel in Her Majesty's Service, and Secretary of the General Post Office, furnished with full powers from the right Honourable William, Earl of Lonsdale, Postmaster-General of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland ; and

The Sieur Henry Augustus Frederick Friesland, Chief Inspector of the Posts of Hanover, Companion of the 4th class of the Order of the Guelphs, and Knight of the 3rd class of the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle, furnished with full powers of his Excellency William Shulz, Minister of State of the Duchy of Brunswick ;

After having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles :

I.—*International Correspondence.*

ART. I. Letters originating in any place in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and addressed to any place in the Duchy of Brunswick, and reciprocally letters originating in any place in Brunswick, and addressed to any place in the said United Kingdom, conveyed by the British packet-boats to and from the Elbe and through the Kingdom of Hanover, shall be charged in the 2 countries with an uniform postage of 9*d.* sterling, or 6 good groschen per single letter, of which 6*d.* sterling or 4 good groschen shall represent the postage due to the British Office, and 2 good groschen or 3*d.* sterling, the combined postage due to the Post Offices of Hanover and Brunswick.

With respect to the letters above the weight of a single letter, which is fixed at half an ounce in the United Kingdom and at a loth in Brunswick, the 2 Offices shall employ the scale of progression now in operation in the United Kingdom, as follows :

1st. For every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, 1 single rate.

or diligences employed by the Brunswick Office; it being, however, understood, that if the British Office should deem it expedient to make use of special trains or carriages, the expense of conveyance shall be defrayed by the British Office.

III.—*Newspapers.*

IX. The rate to be taken by the British Post Office on newspapers published in the United Kingdom, and duly stamped, when conveyed between the United Kingdom and Brunswick direct by packet-boat or private ship through Hanover, shall be 1 penny sterling for each newspaper; and no higher rate of postage than two-thirds of a good groschen, whether on account of the Brunswick or the Hanoverian Post Office, shall be levied by the Post Office of Brunswick in that country on each newspaper.

Conversely, no higher charges than the above stated shall be made by the Post Office of Brunswick or by the Post Office of the United Kingdom on newspapers duly published in Brunswick, and printed in the German language, either when dispatched from that duchy or when delivered in the United Kingdom.

X. It is always understood that newspapers, when forwarded from the United Kingdom to Brunswick, or from Brunswick to the United Kingdom, shall be subject to the following conditions:

1st. That they are sent in bands or covers open at the sides, so that they may be easily examined.

2nd. That the preceding stipulation does not in any way invalidate the right of either of the said Offices to refuse to convey or distribute such of those newspapers with respect to which the laws and ordinances concerning their publication and circulation have not been duly complied with.

IV.—*Various Regulations.*

XI. The present Convention is concluded for an indefinite period, to commence from the 1st October, 1845.

It cannot be annulled by either of the two Offices, except after notice given to the other Office at least 6 months previously.

XII. The present Convention shall be duly ratified, and

the Ratifications exchanged at London within 6 weeks, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective parties have signed the present Convention.

Done in duplicate, at the General Post Office, London, the 8th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1845.

W. L. MABERLY. (L.S.)

FRIESLAND. (L.S.)

BRITISH TREASURY WARRANT, *for carrying into effect the Postage Arrangements with Brunswick and Hanover.*
September 8, 1845.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the regulation of the duties of postage,"* power is given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, from time to time, by warrant under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of British postage or inland postage, payable by law on the transmission by the post of *foreign* or colonial letters or newspapers, or of any other printed papers, and to subject the same to rates of postage according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such warrant; and, from time to time, by warrant as aforesaid, to alter or appeal any such altered rates, and make and establish any new or other rates in lieu thereof; and, from time to time, by warrant as aforesaid, to appoint at what time the rates which may be payable are to be paid; and it is provided that the power thereby given should extend to any increase or reduction or remission of postage:

And whereas, in consequence of communications opened with the post offices of *Hanover* and the Duchy of *Brunswick*, it is considered expedient to alter the rates of postage payable on letters conveyed direct *via* the River *Elbe*, between those countries and the United Kingdom:

Now we, the undersigned, being three of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, do, in exercise of the power or

* See Vol. 5, Page 248.

authority in us for such purpose vested in and by the said recited Act, and of all other powers and authorities enabling us in this behalf, direct that, on every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, posted in or addressed to any part of the Kingdom of *Hanover* or the Duchy of *Brunswick* and transmitted *via* the *Elbe*, between any part of the United Kingdom and any place in *Hanover* or *Brunswick* (conveyed between the United Kingdom and the *Elbe* direct by packet-boat or private ship), there shall be charged and taken, in lieu of any rates of British postage now payable by law on such letters, an uniform rate of British postage of 6 pence.

And we direct, that it shall be optional for the sender of any such letter as hereinbefore is mentioned, posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to *Hanover* or *Brunswick* (registered letters excepted), to allow the whole of the postage thereof, British and *foreign*, to be charged to the receiver of the letter in *Hanover* or *Brunswick*, or to prepay all such postage at the time of posting the letter; but such sender shall not have the option of paying the British postage thereof only, and leaving the *foreign* postage to be paid in *Hanover* or *Brunswick*.

And we direct, that on every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, posted in or addressed to any part of *Hanover* or *Brunswick*, transmitted by the post *via* the *Elbe*, between *Hanover* or *Brunswick* and any of Her Majesty's colonies, or any *foreign* country, through the United Kingdom (conveyed direct by packet boat or private ship between the United Kingdom and the *Elbe*), there shall be charged and taken, in lieu of any rates of British postage now payable by law on such letters, an uniform rate of British postage of 6 pence for the conveyance of every such letter between *Hanover* or *Brunswick* and any part of the United Kingdom; and also such a further or additional rate of British postage, for the conveyance of every such letter between the port in the United Kingdom of the departure or arrival of the packet or ship conveying the same, and the colony or *foreign* country to or from which the same shall be forwarded, as shall from time to time be charged and payable for British postage on letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, posted or delivered at the port in the United Kingdom of the departure or arrival of the packet or ship

conveying the same, and transmitted direct between such port and such colony or *foreign* country.

And we direct, that it shall be optional for the sender of any such letter, as lastly hereinbefore mentioned, posted in any of Her Majesty's colonies where posts have been or shall be established by Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, addressed to *Hanover* or *Brunswick* (registered letters excepted), to allow the whole of the postage thereof, colonial, British, and *foreign*, to be charged to the receiver of the letter in *Hanover* or *Brunswick*, or to prepay all such postage at the time of posting the letter; but such sender shall not have the option of paying the colonial and British postage thereof only, and leaving the *foreign* postage to be paid in *Hanover* or *Brunswick*.

And we further direct, that on every letter transmitted, as is mentioned in this warrant, exceeding half an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and taken progressive and additional rates of postage, according to the scale of weight and number of rates in the said Act contained as to letters, estimating and charging each additional rate at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under this warrant, if not exceeding half an ounce in weight.

And we further direct, that such printed newspapers as are hereinafter mentioned may be sent by the post at the rates hereinafter set forth: (that is to say)

British newspapers sent direct *via* the *Elbe* from the United Kingdom to *Hanover* or *Brunswick* (the conveyance between the United Kingdom and the *Elbe* being direct by packet-boat or private ship), 1 penny each.

Newspapers published in *Hanover* or *Brunswick*, in the German language, and sent from thence direct *via* the *Elbe* to any part of the United Kingdom (the conveyance between the *Elbe* and the United Kingdom being direct by packet-boat or private ship), 1 penny each.

And we further direct, that the Postmaster-General may cause the postage on any such printed newspapers to be paid on the same being put into the Post Office.

And we further direct, that every printed supplement or additional sheet to any newspaper shall, for the purpose of charging the postage under this warrant, be deemed a distinct

newspaper, unless sent in the same cover or together with the newspaper to which it is a supplement or addition.

And we further direct, that no printed newspaper shall be conveyed by the post under the regulations of this present warrant, unless the same shall be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the sides, or in open bands, and unless there be no word or communication printed on the paper after its publication, or upon the cover or band thereof, and no writing or mark upon it or upon the cover or band of it, except the name and address of the person to whom sent, nor any paper or thing enclosed in or with the same; and every such newspaper shall be forwarded under and subject to such other conditions, regulations, and restrictions as by the said recited Act are directed in respect of newspapers sent by the post.

And we further direct, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to extend to any letters or newspapers passing by the post between the United Kingdom and the Kingdom of *Hanover* or the Duchy of *Brunswick*, *viâ Holland*, *Belgium*, or *France*, or any other *foreign* country.

And we further direct, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to annul, prejudice, or affect any of the exemptions and privileges granted by the said recited Act, or by an Act made and passed in the 1st year of the reign of Her present Majesty [cap. 33.], intituled "An Act for the management of the Post Office*," and that all such exemptions and privileges shall remain in full force.

And we further direct, that the terms and expressions used in this warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning in all respects as they would have had if inserted in the said Act of the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of Her present Majesty.

And we further direct, that this warrant shall come into operation on the 1st day of October, 1845.

Provided lastly, and we hereby declare and direct, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners for the time being of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any three of them, by warrant under their hands, at any time hereafter to alter or repeal any rates hereby altered, or the regulations hereby made, and make and establish any new or other rates or regulations

* See this Vol. "Great Britain."

thereof, and from time to time to appoint at what time the rates that may be payable are to be paid.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, the 8th day of September, 1845.

HENRY GOULBURN.

W. FORBES MACKENZIE.

WILLIAM CRIPPS.

CHINA.

BRITISH NOTIFICATION. *Table of Fees to be levied by British Consuls, in China. Hong Kong, July 22, 1843.*

*Table of Consular Fees *.*

On report of ship's arrival, at Custom-House	. 5 dollars.
On Linguist's attendance at landing and shipping of cargo	3 "
On granting port-clearance and signing manifest	. 5 "
Valuation of goods (if referred to the Consul)	. 1 per cent.
Bottomry, or arbitration bond	5 dollars.
Noting a protest	3 "
Order of survey	3 "
Extending a protest or survey	3 "
Registrations	5 "
Bill of health (when required)	2 "
Signature of muster-roll (when required)	2 "

Recovery of debts 2½ per cent.
 Management of property of British subjects dying
 intestate 2½ „

Dated at Government House at Victoria, Hong Kong, this
 22nd day of July, 1843.

By Order, G. A. MALCOLM,
Secretary of Legation.

BRITISH NOTIFICATION *respecting Consular Fees. Hong
 Kong, February 22, 1844.*

IN obedience to instructions received from the Right Hon-
 ourable the Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., Her Majesty's Principal
 Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the following tables of
 Consular Fees (marked A and B) are substituted for those
 which were published with the Government notification of the
 22nd of July, 1843,* and are to be adopted and to continue in
 force at the different British Consular stations in China, from
 the date of the receipt of this notification, pending the further
 pleasure of Her Majesty's Government.

By Order, &c., RICHARD WOOSNAM.
Government House, Victoria (Hong Kong), February 22, 1844.

TABLE A.

Certificate of due landing of goods exported from the United Kingdom	2 dollars.
Signature of ship's manifest	2 „
Certificate of origin (when required)	2 „
Bill of health (when required)	2 „
Signature of muster-roll (when required)	2 „
Attestation of a signature (when required)	1 „
Administering an oath (when required)	½ „
Seal of office, and signature of any other docu- ment not specified herein (when required)	1 „

TABLE B.

Bottomry, or arbitration bond	2 dollars.
Noting a protest	1 „
Order of survey	2 „

* See Page 165.

Extending a protest or survey	1 dollar.
Registrations	1 "
Visa of passport	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Valuation of goods	1 per cent.
Attending sales, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. where there has been a charge for valuing; otherwise	1 "
Attendance out of Consular Office at a shipwreck, 5 dollars per diem for his personal expenses, over and above his travelling expenses.	
Attendance on opening a will	5 dollars.
Management of property of British subjects dying intestate	$2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

BRITISH ORDINANCE, "*to give judicial authority to Her Majesty's Consuls within the dominions of the Emperor of China.*" Hong Kong, February 28, 1844.

Anno 6 & 7 *Victoriæ Reginae*.—No. 2 of 1844 *.

WHEREAS a certain ordinance was passed by his Excellency the Governor of Hong Kong and Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China, with the advice of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong in the 7th year of the reign of her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Ordinance to render Her Majesty's subjects within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than 100 miles from the coast of China, subject in all matters to the law of England, and to extend the jurisdiction of the Courts of Justice at Hong Kong over the same:" †

And whereas to carry the said recited ordinance into effect it is expedient to invest Her Majesty's Consuls in China with judicial authority:

I. Be it therefore enacted by his Excellency the Governor of Hong Kong and Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China, with the advice of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, that from and after the passing of this

* Repealed by Ordinance No. 1 of 1847.

† See Vol. 6, Page 270.

ordinance, Her Majesty's Consuls shall, within the limits of the port in China where they may be officially resident, possess the same jurisdiction, power, and authority that is now or shall hereafter be possessed by any court of judicature at Hong Kong, save always as is hereinafter mentioned and excepted.

II. And be it enacted, that such Consul as aforesaid shall have full power to inquire concerning and record the evidence of all witnesses in any felony, misdemeanour, or other criminal offence, and also in all civil actions, suits, and matters whatsoever, but not to determine the same, save as hereinafter mentioned.

III. And be it enacted, that the evidence so recorded shall be transmitted, together with the remarks of the said Consul thereon and on the demeanour of the witnesses giving the same, to such court of judicature at Hong Kong as is now or shall hereafter be erected; which shall thereupon duly proceed to hear, try, and determine the said civil or criminal matters, and for that purpose shall admit and read the said evidence so recorded of such of the said witnesses as shall be absent from Hong Kong aforesaid, saving all exceptions thereto which may appear to the said court to be valid and just.

IV. And be it enacted, that the said Consul shall have full power (if he think fit to use the same) to adjudicate upon and determine alone, and in a summary way, all misdemeanours and other minor offences, which shall appear to him not to deserve a greater punishment than he is hereinafter authorized to inflict, and also all civil suits and actions, wherein the sum claimed shall not exceed 500 dollars, and which shall not be founded on any libel, trespass or other personal wrong.

V. Provided always in all such cases so adjudicated upon, that the evidence recorded therein shall be forthwith transmitted, together with the said Consul's reasons for his sentence or decision, to such supreme court of judicature at Hong Kong as is now or shall hereafter be erected, which shall have power to remit the case so decided for explanation, or the taking of further evidence, or to proceed to examine further witnesses therein, or alter or reverse the said sentence or decision, or increase or diminish the amount of punishment or damages awarded thereby, as shall seem just and expedient.

VI. And be it enacted, that the said Consul shall have power and authority to sentence any person committing any misdemeanour or other minor offence, to pay a fine to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, not exceeding 200 dollars and to suffer imprisonment for any period not exceeding 2 months, and in case of non-payment of any fine, to suffer a further imprisonment not exceeding 2 months in lieu thereof, or until the same shall be paid.

VII. And be it enacted, in all suits or actions wherein the sum claimed does not exceed 20 dollars, that such Consul as aforesaid may appoint by writing under his hand any one or more persons to hear and determine the same on his behalf, and under his supervision, revision, and control; which said person or persons so appointed shall have the same power and authority, and shall in all things demean him or themselves therein, as the said Consul himself.

VIII. And be it enacted, in any criminal proceeding, except for felony against the master or any of the crew of any vessel about to leave such port as aforesaid, wherein the evidence shall have been duly recorded as aforesaid, and it shall appear that an adequate punishment can be awarded by way of fine without imprisonment, that it shall be lawful for the said Consul (if he thinks fit) to take security for the due payment of any fine which may be awarded therein, and thereupon to permit the departure of the master or the crew of the said ship without their appearance to take their trial before the said court at Hong Kong, and in such cases the said court shall proceed to adjudicate therein in the absence of the accused.

IX. And be it enacted, that such Consul shall have full power to grant probates of the will and administration to the estates of Her Majesty or leaving property within the limits of such jurisdiction. Provided always, that in all cases of doubt or any caveat being entered against the grant of administration, such Consul may, if he thinks fit, refer the same, together with all the proceedings thereon, to the court of judicature at Hong Kong for decision: and in the interim the said Consul shall have full power to grant probates of the will and administration to the estates of Her Majesty or leaving property within the limits of such jurisdiction.

ord
por
san
her
Ko

ha
of
of
so
m

be
th
s
s
t
a
y
l
i

...of every
...subjects, as
...at any port in
...establish
...to the ju
...into a



1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

Country	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Japan	7	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26
Germany	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
France	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Italy	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Spain	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Sweden	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
United Kingdom	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
United States	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Canada	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Belgium	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Netherlands	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Australia	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
South Korea	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
India	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
China	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
South Africa	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Brazil	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Argentina	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Colombia	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Peru	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Venezuela	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Chile	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Ecuador	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Bolivia	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Paraguay	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Uruguay	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Costa Rica	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Panama	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
Dominican Republic	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Honduras	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Guatemala	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
El Salvador	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Nicaragua	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
Haiti	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
Jamaica	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
Trinidad and Tobago	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
Barbados	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
Suriname	46	47	48	49							

•

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015.

Protein	Control (%)	2,4-D (%)
Actin	~10	~10
Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase	~10	~10
Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase	~10	~10
Glutamate dehydrogenase	~10	~10
Lactate dehydrogenase	~10	~10
Malate dehydrogenase	~10	~10

[illegible]

...and the

[illegible]

Figure 6.

1000

— 2 —

... ..

— *Chrysomelidae* (100%)

... ..

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*) and *Chlorophyll b* (Chl *b*) were determined using the method of Arar and Collins (1987).

— *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997

[illegible]

Figure 1. Schematic representation of the experimental design. The subjects were divided into two groups: the control group and the experimental group. The control group received a standard diet and water, while the experimental group received a diet supplemented with 0.5% of the active ingredient. The subjects were then subjected to a 10-week training program. The control group was subjected to a standard training program, while the experimental group was subjected to a training program supplemented with 0.5% of the active ingredient. The subjects were then subjected to a 10-week training program. The control group was subjected to a standard training program, while the experimental group was subjected to a training program supplemented with 0.5% of the active ingredient.

— *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997

if any person offending as a servant, against any of the provisions within one year after the offence, competent magistrate, against whom he have committed any offence, give evidence on oath against him before whom such offender is a soldier, seaman, marine, or mercenary, so that such offender shall be liable in each case such informer shall receive a sum of money as is herein provided, and shall be liable to any of the pains or penalties.

The Superintendent of the Customs in China, and no other person appointed by him, shall commence, and shall be liable for any offence against this Act in Majesty's Courts in China. It shall be lawful for the Superintendent of the Customs in China to cause the forfeiture provided by this Act exceeding one moiety of any sum under the provisions of this Act to be given such information as shall be given on conviction of such offender. It shall be lawful for any of the Commanders of any ship within five miles from the coast of Hong Kong authorised in that behalf, to detain on Hong Kong any ship or vessel, and the master whereof shall be liable to the Consul, Commander, or other authority under the provisions of this Act. The said Consuls, Commanders shall be specially instructed by the Secretary of Trade aforesaid so to do, and shall be construed to be specially instructed by the Secretary of Trade.

administration to such person or persons of the best credit and repute within such port as aforesaid as may be willing to accept the same, and give the usual security; and in default thereof the said Consul shall, and he is hereby required to act as administrator himself, and to take a commission of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per centum on such property as may come to his hands, according to the statute in that case made and provided.

X. And be it enacted, that the said Consuls, in the execution of the power given to them by this ordinance, shall in all matters and things obey and conform to such rules and instructions as may from time to time, with the sanction of the Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China, be made and issued by such supreme court of judicature as may hereafter be erected at Hong Kong.

XI. And be it enacted, that the said Consuls shall take such fees in judicial proceedings as are now authorized to be taken in the office of the honourable the Chief Magistrate at Hong Kong, or such other fees as may hereafter from time to time, with the sanction of the Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China, be fixed by such supreme court of judicature at Hong Kong as aforesaid.

XII. And be it enacted, in case any judge of the said supreme court of judicature at Hong Kong shall come within the limits of any such port as aforesaid, that the power, authority, and jurisdiction hereby given to the said Consuls shall (as the judge by writing under his hand shall order) either cease and determine during the presence of such judge, or shall be exercised conjointly with the said judge, or continue to be possessed by the said Consul alone.

XIII. And be it enacted, that all the records, process, minutes, and other proceedings of Her Majesty's Consuls, made or issued in pursuance of this ordinance, and transmitted to Hong Kong as hereinbefore provided, shall, to all intents and purposes, be deemed and taken to be records of the said court of judicature at Hong Kong.

XIV. And be it enacted, that the word Consul, in this and all other ordinances, shall extend and be applied, as well to any Consul duly appointed by Her Majesty, as to any person

who for the time being shall actually be the Chief Consular Agent at any such ports as aforesaid.

HENRY POTTINGER, *Superintendent of Trade, &c.*

Passed the Legislative Council, the 28th day of February, 1844.

RICHARD BURGASS, *Clerk of the Legislative Council.*

BRITISH ORDINANCE, "*to restrain Masters of Merchant-vessels belonging to Her Majesty's subjects from leaving seamen and others in a destitute state in the dominions of the Emperor of China, and from refusing to convey distressed seamen from thence to Hong Kong or to England, and also to provide for the good conduct of seamen within the same.*"
Hong Kong, February 28, 1844.

Anno 6 & 7 Victoriae Reginae.—No. 3 of 1844.

WHEREAS by reason of the distance of China from Great Britain, great delay and expense are incurred in recovering such sums of money as are expended on Her Majesty's behalf in conveying home destitute seamen unlawfully left behind in China by masters of vessels: and whereas it is expedient to effectually provide against masters of merchant-vessels belonging to Her Majesty's subjects leaving behind seamen or other persons in a destitute state in the dominions of the Emperor of China, and against masters of vessels refusing to convey distressed seamen thence to Hong Kong, or to England, and also to provide means of affording satisfaction to Chinese subjects and others who may have suffered injury from the crew of any vessel belonging to Her Majesty's subjects:

1. Be it therefore enacted and ordained by his Excellency the Governor of Hong Kong and Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China, with the advice of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, that the master of every merchant-vessel belonging to any of Her Majesty's subjects, as such master and in that character, on his arrival at any port in China at which there shall be a British Consular establishment, shall, together with sufficient sureties subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of justice at Hong Kong, enter into a bond con-

administration to such person or persons of the best credit and repute within such port as aforesaid as may be willing to accept the same, and give the usual security; and in default thereof the said Consul shall, and he is hereby required to act as administrator himself, and to take a commission of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per centum on such property as may come to his hands, according to the statute in that case made and provided.

X. And be it enacted, that the said Consuls, in the execution of the power given to them by this ordinance, shall in all matters and things obey and conform to such rules and instructions as may from time to time, with the sanction of the Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China, be made and issued by such supreme court of judicature as may hereafter be erected at Hong Kong.

XI. And be it enacted, that the said Consuls shall take such fees in judicial proceedings as are now authorized to be taken in the office of the honourable the Chief Magistrate at Hong Kong, or such other fees as may hereafter from time to time, with the sanction of the Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China, be fixed by such supreme court of judicature at Hong Kong as aforesaid.

XII. And be it enacted, in case any judge of the said supreme court of judicature at Hong Kong shall come within the limits of any such port as aforesaid, that the power, authority, and jurisdiction hereby given to the said Consuls shall (as the judge by writing under his hand shall order) either cease and determine during the presence of such judge, or shall be exercised conjointly with the said judge, or continue to be possessed by the said Consul alone.

XIII. And be it enacted, that all the records, process, minutes, and other proceedings of Her Majesty's Consuls, made or issued in pursuance of this ordinance, and transmitted to Hong Kong as hereinbefore provided, shall, to all intents and purposes, be deemed and taken to be records of the said court of judicature at Hong Kong.

XIV. And be it enacted, that the word Consul, in this and all other ordinances, shall extend and be applied, as well to any Consul duly appointed by Her Majesty, as to any person

who for the time being shall actually be the Chief Consular Agent at any such ports as aforesaid.

HENRY POTTINGER, *Superintendent of Trade, &c.*

Passed the Legislative Council, the 28th day of February, 1844.

RICHARD BURGASS, *Clerk of the Legislative Council.*

BRITISH ORDINANCE, "*to restrain Masters of Merchant-vessels belonging to Her Majesty's subjects from leaving seamen and others in a destitute state in the dominions of the Emperor of China, and from refusing to convey distressed seamen from thence to Hong Kong or to England, and also to provide for the good conduct of seamen within the same.*"
Hong Kong, February 28, 1844.

Anno 6 & 7 Victoriae Reginae.—No. 3 of 1844.

WHEREAS by reason of the distance of China from Great Britain, great delay and expense are incurred in recovering such sums of money as are expended on Her Majesty's behalf in conveying home destitute seamen unlawfully left behind in China by masters of vessels: and whereas it is expedient to effectually provide against masters of merchant-vessels belonging to Her Majesty's subjects leaving behind seamen or other persons in a destitute state in the dominions of the Emperor of China, and against masters of vessels refusing to convey distressed seamen thence to Hong Kong, or to England, and also to provide means of affording satisfaction to Chinese subjects and others who may have suffered injury from the crew of any vessel belonging to Her Majesty's subjects:

1. Be it therefore enacted and ordained by his Excellency the Governor of Hong Kong and Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China, with the advice of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, that the master of every merchant-vessel belonging to any of Her Majesty's subjects, as such master and in that character, on his arrival at any port in China at which there shall be a British Consular establishment, shall, together with sufficient sureties subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of justice at Hong Kong, enter into a bond con-

ditioned as and in the form in the schedule to this ordinance annexed; provided always that only one such bond shall be required within the space of 1 year, unless the same shall become forfeited, and that any bond of a similar nature taken at Hong Kong, and conditioned to extend to the dominions of the Emperor of China, shall be of the same force and effect as if entered into at any of the ports aforesaid: Provided also, that the Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China may demand, and take such other security as he may deem necessary or sufficient from the owners, masters, consignees, or other persons interested in any vessel, for the due performance of the conditions in such bond as aforesaid, and that thereupon no master of any vessel in respect of which such other security shall be taken, shall be required to enter into such bond as hereinbefore mentioned.

II. And be it enacted, that the British Consul at any such port as aforesaid, shall be entitled to demand and take possession of such bond, and shall deliver a certificate of the taking thereof to such master as aforesaid, and that the sureties therein shall be to the satisfaction of and approved by the said Consul.

III. And be it enacted, that if any master of such vessel as aforesaid shall neglect, for the space of 10 days after his arrival at any such port as aforesaid, or after the forfeiture of, or after the expiration of the space of 1 year from the previous taking of any such similar bond, or shall at any time upon lawful demand made by the Superintendent of Trade, or by the Consul aforesaid, for such other security, or for such bond, neglect or refuse to enter into the same, or to provide such sureties or other security as aforesaid, that it shall be lawful for the said Superintendent of Trade, or for the said Consul, to arrest and detain such master and the vessel commanded by him, and also summarily to impose on the said master a fine not exceeding the sum of 100 dollars, to be paid to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, and in case of nonpayment thereof, to forthwith cause the same to be levied on the apparel, boats, tackle, or furniture of the vessel commanded by the said master.

IV. And be it enacted, that the said master and the said ship whilst so detained or arrested, shall be subject in every

HENRY POTTINGER, *Superintendent of Trade, &c.*

RICHARD BURGASS, Clerk of the Legislative Council.

Know all men by these presents that
master of the vessel the _____ of
and we _____ British merchants resident
at _____ are held and
firmly bound unto Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, by the
grace of God, of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender
of the Faith, in the full sum of 1000 lawful current dollars of
the currency of the Colony of Hong Kong, to be paid to her
said Majesty, her heirs and successors; for which payment to
be well and truly made, we bind ourselves and each of us for
himself in the whole, our and every of our heirs, executors, and
administrators, firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals,
this _____ day of _____ 184 .

*** Superseded by Ordinance No. 2 of 1846, Page 198.**

have been incurred by the master or other person bound thereby, to be returned to the party or parties from whom the same may have been levied, at such time and on such conditions as the said Superintendent of trade may think fit and reasonable.

HENRY POTTINGER, *Superintendent of Trade, &c.*

Passed the Legislative Council, the 28th day of February, 1844.

RICHARD BURGASS, *Clerk of the Legislative Council.*

The Schedule to which this Ordinance refers.*

Know all men by these presents that
 master of the vessel the _____ of
 and we _____ British merchants resident
 at _____ are held and
 firmly bound unto Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, by the
 grace of God, of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender
 of the Faith, in the full sum of 1000 lawful current dollars of
 the currency of the Colony of Hong Kong, to be paid to her
 said Majesty, her heirs and successors; for which payment to
 be well and truly made, we bind ourselves and each of us for
 himself in the whole, our and every of our heirs, executors, and
 administrators, firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals,
 this _____ day of _____ 184 .

Whereas the within bound
 have agreed to execute this obligation as sureties for the within
 bound _____ now the condition
 of this obligation is such that if the within named
 master of the vessel the
 aforesaid, do not within one year from the date hereof unlaw-
 fully discharge or leave behind any of the crew of the said
 vessel the _____ in Hong
 Kong, or in the dominions of the Emperor of China, or within
 100 miles of the coast of China, and also within the space of 1
 year aforesaid, within the limits aforesaid, do not refuse to
 receive on board the said vessel the
 such distressed seamen as may be sent on board thereof, for

* Superseded by Ordinance No. 2 of 1846, Page 198.

conveyance to Hong Kong or Great Britain, by any of Her Majesty's Consuls in China, and if no person formerly a seaman of the said vessel, or no subject of Her Majesty conveyed in the said vessel the to the dominions of the Emperor of China, shall within 3 months from having been such seaman, or from having been so conveyed, be found destitute or requiring public relief in the said dominions, and also if the within named obligors shall forthwith discharge all or any sums of money which may be awarded by way of satisfaction (in the manner provided by the ordinance in pursuance of which this bond is entered into) to any person or persons by any competent tribunal, for any injury sustained within 1 year from the date hereof from the crew of the said vessel the or any one or more of them.

Then this obligation shall be void and of no effect, but otherwise shall remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed, and delivered }
 at (L.S.)
 in the presence of }

BRITISH ORDINANCE, "*to restrain Her Majesty's Subjects from Trading in the Empire of China, to the northward of the 32nd degree of North latitude.*" Hong Kong, March 20, 1844.

Anno 6 & 7 Victoriae Reginae.—No. 4 of 1844.

WHEREAS, to secure the due observance of the Treaties between the Empires of Great Britain and China, it is expedient to confine the trade of Her Majesty's subjects to the limits included by the 5 ports in China provided by the said Treaties for the same:

I. Be it therefore enacted by his Excellency the Governor of Hong Kong and Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China, with the advice of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, that all trade whatsoever by Her Majesty's subjects in, to, or from any part of the coast of China to the northward of the 32nd degree of north latitude, shall be, and is hereby declared to be unlawful.

HENRY POTTINGER, *Superintendent of Trade, &c.*

RICHARD BURGASS, Clerk of the Legislative Council.

Know all men by these presents that
master of the vessel the of
and we British merchants resident
at are held and
firmly bound unto Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, by the
grace of God, of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender
of the Faith, in the full sum of 1000 lawful current dollars of
the currency of the Colony of Hong Kong, to be paid to her
said Majesty, her heirs and successors; for which payment to
be well and truly made, we bind ourselves and each of us for
himself in the whole, our and every of our heirs, executors, and
administrators, firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals,
this day of 184 .

*** Superseded by Ordinance No. 2 of 1846, Page 198.**

conveyance to Hong Kong or Great Britain, by any of Her Majesty's Consuls in China, and if no person formerly a seaman of the said vessel, or no subject of Her Majesty conveyed in the said vessel the to the dominions of the Emperor of China, shall within 3 months from having been such seaman, or from having been so conveyed, be found destitute or requiring public relief in the said dominions, and also if the within named obligors shall forthwith discharge all or any sums of money which may be awarded by way of satisfaction (in the manner provided by the ordinance in pursuance of which this bond is entered into) to any person or persons by any competent tribunal, for any injury sustained within 1 year from the date hereof from the crew of the said vessel the or any one or more of them.

Then this obligation shall be void and of no effect, but otherwise shall remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed, and delivered }
 at (L.S.)
 in the presence of }

BRITISH ORDINANCE, "*to restrain Her Majesty's Subjects from Trading in the Empire of China, to the northward of the 32nd degree of North latitude.*" Hong Kong, March 20, 1844.

Anno 6 & 7 Victoriae Reginae.—No. 4 of 1844.

WHEREAS, to secure the due observance of the Treaties between the Empires of Great Britain and China, it is expedient to confine the trade of Her Majesty's subjects to the limits included by the 5 ports in China provided by the said Treaties for the same:

I. Be it therefore enacted by his Excellency the Governor of Hong Kong and Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China, with the advice of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, that all trade whatsoever by Her Majesty's subjects in, to, or from any part of the coast of China to the northward of the 32nd degree of north latitude, shall be, and is hereby declared to be unlawful.

II. And be it enacted, that if any subject of Her Majesty within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than 100 miles from the coast of China, shall export, or carry, or contract for exporting, or carrying, or shall ship or embark, or contract for shipping and embarking, from, to, or in the limits aforesaid, any treasure, goods, or merchandize whatsoever, or shall fit out, man, navigate, equip, dispatch, use, employ, let, or take to freight or on hire any vessel, or so contract in order to embark in the trade hereby declared unlawful, or shall knowingly and wilfully lend and advance, or become security for, or contract for the lending or becoming security for, the loan of money or effects employed or to be employed in such trade as aforesaid, or shall knowingly and wilfully become guarantee and security for, or contract for guaranteeing any agent employed or to be employed in conducting such trade as aforesaid, or in any other manner engage or contract to engage, directly or indirectly therein, as a partner, agent, or otherwise, or shall knowingly and wilfully ship, tranship, lade, receive, or put on board, or contract for shipping, goods, money, or effects to be employed in such trade as aforesaid, or shall take the charge of, or command, or navigate, or enter, or embark on board of any vessel, or contract to do so, as captain, master, mate, surgeon, or supercargo, knowing that the vessel is employed, or intended to be employed, in such unlawful trade as aforesaid, or shall knowingly and wilfully insure, or contract for the insuring of any property or effects whatsoever, employed or intended to be employed in such trade as aforesaid, then and in every such case the persons so offending shall forfeit a sum not exceeding 10,000 dollars, and in default of payment of such penalty, shall be liable to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding 2 years.

III. And be it enacted, that if any person shall enter and embark on board of any ship or vessel as petty officer, seaman, marine, or servant, or in any other capacity, knowing that the vessel is actually employed, or intended to be employed, in the trade hereby declared to be unlawful, such person so offending shall forfeit a sum not exceeding 500 dollars, and in default of payment shall be liable to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding 3 months.

conveyance to Hong Kong or Great Britain, by any of Her Majesty's Consuls in China, and if no person formerly a seaman of the said vessel, or no subject of Her Majesty conveyed in the said vessel the to the dominions of the Emperor of China, shall within 3 months from having been such seaman, or from having been so conveyed, be found destitute or requiring public relief in the said dominions, and also if the within named obligors shall forthwith discharge all or any sums of money which may be awarded by way of satisfaction (in the manner provided by the ordinance in pursuance of which this bond is entered into) to any person or persons by any competent tribunal, for any injury sustained within 1 year from the date hereof from the crew of the said vessel the or any one or more of them.

Then this obligation shall be void and of no effect, but otherwise shall remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed, and delivered }
 at (L.S.)
 in the presence of }

BRITISH ORDINANCE, "*to restrain Her Majesty's Subjects from Trading in the Empire of China, to the northward of the 32nd degree of North latitude.*" Hong Kong, March 20, 1844.

Anno 6 & 7 Victoriae Reginae.—No. 4 of 1844.

WHEREAS, to secure the due observance of the Treaties between the Empires of Great Britain and China, it is expedient to confine the trade of Her Majesty's subjects to the limits included by the 5 ports in China provided by the said Treaties for the same:

I. Be it therefore enacted by his Excellency the Governor of Hong Kong and Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China, with the advice of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, that all trade whatsoever by Her Majesty's subjects in, to, or from any part of the coast of China to the northward of the 32nd degree of north latitude, shall be, and is hereby declared to be unlawful.

II. And be it enacted, that if any subject of Her Majesty within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than 100 miles from the coast of China, shall export, or carry, or contract for exporting, or carrying, or shall ship or embark, or contract for shipping and embarking, from, to, or in the limits aforesaid, any treasure, goods, or merchandize whatsoever, or shall fit out, man, navigate, equip, dispatch, use, employ, let, or take to freight or on hire any vessel, or so contract in order to embark in the trade hereby declared unlawful, or shall knowingly and wilfully lend and advance, or become security for, or contract for the lending or becoming security for, the loan of money or effects employed or to be employed in such trade as aforesaid, or shall knowingly and wilfully become guarantee and security for, or contract for guaranteeing any agent employed or to be employed in conducting such trade as aforesaid, or in any other manner engage or contract to engage, directly or indirectly therein, as a partner, agent, or otherwise, or shall knowingly and wilfully ship, tranship, lade, receive, or put on board, or contract for shipping, goods, money, or effects to be employed in such trade as aforesaid, or shall take the charge of, or command, or navigate, or enter, or embark on board of any vessel, or contract to do so, as captain, master, mate, surgeon, or supercargo, knowing that the vessel is employed, or intended to be employed, in such unlawful trade as aforesaid, or shall knowingly and wilfully insure, or contract for the insuring of any property or effects whatsoever, employed or intended to be employed in such trade as aforesaid, then and in every such case the persons so offending shall forfeit a sum not exceeding 10,000 dollars, and in default of payment of such penalty, shall be liable to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding 2 years.

III. And be it enacted, that if any person shall enter and embark on board of any ship or vessel as petty officer, seaman, marine, or servant, or in any other capacity, knowing that the vessel is actually employed, or intended to be employed, in the trade hereby declared to be unlawful, such person so offending shall forfeit a sum not exceeding 500 dollars, and in default of payment shall be liable to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding 3 months.

IV. And be it enacted, that if any person offending as a petty officer, seaman, marine, or servant, against any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall, within one year after the offence, give information on oath before a competent magistrate, against any person whatsoever who shall have committed any offence against this ordinance, and shall give evidence on oath against him before any magistrate or court before whom such offender shall be tried, or if such petty officer, seaman, marine, or servant so offending, shall give information so that such offender shall be convicted, then and in such case such informer shall receive such part of any forfeited sum of money as is hereinafter provided, and shall not be liable to any of the pains or forfeitures provided by this ordinance.

V. And be it enacted, that the Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China, and no other person whatsoever, unless duly authorized by him, shall commence, institute and conduct all proceedings for any offence against this ordinance, which may be taken in Her Majesty's Courts in China.

VI. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China to remit wholly or in part any penalty or forfeiture provided by this ordinance, and to award a part not exceeding one moiety of any sum forfeited by any offender convicted under the provisions of this ordinance, to any person who shall have given such information or assistance as shall have led to the conviction of such offender.

VII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any of Her Majesty's Consuls in China, or the Commanders of any of Her Majesty's ships within 100 miles from the coast of China, or any other officers duly authorised in that behalf, to seize and send for adjudication to Hong Kong any ship or vessel sailing under the British flag, the master whereof shall appear on sufficient grounds to such Consul, Commander, or other officer, to have offended against the provisions of this ordinance: provided always, that the said Consuls, Commanders of Her Majesty's ships, and others, shall be specially instructed and authorized by the Superintendent of Trade aforesaid so to do, and that nothing herein contained shall be construed to give such power as aforesaid, without the said special instructions and authorization of the said Superintendent of Trade.

VIII. And be it further enacted, that all ships or vessels sailing under the British flag, which shall have been employed in any way so as to offend against the provisions of this ordinance, shall, together with their cargoes, be liable to be seized, and sold to satisfy any penalty incurred by such employment, and that all bills of sale, mortgages, and other transfers of property therein, made within three months after such vessel shall have been so unlawfully employed, or within three months from the time of any suit having commenced against the owner or master thereof, for any offence against this ordinance, or made at any time whatsoever to the knowledge of the purchaser, with the view to evade recovery of the penalties herein provided, shall, against the said liability to be sold for the purposes aforesaid, be void and of none effect.

IX. And be it enacted, that wherever this or any other ordinance, in describing or referring to the offence or the subject matter on or with respect to which it shall be committed, or the offender or the party affected with the offence, hath used or shall use words importing the singular number or the masculine gender only, yet the ordinance shall be understood to include several matters as well as one matter, and several persons as well as one person, and females as well as males, and bodies corporate as well as individuals, unless it be otherwise specially provided, or there be something in the context repugnant to such construction.

HENRY POTTINGER, *Superintendent of Trade, &c.*

Passed the Legislative Council, the 20th day of March, 1844.

RICHARD BURGASS, *Clerk of the Legislative Council.*

BRITISH ORDINANCE, "*to carry into effect the Treaties between Great Britain and China, and to indemnify Her Majesty's Consuls and all other persons in China who may have hitherto assisted therein.*" *Hong Kong, April 10, 1844.*

Anno 6 & 7 Victoriae Reginae.—No. 5 of 1844.

WHEREAS by the Treaties made and concluded between the respective empires of China and Great Britain (parts whereof

are set forth in the schedule to this ordinance annexed), certain provisions are made to regulate the intercourse between the two nations: and whereas for the preservation of peace and amity, and the due observance of the said Treaties, it is expedient to punish offenders against the provisions thereof:

I. Be it therefore enacted by his Excellency the Governor of Hong Kong and Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China, with the advice of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, that the parts of the said Treaties aforesaid shall be deemed and taken to be ordinances for Her Majesty's subjects within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than 100 miles from the coast of China, and shall have the same force and effect as if each and every part thereof had been severally enacted herein, and due obedience enjoined thereto.

II. And be it enacted, that the said Superintendent of Trade, and Her Majesty's Consuls in China, shall have full power and authority to enforce the due observance of the said Treaties, according to the provisions contained therein, and shall and may inflict all fines and penalties provided thereby in a summary manner, and shall have full power to levy the same by distress, and sale of the goods and chattels of any offender, or of the ship, its cargo and furniture, the owner, master, or any one or more of the crew whereof shall offend against the provisions of the said Treaties; and, in default of payment of any penalty, to commit any offender to prison for any time not exceeding four calendar months, or until the said penalty shall be paid.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that the said Superintendent of Trade and Consuls, in addition to inflicting the said fines or penalties, shall possess full power and authority to arrest and detain all persons offending against the provisions of the said Treaties, and the ships or vessels owned, commanded, or navigated by such persons, and to imprison such persons until they shall find proper security for their good behaviour, or shall demand to be sent to Hong Kong: provided always, in case any such persons or vessels as shall be arrested, detained, or imprisoned by any of Her Majesty's Consuls, that such Consul shall immediately report the same to the said Superintendent of

Trade for his instructions therein, and may at his discretion, and shall, if required by any person or by the master or owner of any vessel so detained, immediately send the said person or vessel in proper custody to Her Majesty's colony of Hong Kong.

IV. And whereas the said Treaties contain certain provisions to be observed by Her Majesty's subjects in China, the infringement of which is not punishable by the law of England, or by any penalty mentioned therein: be it therefore enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Superintendent of Trade, or any of Her Majesty's Consuls in China, to punish in a summary way any infringement of such provisions as herein last aforesaid, by a fine not exceeding 200 dollars, to be imposed and levied in like manner as hereinbefore provided by this ordinance.

V. And whereas, in cases of flagrant offences being committed against the provisions of the said Treaties, it may be expedient to inflict heavier fines or penalties on the offenders than are provided in the said Treaties or elsewhere in this ordinance: be it therefore enacted, that the Superintendent of Her Majesty's Trade in China shall have full power and authority to enforce and inflict in a summary way, double the amount of any fine or penalty which Her Majesty's said Consuls are by the said Treaties or elsewhere by this ordinance authorised to inflict, which said double fines or penalties shall be recovered in like manner as hereinbefore provided by this ordinance, and in default of payment, the offenders in like manner shall be liable to double the term of imprisonment in lieu thereof, or until the same shall be paid.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that all rules and regulations heretofore made and published by the said Superintendent of Trade, or by any former Superintendent or Superintendents of Trade, for the government of Her Majesty's subjects in China (except such parts thereof as may have been expressly annulled or repealed), shall continue to be in full force and effect; and that the said Consuls shall have full power and authority to enforce the same, and inflict all fines and penalties provided therein in a summary way, and to levy the same in the like manner as hereinbefore mentioned.

VII. And be it enacted, that the said Superintendent of Trade shall have full power to remit all or any part of all fines,

forfeitures, or penalties herein mentioned, and the same shall (except when they are declared payable to the Chinese Government) be paid to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, for the public purposes of the State and the maintenance thereof.

VIII. And for the protection of Her Majesty's Consuls in China, be it enacted, that when any action shall be brought against any Consul, for any act done in obedience to the said regulations, or to any instructions of the said Superintendent of Trade, such Consul shall not be responsible for any irregularity in the issuing of such regulations or instructions, or for any want of authority in the said Superintendent to issue the same ; and such Consul may plead the general issue, and give such regulations or instructions in evidence, and upon producing such regulations or instructions, and proving that they were issued by, or that the act complained of was performed under, the authority, or with the sanction of the said Superintendent of Trade, a verdict shall pass for the said Consul, who shall recover treble his costs of suit.

IX. And for the protection of Commanders of Her Majesty's ships, and others acting at the requisition of the said Superintendent of Trade, or of any of Her Majesty's Consuls in China in enforcing the Treaties aforesaid, be it enacted, that when any action shall be brought against any such Commander or other person, for any act done in conformity to the requisition of the said Superintendent of Trade or of such Consul, such Commander or other person shall not be responsible for any irregularity in the making of such requisition, or for any want of authority in the said Superintendent of Trade or Consul, to perform, or cause to be performed, the object of such requisition, and such Commander or other person may plead the general issue, and give such requisition in evidence, and upon producing such requisition, and proving that it was made by or under the authority of the said Superintendent of Trade or such Consul, or that the act complained of was done with the sanction of the said Superintendent or Consul, a verdict shall pass for such Commander or other person, who shall recover treble his costs of suit.

X. And for the further protection of persons in China, acting in execution of this ordinance, or in carrying into effect

the said Treaties or Regulations, be it enacted, that all actions and prosecutions to be commenced against any person (except the Superintendent of Trade aforesaid) for anything done by such persons, shall be laid and tried in such supreme court of judicature as may hereafter be erected in Hong Kong, and not elsewhere, and shall be commenced within 6 months after the fact committed, or after the time when it shall first be possible for the plaintiff to commence such action and not otherwise; and notice in writing of such action, and of the cause thereof, shall be given to the defendant, 2 calendar months at least before the commencement of the action; and in any such action the defendant may plead the general issue, and give this or any ordinance and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon, and no plaintiff shall recover in any such action, if tender of sufficient amends shall have been made before such action brought, or if a sufficient sum of money shall have been paid into court after such action brought by or on behalf of the defendant; and if a verdict shall pass for the defendant, or the plaintiff shall become nonsuit, or discontinue such action after issue joined, or if upon demurrer or otherwise, judgment shall be given against the plaintiff, the defendant shall recover treble his costs of suit, and have the like remedy for the same as any defendant hath by law in other cases, and though a verdict shall be given for the plaintiff in any such action, such plaintiff shall not have costs against the defendant, unless the judge, before whom the trial shall be, shall certify his approbation of the action and of the verdict obtained thereon.

XI. And whereas doubts may arise as to the validity of acts done and performed by Her Majesty's Consuls, and by divers other persons in China, in the enforcement of the said Treaties and Regulations previous to the passing of this ordinance: be it therefore enacted, that Her Majesty's Consuls in China who may have acted under or by virtue of any regulation, instruction, order, or direction of the said Superintendent of Trade, and all persons whatsoever who may have acted under or by virtue of any regulation, instruction, order, direction or requisition of the said Superintendent of trade, or any of Her Majesty's Consuls in China, shall be, and they and each and every one of them are hereby indemnified against, and freed

criminal, over Her Majesty's subjects within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than 100 miles from the coast of China, that the courts aforesaid have, or shall have, over Her Majesty's subjects actually resident within Her Majesty's colony of Hong Kong:" And whereas doubts may be entertained whether the provisions of the above-recited ordinance are sufficient to authorize the execution of the process of the Supreme Court of Hong Kong within the dominions of the Emperor of China, in matters arising within the said colony of Hong Kong, and it is expedient that such doubts should be removed; be it therefore enacted and ordained by his Excellency the Governor of Hong Kong and Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China, with the advice of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong aforesaid, that from and after the passing of this ordinance, all writs and processes for carrying into effect any judgment, decree, or order of the said court, shall and may be served and executed upon the person or property of any defendant or defendants, being a British subject or subjects, or being found in any of those parts within the dominions of the Emperor of China wherein there shall be resident a Consul or Vice-Consul (or other person acting as such) of her said Majesty, or within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than 100 miles from the coast of China, notwithstanding such judgment, decree, or order shall have been pronounced or made in respect of matters arising within the said colony of Hong Kong; and that it shall and may be lawful for the said court either to direct any such writ or process to be served and executed as aforesaid, by the sheriff of the said colony, or to direct the same to any of her said Majesty's Consuls or Vice-Consuls, or other persons acting as such, resident within the dominions aforesaid, to be served and executed therein, or within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than 100 miles from the coast of China; and every such Consul, Vice-Consul, or other person, to whom any such writ or process shall be directed as aforesaid, shall serve and execute the same forthwith, and immediately after the service and execution of such writ or process shall make a return to the said court of what has been done thereon; and every such Consul, Vice-Consul, or other person, to whom any

such writ or process shall be directed as aforesaid, shall and may demand, take and receive such and the like fees, for the service and execution thereof, as are allowed to the sheriff for serving and executing the same within the said colony of Hong Kong.

JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS, *Governor, &c.*

Passed the Legislative Council, this 19th day of August, 1844.

A. E. SHELLEY, *Clerk of the Legislative Council.*

BRITISH ORDINANCE, "*for the better administration of justice in the Consular Courts; and to establish a registration of British subjects within the dominions of the Emperor of China.*" Hong Kong, November 20, 1844.

Anno 8 Victoriae Reginae.—No. 7 of 1844.

WHEREAS by a certain Order passed by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council at the court at Buckingham Palace, the 17th April, 1844,* Her Majesty was pleased by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to order and ordain that Her Majesty's Consuls and Vice-Consuls resident within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or such other persons as by warrant under the hand and seal of the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China for the time being, shall be appointed to act provisionally as Consuls and Vice-Consuls, shall severally in the districts within which they may respectively be appointed to reside, have and hold all necessary power and authority to exercise jurisdiction over British subjects within such districts as aforesaid, for the repression and punishment of crimes and offences by them committed within the dominions of the Emperor of China, and for the arrangement and settlement of all and all manner of differences, contentions, suits, and variances that may or shall happen to arise between them or any of them; and shall moreover have power and authority as far as in them lies to compose and settle all and all manner of differences, contentions, suits, and variances that may or shall happen to arise between British subjects and

* See Vol. 6, Page 276.

criminal, over Her Majesty's subjects the Emperor of China, or within a distance of not more than 100 miles from the courts aforesaid have, or shall have, subjects actually resident within Hong Kong." And whereas doubts may arise from the provisions of the above-recited Ordinance authorize the execution of the process in Hong Kong within the dominions of the Emperor of China, matters arising within the said colony, it is expedient that such doubts should be removed, enacted and ordained by his Excellency the Governor of Hong Kong and Superintendent of the Customs in China, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of Hong Kong aforesaid, that from and after the date of the Ordinance, all writs and processes of law, judgment, decree, or order of the court of law, to be served and executed upon the persons named or defendants, being a British subject, or being found in any of those parts of the colony of the Emperor of China wherein there is a Consul or Vice-Consul (or other person acting as such) over Her Majesty, or within any ship or vessel, or within a distance of not more than 100 miles from the coast of the colony, judgment, decree, or order shall have the same force and effect in respect of matters arising within the colony, and that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor to direct any such writ or process to be served and executed aforesaid, by the sheriff of the said colony, or by any of her said Majesty's Consuls, or by any persons acting as such, resident within the colony, to be served and executed therein at a distance of not more than 100 miles from the coast of the colony, and every such Consul, Vice-Consul, or other person acting as such, shall be bound to serve and execute the same forthwith, and to return the service and execution of such writ or process to the court of law, and to return to the said court of what has been done in respect of every such Consul, Vice-Consul, or other person acting as such.

2. A vessel is steamed, shall not
be used as the like form, for the
purpose of the vessel for
the use of the coal colony of Hong

to JOHN DAVIS, Governor of
on the 19th day of August.

Executive Council

they were
thoroughly
a British
my crime
porer of
aid shall
of the
examine
tantiate
ans, to
enorm;
h sub-
the
llars,
and
the
the

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION

: 11 34
 DE 1111
 1111 1111
 1111 1111
 11 11
 11 11
 11 11

for Courts
record: and
it must be
witnesses
making the
it, be open
signature if

of assault, it
in complaint
ries, and to
e proceedings

3-Consul shall
a commission
commissioned
d any case of
e of this order,
positions to the
he is stationed,
power to award

[illegible]

the subjects of the Emperor of China, and between British subjects and the subjects of any foreign Power, and which may be brought before them for settlement: And whereas also, it is further ordered, as aforesaid, that Her Majesty's Consuls and Vice-Consuls in China, or any persons acting provisionally as such Consuls or Vice-Consuls as aforesaid, shall in the exercise of the jurisdiction granted to them by this present Order now in recital be governed by such laws and ordinances in that behalf as might be enacted by the Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China (so long as such Superintendent should also be Governor of the Island of Hong Kong), with the advice of the Legislative Council of the said island: And whereas also, Her Majesty by the said Order was by and with the advice of her Privy Council, pleased to appoint the colony of Hong Kong as a British colony, wherein crimes and offences committed by British subjects within the dominions of the Emperor of China, which it may be expedient shall be inquired of, tried, determined, and punished within Her Majesty's dominions, shall be so inquired of, tried, determined, and punished: And that Her Majesty's Consuls and Vice-Consuls or other persons provisionally acting as such under warrant from the Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China as aforesaid, shall have authority to cause any British subject charged with the commission of any crime or offence, the cognizance whereof may at any time appertain to them or any of them, to be sent for trial to the said colony of Hong Kong:

I. Be it therefore enacted by his Excellency the Governor of Hong Kong and Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China, with the advice of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, that Her Majesty's Consuls and Vice-Consuls resident within the dominions of the Emperor of China, and all such persons who as aforesaid may be required to act provisionally as Consuls or Vice-Consuls in manner aforesaid, shall in the exercise of the jurisdiction granted unto them by the said Order of the 17th of April, 1844, be governed by the ordinances and provisions hereinafter contained, and try, determine, and punish all such cases as aforesaid.

II. And be it further enacted, that all such Consuls and Vice-Consuls resident within the dominions of the Emperor of

China, shall, severally in the district within which they may respectively be appointed to reside, have power and authority to cause to be apprehended and brought before them any British subject who may be charged with having committed any crime or offence as aforesaid within the dominions of the Emperor of China, and any such Consul or Vice-Consul as aforesaid shall thereupon proceed with all convenient speed to inquire of the same ; and for such purpose and end shall have power to examine on oath all witnesses who may appear before him to substantiate the charge, or if such witnesses shall not be Christians, to examine them in the form most binding on their consciences ; and shall have power to summon any persons being British subjects who may be competent to give evidence, and enforce the attendance of such persons by a fine not exceeding 20 dollars ; and shall examine all witnesses whatsoever in the presence and hearing of the person accused, and afford the accused person all reasonable facility for cross-examining all such witnesses ; and having reduced to writing the depositions of the witnesses, shall cause the same to be read over, and, if necessary, explained to the person accused, together with any other evidence that may have been urged against him during the course of the trial ; and shall require such accused person to defend himself against the charge brought against him, and, if necessary, advise him of the legal effects of any voluntary confession, and shall take the evidence of any witnesses whom the accused person may tender to be examined in his exculpation ; and when the case has been fully inquired of, and the innocence or guilt of the person accused established, the Consul or Vice-Consul, as the case may be, shall either discharge the person accused from custody, if satisfied of his innocence, or proceed to pass sentence on him if convinced of his guilt : and it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for any of Her Majesty's Consuls and Vice-Consuls as aforesaid, having inquired of, tried, and determined, in the manner aforesaid, any charge which may be brought before him, to award any degree of punishment not exceeding imprisonment for 2 months, or a fine of 100 dollars.

III. And be it further enacted, that if the crime whereof any person, being a British subject, may be accused before any of Her Majesty's Consuls or Vice-Consuls as aforesaid, shal'

appear to such Consul or Vice-Consul to be of such a nature as, if proved, would not be adequately punished by the infliction of such punishment as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for such Consul or Vice-Consul to summon 2, or not more than 4, British subjects of good repute residing within his district, to sit with him as assessors for inquiring of, trying, and determining the case or cases before the court; and the Consul or Vice-Consul who shall hold a court of criminal justice with the assistance of Assessors as aforesaid, shall, if he is himself convinced of the guilt of the party accused, have power to award any degree of punishment not exceeding imprisonment for 12 months, or a fine of 200 dollars; and the Assessors shall have no authority to decide on the innocence or the guilt of the party accused, or on the amount of punishment to be awarded on conviction; but in the event of the said Assessors, or any of them, dissenting from the conviction of, or from the amount of punishment awarded to the accused, the said Assessors, or any of them, shall be authorized to record on the minutes of the proceedings, the grounds on which the said Assessors, or any of them, may so dissent; and in any such case the officer holding the court shall forthwith report to Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent of British Trade the fact that such dissent has been so recorded on the minutes of the proceedings, and as soon as possible lay before him copies of the whole of the depositions and proceedings, with the dissent of the Assessors recorded thereon; and it shall then be lawful for Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent of British Trade, by warrant under his hand and seal, addressed to the Consul or Vice-Consul by whom the case was tried, to mitigate or remit altogether the punishment awarded to the party accused; and such Consul or Vice-Consul shall give immediate effect to the injunction of any such warrant; and it is further ordered, that all fines prescribed as aforesaid, as well as all fines levied on witnesses being British subjects and refusing to attend and give evidence in a Consular Court, may be levied by distress, in pursuance of a warrant issued to that effect by the officer holding such court, and appropriated in the manner directed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and that the place of imprisonment shall be such as has heretofore been customarily used as such, or as may be appointed by

Her Majesty's Superintendent of British Trade, and approved by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

IV. And be it further enacted, that all proceedings in the Consular Courts, held in virtue of this present ordinance, shall be had as far as possible in conformity and correspondence with the proceedings which in like cases would be had according to the law and practice of England, regard being had to the difference of local circumstances and to the provision of this ordinance.

V. And be it further enacted, that the Consular Courts held in pursuance of this order shall be Courts of Record; and that minutes of proceedings taken therein shall, in all cases, be drawn up and preserved with the depositions of the witnesses, and such minutes shall be signed by the officer holding the court, and shall in cases where Assessors are present, be open for the inspection of such Assessors, and for their signature if concurred in by them.

VI. And be it further enacted, that in case of assault, it shall be lawful for the Consular officer before whom complaint is made, to promote reconciliation between the parties, and to suffer compensation and amends to be made, and the proceedings thereby to be stopped.

VII. And be it further enacted, that no Vice-Consul shall have power to award punishment unless holding a commission from Her Majesty, and any Vice-Consul not so commissioned after having inquired of, tried, and determined any case of which he shall have had cognizance, in pursuance of this order, shall report his proceedings, and transmit the depositions to the superior Consular officer of the port at which he is stationed, and such superior Consular officer shall award punishment in the same manner of, tried, and determined by him.

VIII. And be it further enacted, that Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State be and he is authorized to limit the extent to which any Consular officer shall exercise jurisdiction over British subjects within the dominions of the Emperor of China, in conformity with the provisions of the present ordinance contained

BRITISH ORDINANCE, "*to amend the Ordinance No. 7 of 1844, intituled 'An Ordinance for the better Administration of Justice in the Consular Courts, and to establish a Registration of British Subjects, within the dominions of the Emperor of China*.'*" Hong Kong, July 7, 1845.

Anno 9 Victoriae Reginae.—No. 1 of 1845.

WHEREAS by the said Ordinance No. 7 of 1844, in the 9th section thereof, giving, under certain restrictions, a power to Consuls to deport in the case of a second conviction, it is provided that said convictions shall be "duly confirmed by the Chief Superintendent of British Trade:" and whereas it is expedient that the sentences or judgments of the Consuls in said ordinance mentioned, should not require to be subject to the revision of such Chief Superintendent of Trade, so far as is provided for in and by the said 9th section, and that accordingly the words therein, that is to say, "duly confirmed by the Chief Superintendent of British Trade," should be expunged therefrom :

I. Be it therefore ordained, that the said 9th section of No. 7 of 1844 be, and it is hereby repealed.

II. And in order more effectually to repress crimes and offences on the part of British subjects in the dominions of the Emperor of China, be it hereby further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for any of Her Majesty's Consuls to cause any British subject who shall have been twice convicted of any crime and offence in the Consular Court under sentence, and who shall not be able to find good and sufficient surety to the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Consul for his future good behaviour, to be sent out of the dominions of the Emperor of China; and to this end any such Consul as aforesaid shall have power and authority, as soon as may be practicable after execution of the sentence on second conviction, or at any time while such sentence is in execution, to send to the colony of Hong Kong any British subject, and to detain in custody any such person until a suitable opportunity for sending him out of the said dominions shall present itself; and any person to be sent out of the said dominions as

* See Page 185.

X. And be it further enacted, that all British subjects now residing within the dominions of the Emperor of China after reasonable public notice to that effect has been given, the British Consular officer within whose district they are residing, enrol themselves in a register to be kept by the Consular officer, and that every British subject he arriving at any place within the said dominions where a British Consular office is maintained, saving and excepting British subject borne on the muster-roll of any British ship arriving in the ports of China, shall within a reasonable time after his arrival, enrol himself in such register to be kept as aforesaid, and any British subject who shall refuse or neglect to enrol himself, and shall not be able to excuse to the satisfaction of the Consular officer his refusal or neglect, shall not be entitled to require to be recognized or protected as a British subject in any difficulties whatsoever in which he may be involved within the dominions of the Emperor of China.

XI. And be it further enacted, that no fee or remuneration whatsoever shall be demanded or received by any Consular officer for or on account of the enrolment of any British subject in the register aforesaid, and that a notice of the period within which such enrolment must be effected shall be exhibited in some conspicuous place in the Consular Office.

XII. And be it further enacted, That the said Consular and Vice-Consuls in the administration of justice in the respective courts, shall as respects all civil and criminal cases conform to and be guided by the several ordinances hereinafter enacted in the colony of Hong Kong for that purpose, unless where the same shall be inconsistent with this enactment.

JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS

Superintendent of Trade, Government

Passed the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, this 2nd day of November, 1844.

W. T. MERCER,

Officiating Clerk of the Councils, for A. E. SHELLEY.

BRITISH ORDINANCE, "*to amend the Ordinance No. 7 of 1844, intituled 'An Ordinance for the better Administration of Justice in the Consular Courts, and to establish a Registration of British Subjects, within the dominions of the Emperor of China*.'*" Hong Kong, July 7, 1845.

Anno 9 Victoriae Reginae.—No. 1 of 1845.

WHEREAS by the said Ordinance No. 7 of 1844, in the 9th section thereof, giving, under certain restrictions, a power to Consuls to deport in the case of a second conviction, it is provided that said convictions shall be "duly confirmed by the Chief Superintendent of British Trade:" and whereas it is expedient that the sentences or judgments of the Consuls in said ordinance mentioned, should not require to be subject to the revision of such Chief Superintendent of Trade, so far as is provided for in and by the said 9th section, and that accordingly the words therein, that is to say, "duly confirmed by the Chief Superintendent of British Trade," should be expunged therefrom:

I. Be it therefore ordained, that the said 9th section of No. 7 of 1844 be, and it is hereby repealed.

II. And in order more effectually to repress crimes and offences on the part of British subjects in the dominions of the Emperor of China, be it hereby further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for any of Her Majesty's Consuls to cause any British subject who shall have been twice convicted of any crime and offence in the Consular Court under sentence, and who shall not be able to find good and sufficient surety to the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Consul for his future good behaviour, to be sent out of the dominions of the Emperor of China; and to this end any such Consul as aforesaid shall have power and authority, as soon as may be practicable after execution of the sentence on second conviction, or at any time while such sentence is in execution, to send to the colony of Hong Kong any British subject, and to detain in custody any such person until a suitable opportunity for sending him out of the said dominions shall present itself; and any person to be sent out of the said dominions as

* See Page 185.

aforesaid may be embarked on board one of Her Majesty's vessels of war, or if there should be no such vessel of war which can be employed for such purpose, then on board any British vessel bound for Hong Kong, in the same manner as if such person was a distressed British seaman. But in all cases in which a British subject shall have been sent out of the dominions of the Emperor of China as aforesaid, the officer sending him out shall forthwith report his having done so to Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent of Trade; and should any person so sent out of the dominions of the Emperor of China return to the said dominions without the sanction of Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent of Trade or Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, he shall no longer be entitled to be protected as a British subject in the said dominions. Provided always, that on the arrival of such person at Hong Kong, it shall and may be lawful to and for Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent of Trade, either to confirm the said sentence of deportation, and forward him to England as a distressed British seaman, or to remit him back as such to that part of the said dominions from whence he was so removed or deported.

JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS, *Governor, &c.*

Passed the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, this 7th day of July, 1845.

ADOLPHUS E. SHELLEY, *Clerk of Councils.*

BRITISH NOTIFICATION, *announcing equal toleration by the Chinese Government to Protestants and Papists. Victoria, Hong Kong, December 23, 1845.*

HIS Excellency Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., has much satisfaction in giving publicity to the annexed reply from the Chinese Minister to an official note from the Plenipotentiary, in which, with reference to the late edict at Shanghai, equal toleration was claimed for Protestants and Papists. It will be his Excellency's care, by proper instructions to Her Majesty's Consuls at the northern ports, to ensure the due promulgation of the proclamations promised by the Chinese Minister.

By Order,

ADAM W. ELMSLIE.

(ANNEX.)—*Commissioner Keying to Sir John Davis.*

(Translation.)

Taoukwang, December 20, 1845.

KEYING, High Imperial Commissioner, &c., sends the following reply to the Honourable Envoy's despatch concerning equal toleration of the religion professed by the English.

[Here follows an extract of the contents of that despatch.]

When I previously concluded the Commercial Treaty with the United States, one of the articles gave permission to erect chapels in the 5 Ports, and all nations were to have the same privilege, without the slightest distinction. Subsequently, the French Envoy, Lagrené, requested that natives, if they were good men, should be entirely exempted from punishment on account of the religion they professed. I, the Great Minister, then again represented this matter to the Throne; upon which the Imperial reply was received that it should be done as proposed, without drawing any distinction between the rites of the several religions.

As, however, some of the local mandarins seized crucifixes, pictures, and images, and burnt them, it was subsequently settled that permission should be given to worship them.

I, the Great Minister, do not understand drawing a line of demarkation between the religious ceremonies of the various nations; but virtuous Chinese shall by no means be punished on account of the religion they hold. No matter whether they worship images or do not worship images, there are no prohibitions against them, if, when practising their creed, they act well.

You, the Honourable Envoy, need, therefore, not be solicitous about this matter; for all western nations shall, in this respect, certainly be treated upon the same footing, and receive the same protection.

I have now addressed a letter to the Lieutenant-Governor of Keangsoo, to direct the Inspector of Soochoo, Sungkeang, Taetseang, to publish another proclamation; and likewise officially requested the Governor-General of Fokëen and Chekeang to issue a distinct declaration of the same tenor in the various ports.*

* A Government Notification was published at Hong Kong, 28th February, 1846, announcing that a proclamation for equal toleration to Protestants and Papists, had been published at Amoy and the other ports of trade.

Whilst sending an answer, I wish you much happiness at this season, and send this important paper.

Taoukwang, 25th year, 11th month, 22nd day. (December 20, 1845.)

BRITISH NOTIFICATION, *announcing the recognition by the Chinese Government of equal rights of British subjects at Canton and the other four Ports. Victoria, Hong Kong, January 19, 1846.*

HIS Excellency Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., is pleased to publish the annexed translation of a proclamation issued by the Chinese Minister at Canton, for the first time thus publicly recognizing the equal rights of British subjects at that city and the other 4 Ports, according to the Treaty, and to the pledge which he gave in July, 1843. It is hardly necessary to observe that the greatest prudence and moderation will for the present be necessary on the part of British subjects at Canton.

By Order,

ADAM W. ELMSLIE.

(ANNEX.) *Proclamation of the Chinese Government at Canton. (Translation.) Taoukwang, January 13, 1846.*

KEYING, High Imperial Commissioner and Governor-General of the two Kwang, &c., and Hwang, Lieutenant-Governor of Kwantung, &c., hereby proclaim to the entire body of gentry and common people, the manifestation of the Imperial goodness.

Whereas Canton is the general resort of merchants from every country beyond the seas, yet since the accession of the present dynasty, for upwards of 2 centuries foreigners have never entered the city; on which account the British Envoys having year after year repeatedly intimated the desire for admission to the city, we, the Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governor, have each time directed the local authorities to urge it upon the gentry and common people; but the popular feeling has proved averse to the measure, so as to cause its execution to be deferred.

Now the English Envoy having reverted to this subject of

the former negotiations, we, the Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governor, addressed our joint admonitions to the gentry, through them to be transmitted to the inhabitants. From the statement under the signature of the said gentry, it appeared that the inhabitants of the city and suburbs displayed equal unwillingness to foreigners entering the city. There were, moreover, inflammatory placards stuck up in all places.

Whereupon we, the Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governor, in our reply to the Envoy, minutely detailed the state of affairs. The British Envoy, in his despatch to us, insists that, as at the commercial emporium of Foo-chow, and at all the others, free entrance is permitted into the cities, the same should be allowed at Canton, &c.

Ye gentry and people must consider that since amicable relations are established between the 2 countries, the Emperor extends his kind regards equally towards foreigners and natives. Moreover, at the other ports where trade is carried on, such as Foo-chow, Ningpo, and Shanghae (with the single exception of Amoy, which has neither walled city nor suburbs), the English are admitted within the walls without having given rise to any disturbance. Only at Canton do there exist difficulties, and [the proposal] is objected to.

We can but suppose that you the gentry and people are not conversant with the facts and difficulties of the case; and hence a great variety of public opinions has arisen. But it is likely that there be men fond of disturbance, who make this a pretext for exciting commotions. Wherefore, we now issue this proclamation to the gentry and people, within and without the city, for their information. You must each and all break down the barriers of separation, and set aside jealousies and animosities; no longer, as hitherto, offering vexatious opposition. For the due preservation of harmony, we, the Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governor, in connexion with the English Envoy, will place affairs on a sure, good, and permanent footing. Let all reverently obey, and not oppose this special proclamation.

Taoukwang, 25th year, 12th month, 16th day. (13th January, 1846.)

BRITISH ORDINANCE, "*to amend Ordinance No. 4 of 1844, entitled 'An Ordinance to restrain Her Majesty's Subjects from trading in the Empire of China to the northward of the 32nd degree of north latitude.'*" Hong Kong, March 9, 1846.

Anno 9 Victoriae Reginae.—No. 1 of 1846.

I. WHEREAS it is expedient that the said Ordinance No. 4 of 1844 should be amended: by declaring that vessels engaged in the traffic thereby prohibited shall not be seized at sea at a greater distance than 100 miles from the coast of China; by defining the meaning of the terms therein used, of "ships or vessels sailing under the British flag;" by making further provision for the title to vessels engaged in such prohibited trade, in the event of subsequent sales, transfers, or mortgages; and by introducing more specific provisions as to the form of procedure for the seizure and sale of vessels contravening the enactments of the said ordinance: Be it therefore enacted by his Excellency the Governor of Hong Kong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, that no vessel shall be seized or detained in pursuance of the provisions of the said ordinance, at sea, at a greater distance than 100 miles from the coast of China.

II. And be it further enacted, that the terms "ships or vessels sailing under the British flag," used in the said ordinance, shall be held solely to mean and include British vessels navigated according to law, or vessels British owned, and provided with sailing letters from the Government of Hong Kong.

III. And be it enacted, that the power given by the said ordinance of selling ships or vessels, discharges of bills of sale, transfers, or mortgages, made or executed under the circumstances therein also mentioned, be confined to cases of sale, transfer, or mortgages made or executed after the seizure of such ships or vessels, and to cases of sales, transfers, or mortgages made before seizure, if made to transferees or mortgagees having notice that such ship or vessel had been employed in trading contrary to any of the prohibitions of the said ordinance.

IV. And be it further enacted and ordained, that no vessel shall be seized or detained under the provisions of the said

ordinance, unless the Chief Superintendent of Trade shall have issued a general or special warrant or order under his hand and seal for that purpose, which warrant or order shall also direct that such vessel shall with all reasonable expedition be brought into the harbour of Hong Kong, and be there detained until the further order of the Chief Superintendent aforesaid, or of the Supreme Court of Hong Kong.

V. And be it further enacted, that all penalties and forfeitures which may have been heretofore, or may be hereafter incurred under this or the said ordinance, may at the instance of the Chief Superintendent of Trade, be prosecuted, sued for, and recovered in the Supreme Court of Hong Kong, upon information to be filed by Her Majesty's Attorney-General for the said colony; and that the said court in pronouncing any judgment or order imposing any penalty incurred by a violation of the said ordinance, shall have power to authorize and direct, that if the same be not paid within one calendar month from the time of giving or making such judgment or order, the said vessel shall be sold by public auction, in whole or part satisfaction of the said judgment, as far as the proceeds of the said sale may reach.

JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS, *Governor, &c.*

Passed the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, this 9th day of March, 1846.

ADOLPHUS E. SHELLEY, *Clerk of Councils.*

BRITISH ORDINANCE, *to amend the Ordinance No. 3 of 1844, entitled "An Ordinance to restrain Masters of Merchant-vessels belonging to Her Majesty's Subjects from leaving Seamen and others in a destitute state in the dominions of the Emperor of China, and from refusing to carry distressed seamen from thence to Hong Kong or to England; and also to provide for the good conduct of seamen within the same."*
Hong Kong, March 24, 1846.

Anno 9 Victoriae Reginae.—No. 2 of 1846.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the form of bond as hereafter contained be substituted for the form of bond prescribed

by the said Ordinance No. 3 of 1844*: be it therefore enacted, by his Excellency the Governor of Hong Kong and Chief Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, that in all cases hereafter, where any bond shall be taken or executed in pursuance of this or the said Ordinance No. 3 of 1844, the following form and terms of condition shall be substituted and used in place of that prescribed by the said Ordinance No. 3 of 1844. That is to say :

Form of Bond.

Know all men by these presents, that
 master of the vessel the _____ of _____ and we

 British merchants resident at _____
 are held and firmly bound unto Her Most Gracious Majesty
 Victoria, by the Grace of God of Great Britain and Ireland
 Queen, Defender of the Faith, in the full sum of 1000 lawful
 current dollars of the currency of the colony of Hong Kong, to
 be paid to Her said Majesty, her heirs and successors, for
 which payment to be well and truly made we bind ourselves,
 and each of us for himself, in the whole, one and every of our
 heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly with these presents.
 Sealed with our seals this _____ day of _____ 184 .

Whereas the within bound
 have agreed to execute this obligation as sureties for the within
 bound _____ Now the condition of this
 obligation is such, that if the within named
 master of the vessel the _____ aforesaid, do not within
 one year from the date hereof, _____ unlawfully dis-
 charge or leave behind any of the crew of the said vessel the
 _____ in the dominions of the Emperor of China,
 or within 100 miles from the coasts of China ; and also, within
 the space of one year aforesaid, within the limits aforesaid, do
 not refuse to receive on board the said vessel the
 such distressed seamen as may be sent on board thereof for con-
 veyance to Hong Kong or to Great Britain, by any of Her
 Majesty's Consuls in China ; and if no person formerly a sea-
 man of the said vessel, or no subject of Her Majesty conveyed
 in the said vessel the _____ to the dominions of the

* See Page 174.

Emperor of China, shall, prior to the departure of the said vessel from the said dominions, be found destitute or requiring public relief therein; and also, if the within obligers shall forthwith discharge all or any sums of money which may be awarded by way of satisfaction (in the manner provided by the ordinances in pursuance of which this bond is entered into) to any person or persons by any competent tribunal, for any injury sustained within one year from the date hereof, from the crew of the said vessel the or any one or more of them; and also, if the within obligers shall forthwith on demand discharge and pay all costs and expenses necessary for conveying to Great Britain all destitute seamen belonging to and unlawfully left behind said vessel in said dominions, then this obligation shall be void and of no effect, but otherwise shall remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed, and delivered at _____ in the presence of A. B.

JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS, *Governor, &c.*

Passed the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, this 24th day of March, 1846.

ADOLPHUS E. SHELLEY, *Clerk of Councils.*

EQUATOR.

LAW of the Republic of the Equator, prohibiting the Importation of Slaves. Riobamba, September 26, 1830.

ART. I. Se prohíbe la importacion de esclavos en el territorio del Estado, y se declaran libres los que se introducen bajo cualquier pretesto contra el tenor de esta lei, responsables las autoridades que omitan su cumplimiento.

Sec. unico. Se eceptuan de esta disposicion aquellos que se introduzcan para empresas agricolas y minerales, previo el permiso especial del Gobierno que de signar el numero.

II. La presente tendrá entero cumplimiento 2 meses despues de su promulgacion.

Ejecutese.

Riobamba, à 26 de Septiembre, 1830.

(*Translation.*)

ART. I. The importation of slaves into the territory of the State is prohibited; and those are declared free which are introduced under any pretext contrary to the tenor of this law, the authorities who fail in enforcing it being made responsible.

Sec. separate. Such as are introduced for agricultural and mining undertakings with the previous permission of the Government, which must express the number, are exempt from this disposition.

II. The present shall have full force 2 months after its promulgation.

Let it be executed.

Riobamba, September 26, 1830.

TREATY between Great Britain and the Republic of the Equator, for the Abolition of the Traffic in Slaves. Signed at Quito, May 24, 1841.*

[See Spanish version, Page 222.]

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Republic of the Equator, being equally animated by a sincere desire to co-operate for the utter extinction of the infamous and piratical Traffic in Slaves, have resolved to conclude a Treaty for the special purpose of attaining this object, and have named for this purpose as their Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Walter Cope, Esquire, Her Majesty's Consul in the Equator;

And the Republic of the Equator, Señor Francisco Marcos, Secretary of State for the Interior and Foreign Affairs:

Who, having duly communicated their respective full powers, and found them agreed upon and concluded the following

ART. I. Great Britain and the Republic of the Equator declare the Traffic in Slaves abolished, to avoid any doubts that may hereafter arise, in consequence of the circumstance proving prejudicial to the navigation, for want of a proper exp

* Ratifications exchanged at Quito

the phrase "Traffic in Slaves," do here mutually declare to be understood by such Traffic, such only which is carried on in negroes brought from Africa, in order to transport them to other parts of the world for sale; but in no manner whatever the conveying from one port or place to another belonging to the Republic, the slaves existing within it, be such undertaken either with the object of selling them, or with any other not prohibited by the laws.

II. The Republic of the Equator agrees to treat as pirates, and to punish with the penalties which the existing penal laws impose on pirates, all such Equatorians who, on the high seas, or in any other place under the jurisdiction of the Republic, may be found embarking, transporting, or disembarking, one or more persons brought from Africa as slaves.

III. The Republic of the Equator will promulgate every other legislative provision that may be deemed requisite for the prevention of her citizens engaging in any way in the said Traffic in Slaves, and for the complete extinction thereof; seeing that the same are in harmony with those which may be promulgated by Great Britain for the like object, and with the constitutional principles of the Republic.

IV. In order more completely to prevent all infringement of the spirit of the present Treaty, the High Contracting Parties mutually consent that those ships of their respective navies which shall be provided with special instructions for that purpose, as hereinafter mentioned, may visit such merchant-vessels of the 2 nations, as may upon reasonable grounds be suspected of being engaged in the Traffic of Slaves, or of having been fitted out for that purpose, or of having, during the voyage on which they are met by the said cruisers, been engaged in the Traffic of Slaves, contrary to the provisions of this Treaty; and that such cruisers may detain, and send or carry away such vessels, in order that they may be brought to trial in the manner hereinafter agreed upon.

In order to fix the reciprocal right of search in such a manner as shall be adapted to the attainment of the object of this Treaty, and at the same time to avoid doubts, disputes, or complaints, the right of search shall be understood in the form and according to the rules following:

1st. It shall never be exercised except by vessels of war, authorized expressly for that object, according to the stipulations of this Treaty.

2ndly. In no case shall the right of search be exercised with respect to a vessel of the royal or national navy of either of the 2 Powers, but only as regards merchant-vessels.

3rdly. Whenever a merchant-vessel is searched by a ship of war, the commander of the said ship shall, in the act of so doing, exhibit to the commander of the merchant-vessel the document by which he is duly authorized to that end; and shall deliver to him a certificate, signed by him, stating his rank in the naval service of his country, and the name of the vessel he commands, and which also declares that the only object of the search is to ascertain whether the vessel is employed in the Slave Trade, or if it is fitted up for the said Traffic. When the search is made by an officer of the cruiser who is not the commander, the said officer shall exhibit to the captain of the merchant-vessel a copy of the before-mentioned special orders, signed by the commander of the cruiser; and in like manner deliver a certificate, signed by him, stating his rank in the navy, the name of the commander by whose orders he proceeds to make the search, that of the cruiser in which he sails, and the object of the search, as has been already laid down. If it appears from the search that the papers of the vessel are in regular order, and that it is employed on licit objects, the officer shall then enter in the log book of the vessel that the search has

be

ve

of

of

m

he

of

ns

Ti

m

tk

thereto, marked A, and of the Regulations for the Mixed Courts of Justice, annexed thereto, marked B; which Annexes, respectively, shall be considered as integral parts of the Treaty.

2ndly. That each of the High Contracting Parties shall from time to time communicate to the other the names of the several ships furnished with such Instructions, the force of each, and the names of their several commanders. The said commanders ought to hold the rank of Captain in the Navy, or at least, of Lieutenant; it being nevertheless understood, that the Instructions originally issued to an officer holding the rank of Lieutenant of the Navy, or other superior rank, shall be sufficient, in case of death or temporary absence of the same, to authorize the officer on whom the command of the vessel has devolved, to make the search, although the said officer may not hold the aforesaid rank in the service.

3rdly. That if at any time the commander of a cruizer of either of the 2 nations shall suspect that any merchant-vessel under the escort or convoy of any ship or ships of war of the other nation, carries slaves on board, or has been engaged in the Traffic of Slaves, or is fitted out for the purpose thereof, the said commander of the cruizer shall communicate his suspicions to the commander of the convoy, who, accompanied by the commander of the cruizer, shall proceed to the search of the suspected vessel; and in case that the suspicions appear well founded, according to the tenor of this Treaty, then the said vessel shall be conducted or sent to one of the points where the Mixed Courts of Justice are stationed, in order that the just sentence may there be pronounced.

4thly. It is further mutually agreed, that the commanders of the ships of the 2 navies respectively who shall be employed on this service, shall adhere strictly to the exact tenour of the aforesaid Instructions.

VI. As the 2 preceding Articles are entirely reciprocal, the 2 High Contracting Parties engage mutually to make good any losses which their respective subjects may incur by the arbitrary and illegal detention of their vessels; it being understood, that this indemnity shall be borne by the Government whose cruizer shall have been guilty of such arbitrary and illegal detention; and that the visit and detention of vessels specified in the

Traffic in Slaves during the voyage in which she may be met with by such ship of the British or Equatorial Navy; and such commander shall thereupon bring or send such merchant-vessel, or soon as possible, for judgment before that Mixed Court of Justice, established in virtue of the VIIth Article of the said Treaty, which shall be the nearest to the place of detention, or which such commander shall, upon his own responsibility, think can be soonest reached from such place.

II. Whenever a ship of either of the said navies, duly authorized as aforesaid, shall meet a merchant-vessel liable to be visited under the provisions of the said Treaty, the search shall be conducted in the mildest manner, and with every attention which ought to be observed between allied and friendly nations; and the search shall, in all cases, be made by an officer holding a rank not lower than that of a lieutenant in the navy of Great Britain or in that of the Republic of the Equator, respectively (unless the command shall, by reason of death, or otherwise, be held by an officer of inferior rank), or by the officer who at the time shall be second in command of the ship by which the search is made.

III. The commander of any ship of the 2 navies, duly authorized as aforesaid, who may detain any merchant-vessel in pursuance of the present instructions, shall leave on board the vessel so detained, the master, the mate or boatswain, and 2 or 3 at least of the crew thereof, the whole of the slaves, if any, and all the cargo.

The captor shall, at the time of detention, draw up in writing an authentic declaration, which shall exhibit the state in which he found the detained vessel; and such declaration shall be signed by himself, and shall be given in or sent, together with

ment to which such commanding officer may belong, binds itself to cause inquiry to be made into the subject of the complaint, and to inflict upon the said officer a punishment proportioned to any wilful transgression which he may have committed.

IX. It is hereby further mutually agreed, that every merchant-vessel, British or Equatorian, which shall be visited by virtue of the present Treaty, may lawfully be detained, and sent or brought before the Mixed Courts of Justice established in pursuance of the provisions thereof, if in her equipment there shall be found any of the things hereinafter mentioned, namely :

1st. Hatches with open gratings, instead of the close hatches which are usual in merchant-vessels.

2nd. Divisions or bulk-heads in the hold, or on deck, in greater number than are necessary for vessels engaged in lawful trade.

3rd. Spare planks fitted for laying down a second or slaves-deck.

4th. Shackles, bolts, or handcuffs.

5th. A larger quantity of water in cask or in tanks, than is requisite for the consumption of the crew of the vessel as a merchant-vessel.

6th. An extraordinary number of water-casks or of other vessels for holding liquid; unless the master shall produce a certificate from the custom-house at the place from which he cleared outwards, stating that a sufficient security had been given by the owners of such vessel, that such extra quantity of casks or other vessels should only be used to hold palm-oil, or for other purposes of lawful commerce.

7th. A greater quantity of mess-tubs or kids, than are requisite for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant-vessel.

8th. A boiler of an unusual size, and larger than requisite for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant-vessel; or more than 1 boiler of the ordinary size.

9th. An extraordinary quantity either of rice, of the flour of Brazil, of manioc or cassada, commonly called farinha, of maize or Indian corn, or of any other article of food whatever beyond what might probably be requisite for the use of the crew; such rice, flour, maize, or Indian corn, or other article of food, not being entered on the manifest as part of the cargo for trade.

10th. A quantity of mats or matting greater than is necessary for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant-vessel.

Any one or more of these several things, if proved to have been found on board, shall be considered as *prima facie* evidence of the actual employment of the vessel in the Slave Trade; and the vessel shall thereupon be condemned and declared lawful prize, unless satisfactory evidence, upon the part of the master or owners, shall establish that such vessel was, at the time of her detention or capture, employed in some legal pursuit.

X. If any of the things specified in the preceding Article shall be found in any merchant-vessel, neither the master nor owner, nor any person whatever interested in her equipment or cargo, shall be entitled to compensation for losses or damages, even though the Mixed Courts of Justice should not pronounce any sentence of condemnation in consequence of her detention; but the same tribunal shall be authorized to pay out of the prize-fund, if they think it in equity required, some sum of money proportionate to the demurrage suffered, and according to the circumstances of the case.

XI. It is agreed between the 2 High Contracting Parties, that in all cases in which a vessel shall be detained under this Treaty by their respective cruisers, as having been engaged in the Slave Trade, or as having been fitted out for the purpose thereof, and shall consequently be adjudged and condemned by the Mixed Courts of Justice to be established as aforesaid, the said vessel shall, immediately after its condemnation, be broken up entirely, and shall be sold in separate parts, after having been so broken up.

XII. The negroes who are found on board of a vessel detained by a cruiser, and condemned by the Mixed Courts of Justice in conformity with the stipulations of this Treaty, shall

E
h
t/
G
t/
a
t/
n
J

the country within whose territories the adjudication shall have taken place.

If the detained vessel shall be released, the expenses occasioned by bringing her to adjudication shall be defrayed by the captor, excepting in the cases specified and otherwise provided for by Article X of the Treaty to which these Regulations form an Annex, and by Article VIII of these Regulations.

III. The Mixed Courts of Justice are to decide upon the legality of the detention of such vessels as the cruisers of either nation shall, in pursuance of the said Treaty, detain.

These Courts shall judge definitively and without appeal, all questions which shall arise out of the capture and detention of such vessels.

The proceedings of these Courts shall take place with as little delay as possible; and for this purpose the Courts are required to decide each case, as far as may be practicable, within the space of 20 days, to be dated from the day on which the detained vessel shall have been brought into the port where the deciding Court shall reside.

If, in consequence of such proceedings, the vessel whose case is brought before the Court shall be found to have been employed in the Slave Trade, or to have been fitted out for the purposes thereof, such vessel, her cargo of merchandize, and her equipments, shall be condemned by the Court, and shall be declared lawful prize; and any slaves who may have been put on board such vessel for the purposes of traffic, shall be emancipated.

The final sentence shall not, in any case, be delayed beyond the period of two months, either on account of the absence of witnesses, or for any other reason; except upon the application of any of the parties interested; in which case, if such party or parties shall give satisfactory security that they will take upon themselves the expense and risks of the delay, the Courts may, at their discretion, grant an additional delay, not exceeding four months.

Either party shall be allowed to employ such counsel as he may think fit, to assist him in conducting his cause.

All the acts and essential parts of the proceedings of the said Courts shall be written down in the language of the country in which the Courts shall respectively reside.

Traffic in Slaves during the voyage in which she may be met with by such ship of the British or Equatorial Navy; and such commander shall thereupon bring or send such merchant-vessel, or soon as possible, for judgment before that Mixed Court of Justice, established in virtue of the VIIth Article of the said Treaty, which shall be the nearest to the place of detention, or which such commander shall, upon his own responsibility, think can be soonest reached from such place.

II. Whenever a ship of either of the said navies, duly authorized as aforesaid, shall meet a merchant-vessel liable to be visited under the provisions of the said Treaty, the search shall be conducted in the mildest manner, and with every attention which ought to be observed between allied and friendly nations; and the search shall, in all cases, be made by an officer holding a rank not lower than that of a lieutenant in the navy of Great Britain or in that of the Republic of the Equator, respectively (unless the command shall, by reason of death, or otherwise, be held by an officer of inferior rank), or by the officer who at the time shall be second in command of the ship by which the search is made.

III. The commander of any ship of the 2 navies, duly authorized as aforesaid, who may detain any merchant-vessel in pursuance of the present instructions, shall leave on board the vessel so detained, the master, the mate or boatswain, and 2 or 3 at least of the crew thereof, the whole of the slaves, if any, and all the cargo.

The captor shall, at the time of detention, draw up in writing an authentic declaration, which shall exhibit the state in which he found the detained vessel; and such declaration shall be signed by himself, and shall be given in or sent, together with the captured vessel, to the Mixed Court of Justice before which such vessel shall be carried or sent for adjudication.

The captor shall deliver to the master of the detained vessel a certified list of the papers seized on board the same, as well as a statement of the number of slaves found on board at the moment of detention.

In the authenticated declaration which the captor is hereby required to make, as well as in the certified list of the papers seized, he shall insert his own name, the name of the capturing

the country within whose territories the adjudication shall have taken place.

If the detained vessel shall be released, the expenses occasioned by bringing her to adjudication shall be defrayed by the captor, excepting in the cases specified and otherwise provided for by Article X of the Treaty to which these Regulations form an Annex, and by Article VIII of these Regulations.

III. The Mixed Courts of Justice are to decide upon the legality of the detention of such vessels as the cruisers of either nation shall, in pursuance of the said Treaty, detain.

These Courts shall judge definitively and without appeal, all questions which shall arise out of the capture and detention of such vessels.

The proceedings of these Courts shall take place with as little delay as possible; and for this purpose the Courts are required to decide each case, as far as may be practicable, within the space of 20 days, to be dated from the day on which the detained vessel shall have been brought into the port where the deciding Court shall reside.

If, in consequence of such proceedings, the vessel whose case is brought before the Court shall be found to have been employed in the Slave Trade, or to have been fitted out for the purposes thereof, such vessel, her cargo of merchandize, and her equipments, shall be condemned by the Court, and shall be declared lawful prize; and any slaves who may have been put on board such vessel for the purposes of traffic, shall be emancipated.

The final sentence shall not, in any case, be delayed beyond the period of two months, either on account of the absence of witnesses, or for any other reason; except upon the application of any of the parties interested; in which case, if such party or parties shall give satisfactory security that they will take upon themselves the expense and risks of the delay, the Courts may, at their discretion, grant an additional delay, not exceeding four months.

Either party shall be allowed to employ such counsel as he may think fit, to assist him in conducting his cause.

All the acts and essential parts of the proceedings of the said Courts shall be written down in the language of the country in which the Courts shall respectively reside.

IV. The form of the process shall be as follows:

The judges appointed by the two Governments, respectively, shall, in the first place, proceed to examine the papers of the detained vessel, and to take the depositions of the master or commander, and of two or three at least of the principal individuals on board such vessel, as well as the declaration on oath of the captor, should such declaration appear to be necessary, in order to enable them to judge and to pronounce whether the said vessel has been justly detained or not, according to the stipulations of the aforesaid Treaty, and in order that, according to this judgment, the vessel may be condemned or released.

In the event of the two judges not agreeing as to the sentence which they ought to pronounce, with respect to the legality of the detention of any vessel, as to the liability of the vessel to condemnation, as to the compensation to be allowed to the owners, or as to any other question which may arise out of any capture; or if any difference of opinion should arise between them as to the mode of proceeding in the said Court, they shall, in any such case, draw by lot the name of one of the 2 arbitrators appointed, as is stated in Article 1 of this Annex; and the arbitrator whose name shall be so drawn, shall, after he has considered the proceedings which have taken place, consult with the 2 above-mentioned judges; and the final sentence or decision shall be pronounced in conformity with the opinion of the majority of the 3.

V. If the detained vessel shall be restored by the sentence of the Court, the vessel and the cargo in the same shall then be found, shall forthwith be given up to the master or to the person who presented it, and the master or that person may return the same with such cargo as may be required, made in order to meet the claims of the vessel and cargo, which he shall be entitled to. The master, agent, and crew of the vessel, his Government, shall remain responsible for the charges which may be definitively pronounced by the Court. The master of such vessel, it is the duty of the vessel at all times to pay.

The High Contracting Parties shall undertake to pay within the term of 1 year from the date of the sentence the costs and charges which may be incurred by the arrested vessel, and to pay, immediately upon demand, the amount of such costs.

215
 sequent part of these Regulations,
 to which these Regulations form
 rd to the claimant or claimants,
 y or attorneys, for his or their
 ration for all cost of suit, and
 owner or owners may have
 and detention; that in to
 int or claimants shall be
 t, and stores

erchandize, if any,
 upon the sale of

e of total loss
 e as hereinafter
 ennified,
 joined to the
 ion due to

ness to

and either in that
 * the British arbitrator,
 cessively by the
 re be a British
 resident in such
 n judge and of the
 ritish judge shall be
 he British arbitrator
 British Consul and a
 resident in such place;
 or British Vice-Consul to
 n the Equatorial arbitrator
 which a British arbitrator, if
 ; and in case the vacancy be
 ritish arbitrator, and there be
 n Vice-Consul to fill, *ad interim*,
 orial judge and Equatorial arbi-
 ceed to adjudge all cases brought
 , and shall pass sentence accordingly.
 he Equatorial Republic, and in that
 nin the territories of the said Republic,
 t of the Equatorial judge, his place shall
 orial arbitrator; and either in that case,
 originally that of the Equatorial arbitrator,
 arbitrator shall be filled successively by the
 sance, according to their seniority, resident in
 such Court shall sit, or by an advocate appointed
 a; and the said Court, so constituted as above,
 adjudge all cases brought before
 ll pass sentence accordingly.
 Equatorial Republic, and in that
 the possessions of Her Britannic
 that of the Equatorial judge, his
 uatorial arbitrator; and either in
 originally that of the Equatorial
 orial arbitrator shall be filled suc-
 nsul and Equatorial Vice-Consul,
 nsul or Equatorial Vice-Consul
 ch possession; and if the vacancy

and damages shall be made good by the Government of the country of which the captor shall be a subject or citizen.

VI. If a detained vessel shall be condemned, she shall be declared lawful prize, together with her cargo, whatever it may be, with the exception of the slaves who shall have been found on board; and the said vessel, in conformity with the Regulations in Article XI of the Treaty of this date, shall, as well as her cargo, be sold by public sale, for the profit of the 2 Governments, subject to the payment of the expenses herein mentioned.

The slaves shall receive from the Court a certificate of emancipation, and shall be delivered over to the Government to whom belongs the cruizer which made the capture, to be dealt with according to the regulations and conditions contained in the Annex to this Treaty, letter C.

VII. The commander and the crew of a vessel condemned under this Treaty, and all persons found on board who shall have been accomplices in her Slave Trade undertaking, shall, on condemnation of the vessel, be sent as prisoners to the nearest settlement of the country of which they are subjects or citizens, and shall be there delivered over to the authorities of the place, to be tried according to the laws of their country, for the offences which they have committed against those laws. The commander of the cruizer which made the capture of the vessel, shall, on the requisition of the members of the Mixed Courts of Justice, take charge of the commander, the crew, and accomplices on board of the captured vessel, and shall convey them and deliver them over as before mentioned.

The charges incurred for the support and return voyage of the commander, the crew, and the accomplices thus sent out as prisoners, shall be defrayed by the Government of which they are the subjects or citizens.

VIII. The Mixed Courts of Justice shall also take cognizance of, and shall decide definitively and without appeal, all claims for compensation, on account of losses occasioned to vessels and cargoes which shall have been detained under the provisions of this Treaty, but which shall not have been condemned as legal prize by the said Courts; and in all cases wherein restitution of such vessels and cargoes shall be decreed,

(save as mentioned in a subsequent part of these Regulations, and in Article X of the Treaty to which these Regulations form an Annex,) the Court shall award to the claimant or claimants, or to his or their lawful attorney or attorneys, for his or their use, a just and complete indemnification for all cost of suit, and for all losses and damages which the owner or owners may have actually sustained by such capture and detention; that is to say :

1st. In case of total loss, the claimant or claimants shall be indemnified,

A. For the ship, her tackle, equipment, and stores.

B. For all freights due and payable.

C. For the value of the cargo of merchandize, if any, deducting all charges and expenses payable upon the sale of such cargo, including commission of sale.

D. For all other regular charges in such case of total loss.

2ndly. In all other cases not of total loss, save as hereinafter mentioned, the claimant or claimants shall be indemnified,

A. For all special damages and expenses occasioned to the ship by her detention, and for loss of freight when due or payable.

B. For demurrage, according to the Schedule annexed to the present Article.

C. For any deterioration of the cargo.

D. For all premium of insurance on additional risks.

Further, the claimant or claimants shall be entitled to interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the sum awarded, until such sum is paid by the Government to which the capturing ship belongs. The whole amount of such indemnification shall be calculated in the money of the country to which the detained vessel belongs, and shall be paid at the rate of exchange current at the time of the award.

The 2 High Contracting Parties, however, have agreed, that if it should be proved to the satisfaction of the judges of the 2 nations, and without recourse to the decision of an arbitrator, that the captor has been led into error by the fault of the master or commander of the detained vessel, the detained vessel shall, in such case, not receive for the time of her detention, the demurrage stipulated by the present Article, nor any other com-

compensation for losses, damages, or expenses consequent upon such detention.

Schedule of demurrage or daily allowance for a vessel of :

100	tons to	120 inclusive,	£5	per diem.
121	„	150	6	„
151	„	170	8	„
171	„	200	10	„
201	„	220	11	„
221	„	250	12	„
251	„	270	14	„
271	„	300	15	„

And so on in proportion.

IX. Neither the judges, nor the arbitrators, nor the secretaries of the Mixed Courts of Justice, shall demand or receive from any of the parties concerned in the cases which shall be brought before such Courts, any emolument or gift, under any pretext whatsoever, for the performance of the duties which such judges, arbitrators, and secretaries, have to perform.

X. The 2 High Contracting Parties have agreed that, in the event of the death, sickness, absence on leave, or other legal impediment of one or more of the judges or arbitrators composing the above-mentioned Courts, the post of such judge or of such arbitrator shall be supplied, *ad interim*, in the following manner :

1st. On the part of Her Britannic Majesty, and in that Court which shall sit in one of the possessions of her said Majesty, if the vacancy be that of the British judge, his place shall be filled by the British arbitrator ; and either in that case, or if the vacancy be originally that of the British arbitrator, the place of such arbitrator shall be filled successively by the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor resident in such possession, by the principal magistrate of the same, and by the secretary of the Government ; and the said Court, so constituted as above, shall sit, and shall proceed to adjudge all cases brought before them for adjudication, and shall pass sentence accordingly.

2ndly. On the part of Great Britain, and in that Court which shall sit in some place within the territories of the Republic of the Equator,—if the vacancy be that of the British judge, his

place shall be filled by the British arbitrator ; and either in that case, or if the vacancy be originally that of the British arbitrator, the place of British arbitrator shall be filled successively by the British Consul and British Vice-Consul, if there be a British Consul or British Vice-Consul appointed to and resident in such place ; and if the vacancy be both of the British judge and of the British arbitrator, then the vacancy of the British judge shall be filled by the British Consul, and that of the British arbitrator by the British Vice-Consul, if there be a British Consul and a British Vice-Consul appointed to and resident in such place ; and if there shall be no British Consul or British Vice-Consul to fill the place of British arbitrator, then the Equatorial arbitrator shall be called in, in those cases in which a British arbitrator, if there were any, would be called in ; and in case the vacancy be both of the British judge and British arbitrator, and there be neither British Consul nor British Vice-Consul to fill, *ad interim*, the vacancies, then the Equatorial judge and Equatorial arbitrator shall sit, and shall proceed to adjudge all cases brought before them for adjudication, and shall pass sentence accordingly.

3rdly. On the part of the Equatorial Republic, and in that Court which shall sit within the territories of the said Republic, —if the vacancy be that of the Equatorial judge, his place shall be filled by the Equatorial arbitrator ; and either in that case, or if the vacancy be originally that of the Equatorial arbitrator, the place of such arbitrator shall be filled successively by the judges of first instance, according to their seniority, resident in the place where such Court shall sit, or by an advocate appointed for the purpose ; and the said Court, so constituted as above, shall sit, and shall proceed to adjudge all cases brought before them for adjudication, and shall pass sentence accordingly.

4thly. On the part of the Equatorial Republic, and in that Court which shall sit within the possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, —if the vacancy be that of the Equatorial judge, his place shall be filled by the Equatorial arbitrator ; and either in that case, or if the vacancy be originally that of the Equatorial arbitrator, the place of Equatorial arbitrator shall be filled successively by the Equatorial Consul and Equatorial Vice-Consul, if there be an Equatorial Consul or Equatorial Vice-Consul appointed to and resident in such possession

be both of the Equatorial judge and of the Equatorial arbitrator, then the vacancy of the Equatorial judge shall be filled by the Equatorial Consul, and that of the Equatorial arbitrator by the Equatorial Vice-Consul, if there be an Equatorial Consul and an Equatorial Vice-Consul appointed to and resident in such possession; and if there be no Equatorial Consul or Equatorial Vice-Consul to fill the place of Equatorial arbitrator, then the British arbitrator shall be called in, in those cases in which an Equatorial arbitrator would be called in; and in case the vacancy be both of the Equatorial judge and Equatorial arbitrator, and there be neither Equatorial Consul nor Vice-Consul to fill, *ad interim*, the vacancies, then the British judge and British arbitrator shall sit, and shall proceed to adjudge all cases brought before them for adjudication, and shall pass sentence accordingly.

The highest civil authority of the settlement wherein either of the Mixed Courts of Justice shall sit, shall, in the event of a vacancy arising either of the judge or of the arbitrator of the other High Contracting Party, forthwith give notice of the same to the highest civil authority of the nearest settlement of such other High Contracting Party, in order that such vacancy may be supplied at the earliest period; and each of the High Contracting Parties agrees to fill up definitively, as soon as possible, the vacancies which may arise in the above-mentioned Courts, from death or from any other cause whatever.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed, in conformity with the XIIIth Article of the Treaty signed by them on this day, the 24th of May, 1841, that the preceding Regulations, consisting of 10 Articles, shall be annexed to the said Treaty, and considered as an integral part thereof.

The 24th day of May, 1841.

(L.S.) WALTER COPE.

(L.S.) F. MARCOS.

(ANNEX C.) *Regulations for the good treatment of Liberated Negroes.*

ART. I. The object of these Regulations is to secure to Negroes, liberated by virtue of the stipulations of the Treaty to which these Regulations form an Annex (marked C), permanent

good treatment, and full and complete freedom, in conformity with the humane intentions of the High Contracting Parties.

II. Immediately after sentence of condemnation shall have been passed by a Mixed Court of Justice established under the Treaty to which these Regulations form an Annex, on a vessel charged with being concerned in Slave Trade, all Negroes who were on board such vessel, and who were brought on board for the purpose of traffic, shall be delivered over to the Government to whom belongs the cruiser which made the capture.

III. If the cruiser which made the capture is British, the British Government engages that the Negroes shall be treated in exact conformity with the laws in force in the British colonies, applicable to free-born or to emancipated Negroes.

IV. If the cruiser which made the capture is Equatorial, then the Negroes shall be delivered over to the Equatorial authorities of that place in the dominions of the Republic of the Equator, in which the Mixed Court of Justice is established; and the Equatorial Government solemnly engages that such Negroes shall be there treated strictly according to the regulations in force at the time being in the Republic of the Equator, with respect to free Negroes. The Republic of the Equator further engages that those regulations shall always be framed with the view of securing, honestly and faithfully, to emancipated Negroes, unmolested liberty, good treatment, a knowledge of the tenets of the Christian religion, advancement in morality and civilization, and sufficient instruction in the mechanical arts to enable the said emancipated Negroes to earn their own subsistence as artisans, mechanics, or servants.

V. For the purpose which is explained in the following Article, there shall be kept in the office of the Governor, in that part of the possessions of the Republic of the Equator where the Mixed Court of Justice resides, a register of all emancipated Negroes; and in such register shall be entered, with scrupulous exactness, the names given to the Negroes, the names of the vessels in which they were captured, the names of the persons to whose care they have been committed, and any other circumstances likely to contribute to the full and permanent liberty and welfare of such emancipated Negroes.

VI. The register to which the preceding Article refers, will serve to form a general return, which the Governor of that part of the possessions of the Republic of the Equator where the Mixed Court of Justice resides, shall be bound to deliver every 6 months to the aforesaid Mixed Commission, in order to show the continued freedom of the Negroes emancipated under this Treaty, the improvement effected in their condition, and the progress made in their religious and moral instruction, and in their acquirement of the arts of life. The aforesaid return shall also specify the names and descriptions of such of the emancipated Negroes as shall have died since the period of the last return.

VII. The High Contracting Parties agree, that if in future it should appear necessary to adopt new measures, in consequence of those which are laid down in this Annex turning out inefficacious, the said High Contracting Parties will consult together, and will agree upon other means better adapted for the complete attainment of the objects they have in view.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed, in conformity with the XIIIth Article of the Treaty signed by them on this day, the 24th of May, 1841, that this Annex, consisting of 7 Articles, shall be united to the said Treaty, and be considered as an integral part thereof.

The 24th day of May, 1841.

(L.S.) WALTER COPE.

(L.S.) F. MARCOS.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

ART. I. It is agreed and understood that, if there should be any delay in appointing the judge and the arbitrator to be nominated on the part of the Republic of the Equator, to act in each of the Mixed Courts of Justice to be established under this Treaty; or if those officers, after being appointed, should at any time be absent; then and in either of such cases, the judge and arbitrator who shall be appointed on the part of Her Britannic Majesty, and who shall be present in the said Courts, shall, in the absence of the Equatorial judge and arbitrator, proceed to open the said Courts, and to adjudge such cases as may be brought before them under the Treaty; and the sentence pro-

nounced upon such cases of the said British judge and arbitrator, shall have the same force and validity as if the judge and the arbitrator on the part of the Republic of the Equator had been present and acting with them.

II. It is also agreed, notwithstanding the provisions of the 1st Article of the Annex B, that so long as no Equatorial judge and arbitrator shall have been nominated, it will be unnecessary for the Republic of the Equator to nominate the secretary or registrar mentioned in the said Article; that in the meanwhile the secretary or registrar of the Court which may exist within the territory of the Republic of the Equator, shall be named and paid by the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, and that the entire expense of both the Courts to be established under this Treaty shall be borne by the Government of Her Britannic Majesty.

The present Additional Articles shall form an integral part of the Treaty for the abolition of the Slave Trade of the Republic of the Equator, signed this day, and shall have the same force and validity as if they were inserted word for word in that Treaty, and shall be ratified in the same form, and at the same time.

The 24th day of May, 1841.

(L.S.) WALTER COPE.

(L.S.) F. MARCOS.

FURTHER ADDITIONAL ARTICLE. *Signed at Cuenca, January 15, 1846.*

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Excellency the President of the Republic of the Equator, having deemed it convenient and necessary to prorogue the term stipulated in Article XIV of the Treaty concluded on the 2d

Britain and the Republic of the Traffic in Slaves, have Plenipotentiaries *ad hoc*, that

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Walter Cope, Consul in the Equator;

And his Excellency the

Equator, General José Maria Urbina, Minister of State in general ;

Who, after having exchanged their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following :

The term stipulated for the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty for the abolition of the Traffic in Slaves, signed by the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and the Equator, on the 24th of May, 1841, is prorogued ; and in virtue of that prorogation it is agreed by the 2 Contracting Parties, that the said Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in Quito, within the space of 2 years from the date hereof, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Agreement in duplicate, and have sealed it with their respective seals.

Done in the city of Cuenca, on the 15th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1846.

(L.S.) WALTER COPE.

(L.S.) JOSE MA. URBINA.

TRATADO entre la Republica del Ecuador y la Gran Bretana, para la extincion del Trafico de Esclavos. Fecho en Quito à 24 del mes de Mayo, del Ano 1841.*

[See English version, Page 201.]

LA República del Ecuador, y Su Majestad la Reyna del Reyno Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Yrlanda, igualmente animados del sincero deseo de cooperar á la completa extincion del Tráfico de Esclavos, han determinado concluir un Tratado con este especial objeto, y al efecto han nombrado como sus Plenipotenciarios, á saber :

La República del Ecuador, al Señor Francisco Marcos, Ministro de Estado en los Despachos del Interior y Relaciones Exteriores ;

Y Su Majestad la Reyna del Reyno Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Yrlanda, á Walter Cope, Escudero, y Consul de Su Majestad en el Ecuador :

Los cuales, despues de haberse comunicado sus respecti

* Ratifications exchanged at Quito, July 5, 1847.

plenos poderes, y encontradolos en buena y debida forma, han convenido y concluido los Articulos siguientes :

ART. I. La República del Ecuador y la Gran Bretaña declaran para siempre abolido el Tráfico de Esclavos. Y para evitar dudas que puedan ocasionar despues algunos procedimientos perjudiciales á los intereses del comercio y navegacion, por falta de inteligencia de la frase "Tráfico de Esclavos" declaran igualmente, que se entiende por dicho Tráfico, aquel que se hace con los Negros que se extraen de Africa para trasportarlos á otros puntos del mundo como objeto de venta ; y de ninguna manera el trasporte de un punto á otro de la República de los Esclavos existentes en ella, bien se verifique con el objeto de venta, ó con algun otro no prohibido.

II. La República del Ecuador se compromete á tratar como piratas, y á castigar con las penas que á tales piratas imponen las leyes penales vijentes, á los Ecuatorianos que, en alta mar, ó en cualquiera de los puntos que están bajo la jurisdiccion de la República, se encuentren embarcando, trasportando, ó desembarcando una ó mas personas extraidas de Africa en clase de Esclavos.

III. La República del Ecuador dictará todas las demas disposiciones legislativas que crea conducentes á impedir que sus ciudadanos incurran de algun modo en el dicho Tráfico de Esclavos, y á la completa extincion de él ; procurando entonces que estén en armonia con las que sobre el mismo objeto hubiere dictado la Gran Bretaña, y con los principios constitucionales de la República.

IV. Con el fin de impedir completamente toda infraccion al

tes
ras
na,
los
los
de
de
en-
os,
; y
los

referidos cruzeros pueden detener á dichos buques, y enviarlos ó conducirlos para ser juzgados del modo que mas abajo se dispone.

Para fijar este derecho reciproco de registro de tal modo que sea á proposito para conseguir el objeto de este Tratado, sin dar lugar á dudas, controversias, ó reclamaciones, se entenderá el espresado derecho en la forma y bajo las reglas siguientes :

1°. Nunca podrá ejercerse sino por buques de guerra autorizados espresamente al efecto, segun se estipula en este Tratado.

2°. En ningun caso podrá ejercerse el derecho de registro respecto de un buque de la marina nacional ó real de una ú otra Nacion, sino meramente respecto de los buques mercantes.

3°. Siempre que un barco mercante sea registrado por un buque de guerra, deberá el comandante de este presentar en el acto al comandante del barco mercante, el documento que acredite estar competentemente autorizado al efecto; y le entregará un certificado firmado por él, que indique su graduacion en la armada de su país, y el nombre del buque que manda, y que compruebe que el único objeto del registro es asegurarse de si el barco se ocupa en el Comercio de Esclavos, y si esta armado para este Tráfico. Cuando el registro deba hacerse por un oficial del cruzero que no sea su comandante, dicho oficial exhibirá al capitan del buque mercante una copia de las ordenes especiales ya mencionadas, firmada por el comandante del cruzero, y le entregará tambien un certificado, firmado por él, que indique la graduacion que tenga en la armada, el nombre del comandante que le mandó proceder al registro, el del cruzero en que navegáre, y el objeto del registro, segun se ha espresado ya. Si constáre por el registro que los papeles del buque estan en regla, y que sus operaciones son lícitas, el oficial espresará en el diario de la embarcacion que el registro se ha verificado en virtud de las ordenes especiales precitadas, y el buque quedará en libertad de continuar su viaje. La graduacion del oficial que haga el registro no deberá ser inferior á la de Teniente de la nacional ó real armada, á no ser que por muerte ú otra causa haya recaído el mando en un oficial de graduacion inferior.

V. Para arreglar el modo de poner en ejecucion las disposiciones del Artículo que precede, se estipula :—

1°. Que á todos los buques de las respectivas marinas de ambas naciones que en lo sucesivo se empleen en impedir el Tráfico de Esclavos, se les suministrarán por sus respectivos Gobiernos copias de este Tratado en lengua Española é Ynglesa, de las Instrucciones para los Cruzeros á el anexas, y señaladas con la letra A, y de los Reglamentos que han de servir de guia á los Tribunales Mixtos de Justicia, que son anexos tambien bajo la letra B; debiendo ambos documentos considerarse como partes integrantes de este Tratado.

2°. Que cada una de las Altas Partes Contratantes se comunicará en lo sucesivo, de tiempo en tiempo, los nombres de los varios buques provistos con las Instrucciones susodichas, la fuerza de cada uno, y los nombres de los comandantes, los cuales deberán tener el grado de Capitanes de Navio ó de Fragata, ó cuando menos, el de Tenientes. Queda no obstante entendido, que las Instrucciones dadas orijinariamente á un oficial revestido de la graduacion de Teniente de Navio, ó de otra superior, serán suficientes, en caso de fallecimiento ó ausencia temporal del mismo, para autorizar al registro al oficial en quien recaiga el mando del buque, aun cuando no tenga en el servicio le espresada graduacion.

3°. Cuando el comandante de un cruzero de una de las dos naciones tenga sospechas de que alguno ó algunos de los buques que naveguen bajo la escolta ó convoy de un buque de guerra de la otra nacion, lleva Esclavos á bordo, ó se ha ocupado en este Tráfico prohibido, ó esta equipado para él, comunicará sus sospechas al comandante del convoy, quien, acompañado por el comandante del cruzero, procederá al registro del buque sospechoso; y en caso de que aparescan fundados los motivos de estas sospechas con arreglo al tenor de este Tratado, dicho barco será conducido ó enviado á uno de los puntos donde residan los Tribunales Mixtos, para que allí recaiga el competente fallo.

4°. Tambien queda mutuamente concertado, que los comandantes de los respectivos buques de guerra de ambas Potencias que se empleen en este servicio, debarán atenerse estrictamente al esacto tenor de las Instrucciones arriba mencionadas.

VI. Como los 2 Articulos que preceden son enteramente recíprocos, las 2 Altas Partes Contratantes se obligan mutu-

amente á abonar las pérdidas que sus respectivos súbditos puedan experimentar por la detencion arbitraria é ilegal de sus buques; en la intelijencia de que la indemnizacion será satisfecha por el Gobierno cuyo cruzero haya incurrido en dicha arbitraria é ilegal detencion; y que el registro y detencion de los buques especificados en el Artículo IV° de este Tratado, solo se verificarán por los buques Ecuatorianos é Yngleses que formen parte de la armada respectiva de ambas Potencias; y solo por aquellos de estos buques que vayan provistos de las Instruccions especiales anexas á este Tratado, con arreglo á lo que en él se estipula. El resarcimiento de perjuicios de que trata este Artículo, habrá de verificarse dentro del termino de 1 año, contado desde el dia en que la Comision Mixta haya pronunciado su fallo sobre el buque por cuya detencion se reclama tal resarcimiento.

VII. Para proceder con el menor retardo y perjuicio posibles á la adjudicacion de los buques que sean detenidos con arreglo al tenor del Artículo IV° de este Tratado, se establecerán, tan leugo como sea practicable, 2 Tribunales Mixtos de Justicia, formados de un numero igual de individuos de ambas naciones, nombrados á este fin por sus respectivos Gobiernos.

De estos Tribunales uno residirá en el territorio de la República del Ecuador, y el otro en una posesion perteneciente á Su Majestad Britanica; debiendo declarar cada uno de los 2 Gobiernos al efectuarse el canje de las Ratificaciones del presente Tratado, en que paraje de sus respectivos dominios han de residir estos Tribunales.

Pero cada una de las 2 Altas Partes Contratantes se reserva el derecho de variar cuando le plazca, el lugar de la residencia del Tribunal que se halle en ejercicio en sus dominios; con tal sin embargo, que uno de los 2 Tribunales resida en el territorio de la República del Ecuador, y el otro en la costa de Africa. Estos Tribunales juzgarán las causas que se les sometan, con arreglo á las estipulaciones del presente Tratado, sin apelacion, y de conformidad con los Reglamentos é Instrucciones que son anexos á él, y se consideran parte integrante del mismo.

VIII. Si el oficial comandante de cualquiera de los buques de las respectivas armadas del Ecuador y de la Gran Bretaña, debidamente comisionado segun lo que en el Artículo IV° de

este Tratado se estipula, se desviase de algun modo de las estipulaciones del mismo ó de las Instrucciones á él anexas, el Gobierno que se juzgue agraviado tendrá derecho á pedir satisfaccion; y en tal caso, el Gobierno á que dicho oficial comandante pretenesca, se obliga á mandar hacer indagacion del hecho que motive la queja, y á imponer al mencionado oficial una pena proporcionada á la transgresion voluntaria que haya cometido.

IX. Queda ademas mutuamente convenido, que todo buque mercante, Ecuatoriano ó Ynglas, que sea registrado en virtud del presente Tratado, pueda ser legalmente detenido, y enviado ó conducido ante los Tribunales Mixtos de Justicia establecidos por las estipulaciones del mismo, si en su equipo se encuentran algunos de los enseres siguientes:

1°. Escotillas con redes abiertas, en lugar de las escotillas cerradas que se usan en los buques mercantes.

2°. Separaciones ó divisiones en la bodega ó sobre-cubierta, en mayor numero que el necesario para los buques destinados al tráfico legal.

3°. Tablones de repuesto ó postizos, preparados para formar una segunda cubierta, ó entrepuente para Esclavos.

4°. Cadenas, grillos y manillas.

5°. Una cantidad de agua en vasijas ó cubas, mayor que la necesaria para el consumo de la tripulacion del buque registrado, en su calidad de buque mercante.

6°. Un numero extraordinario de barriles de agua, ó de otras vasijas para contener liquidos; á menos que el capitan no exhiba un certificado de la aduana del paraje de donde haya partido, afirmando que se han dado por los propietarios de dicho buque suficientes seguridades de que la mencionada superabundante cantidad de barriles y vasijas será tan solo empleada para contener aceyte de palma, ó para otros objetos de lícito comercio.

7°. Una cantidad de calderas de rancho ó vasijas mayor de la que se requiere para el uso de la tripulacion del buque registrado, en su calidad de buque mercante.

8°. Una caldera ó aparato para cosinar, de un tamaño extraordinario, y de magnitud mayor, ó preparado para hacerlo mayor, que la que se requiere para el uso del buque en su calidad de

buque mercante; ó mas de una caldera ó aparato para cosinar, de tamaño ordinario.

9°. Una cantidad extraordinaria de arroz, de harina del Brasil, de manioca ó casada, vulgarmente llamada, harina, de maíz, ó de cualquier otro artículo de alimento, sea cual fuere superior á la que probablemente se requiere para el uso de la tripulacion; siempre que dicho arroz ó harina, maíz, ú otro artículo de alimento, no se designen en el manifiesto como parte del cargamento para negociar.

10°. Una cantidad de esteras mayor que la necesaria para el uso de la tripulacion del buque en su calidad de buque mercante.

Alguno ó algunos de estos varios artículos que se prueben haberse encontrado á su bordo, se considerarán como indicios *prima facie* de que el buque se ocupa en el Tráfico de Esclavos, y servirán para condenarlo y declararlo buena presa, á menos que por claras é indisputables puerbas el capitán ó dueños del buque acrediten á satisfaccion del tribunal respectivo, que dicho buque se hallaba empleado, al tiempo de su detencion, en alguna especulacion legal.

X. Si se halláre á bordo de un buque mercante alguno ó algunos de los objetos especificados en el Artículo anterior, ni el capitán, ni el propietario, ni persona alguna interesada en el equipo ó cargamento del buque, tendrán derecho á reclamar daños y perjuicios, aun cuando el Tribunal Mixto no lo haya condenado; pero el mismo Tribunal estará autorizado á abonarle del fondo de presas, y conforme á lo que dictare la equidad, segun el caso y las circunstancias, alguna cantidad proporcionada en razon de estadias.

XI. Las 2 Atlas Partes Contratantes han convenido en que siempre que, en virtud de este Tratado se detenga un buque por sus respectivos cruzeros, bien por haberse empleado en el Tráfico de Esclavos, ó bien por hallarse equipado para dicho objeto, y que en consecuencia sea juzgado y condenado por los Tribunales Mixtos de Justicia que han de establecerse, segun queda estipulado, dicho buque será hecho pedazos inmediatamente despues de condenado, y se procederá á su venta por trosos separados.

XII. Los Negros que se hallaren á bordo de un buque detenido por un cruzero, y condenado por la Comision Mixta

con arreglo á lo dispuesto en este Tratado, quedarán á disposicion del Gobierno cuyo cruzero haya hecho la presa; pero en la intelijencia de que no solo habrán de ponerse inmediatamente en libertad y conservarse en ella, saliendo de ello garante el Gobierno á que hayan sido entregados,—sino que deberá este suministrar las noticias y datos mas cabales acerca del estado y condicion de dichos Negros, siempre que sea requerido por la otra Parte Contratante, con el fin de asegurarse de la fiel ejecucion del Tratado bajo este respecto.

El Reglamento anexo á este Tratado bajo la letra C, concerniente al trato de los Negros emancipados en virtud de sentencia de los Tribunales Mixtos de Justicia, queda declarado formar parte integrante de este Tratado.

Las 2 Altas Partes Contratantes se reservan el derecho de alterar ó suspender por comun acuerdo y mútuo consentimiento, pero no de otro modo, los terminos y el tenor del mencionado Reglamento.

XIII. Los Actos ó Instrumentos anexos al presente Tratado, y que, segun se ha convenido mútuamente, deberán formar parte integrante de él, son los siguientes:

A. Instrucciones para los buques de las armadas de ambas naciones destinados á impedir el Tráfico de Esclavos.

B. Reglamento para los Tribunales Mixtos de Justicia que han de celebrar sus sesiones en el territorio de la República del Ecuador, y en la costa de Africa.

C. Reglamento sobre el modo de tratar los Negros emancipados.

XIV. El presente Tratado, que consta de 14 Articulos, será ratificado, y las Ratificaciones de él serán canjeadas en Quito, en el termino de 2 años, contados desde el día de la fecha, ó antes si fuese posible.

En testimonio de lo cual, los respectivos Plenipotenciarios han firmado duplicados del presente Tratado orijinal, en Castellano é Yngles, y los han sellado con sus sellos respectivos.

Fecho en Quito, ó 24 dias del mes de Mayo, del año del Señor de 1841.

(L.S.) F. MARCOS.

(L.S.) WALTER COPE.

(ANEXO A.) *Instrucciones para los Buques de las Armadas Ecuatorianas y Británicas destinados á impedir el Tráfico de Esclavos.*

ART. 1. El comandante de un buque perteneciente á la marina Ecuatoriana ó Ynglesa, que se halle provisto de estas Instrucciones, tendrá derecho de registrar y de detener cualquiera embarcacion mercante Ynglesa ó Ecuatoriana, que se esté ocupando, ó sea sospechada de estarse ocupando, en el Tráfico de Esclavos, ó que está equipada con dicho objeto, ó se haya empleado en el Tráfico de Esclavos durante el viaje en que haya sido encontrada por dicha embarcacion de la marina Ecuatoriana ó Ynglesa; y el mencionado Comandante conducirá, en consecuencia, ó enviará la apresada embarcacion mercante, lo mas pronto posible, para que sea juzgada, ante uno de los Tribunales Mixtos de Justicia establecidos en virtud del Artículo VII° de dicho Tratado, y que se halle mas inmediato al sitio donde se ha verificado la detencion, ó al que el mencionado Comandante crea, bajo su responsabilidad, que puede arribarse mas pronto desde el sitio donde se ha efectuado la detencion.

II. Cuando un buque de cualquiera de ambas marinas, debidamente autorizado del modo que arriba se espresa, encuentre una embarcacion mercante sujeta al registro con arreglo á las estipulaciones del mencionado Tratado, este registro se verificará con la mayor suavidad, y con todos los miramientos que deben observarse entre naciones aliadas y amigas; y dicho registro se practicará en todos casos por un oficial revestido al ménos de la graduacion de Teniente de la armada respectiva del Ecuador ó de la Gran Bretaña, ó por el oficial que á la sazón sea el segundo comandante del buque que haga el registro, sin que el mando por razon de muerte ú otro motivo haya recaído en un oficial de menor graduacion.

III. El comandante de cualquier buque de las 2 marinas, debidamente autorizado segun arriba se espresa, que ateniendose al tenor de estas Instrucciones, detenga una embarcacion mercante, dejará á bordo de ello al capitan, piloto, ó contra-maestre, y á 2 ó 3 á lo menos de su tripulacion, todos los Esclavos, si se hallasen algunos, y todo el cargamento.

El aprehensor estenderá, al verificar la aprehension, una declaracion escrita, en la que se manifieste el estado en que se halló á la embarcacion detenida; y esta declaracion, firmada por el mismo, será entregada ó remitida, con el buque apresado, al Tribunal Mixto de Justicia, ante el cual dicha embarcacion sea conducida ó enviada para ser juzgada.

El aprehensor entregará ademas al capitan de la embarcacion detenida un certificado firmado y espresivo de los papeles encontrados á bordo de la misma, y del numero de Esclavos que en ella se hallaron en el momento de la aprehension.

En la declaracion autentica que el aprehensor queda por el presente obligado á hacer, é igualmente en el certificado que deberá dar de los papeles aprehendidos, insertará su nombre y apellido, el nombre del buque aprehensor, la latitud y longitud del paraje donde se haya efectuado la aprehension, y el numero de Esclavos hallados á bordo de la embarcacion en el momento de la captura.

El oficial encargado de conducir la embarcacion aprehendida, entregará al Tribunal Mixto de Justicia, al tiempo de presentarle los papeles de aquella, un documento ó testimonio firmado por él, en el que se espese bajo juramento, las variaciones que hayan ocurrido respecto al buque, á su tripulacion, á los Esclavos, si se hubiesen hallado algunos, y al cargamento, en el tiempo transcurrido desde la detencion de dicha embarcacion hasta el dia de la entrega de dicho documento ó testimonio.

IV. Los Esclavos no se desembarcarán hasta tanto que la embarcacion que los conduca haya llegado al lugar donde haya de ser juzgada; y aun despues de la llegada del buque al mencionado lugar, no serán desembarcados, sin que preceda al efecto la licencia del Tribunal Mixto de Justicia.

Pero si motivos urgentes, deducidos bien sea por la prolongacion del viaje, bien por el estado de la salud de los Esclavos, ó por otras causas, exijiesen que todos los Negros, ó parte de ellos, sean desembarcados ó trasbordados antes de que la embarcacion llegue al lugar en donde esté establecido uno de los Tribunales mencionados, ó despues de su llegada y antes de que haya sido juzgado, el comandante del buque aprehensor podrá tomar sobre sí la responsabilidad de desembarcar ó trasbordar los Negros, con tal que dichas necesidades y sus

causas se espresen en un certificado en debida forma, y con tal que se copie dicho certificado en el libro de navegacion del buque aprehendido, al tiempo de estenderlo.

Los infrascritos Plenipotenciarios han convenido, con arreglo al Artículo XIII° del Tratado firmado por ellos hoy dia 24 de Mayo de 1841, que el Reglamento que precede, y consta de 4 Articulos, correrá anexo á dicho Tratado, y será considerado parte integrante del mismo.

Hoy dia 24 de Mayo de 1841.

(L.S.) F. MARCOS.

(L.S.) WALTER COPE.

(ANEXO B.) *Reglamento para los Tribunales Mixtos de Justicia que han de residir en la Costa de Africa y en la República del Ecuador.*

ART. I. Los Tribunales Mixtos de Justicia que se han de establecer en virtud de las estipulaciones del Tratado, del cual este Reglamento es declarado formar parte integrante, se compondrén de la manera siguiente:

Cada una de las 2 Altas Partes Contrantes nombrará un juez y un arbitro autorizados para examinar y sentenciar sin apelacion, todos los casos de captura y detencion de los buques que sean conducidos ante ellos, con arreglo á las estipulaciones del susodicho Tratado.

Estos jueces y arbitros, antes de entrar en el ejercicio de sus funciones, se obligarán respectivamente por juramento, que prestarán ante el majistrado superior del lugar en donde los Tribunales residan respectivamente, á juzgar leal y fielmente; á no mostrar parcialidad, ni á favor de los aprehendidos, ni de los aprehensores; y á observar en todas sus sentencias las estipulaciones del Tratado arriba citado.

A cada uno de los Tribunales Mixtos se agregará un secretario ó actuario nombrado por el Gobierno del país en cuyo territorio resida el referido Tribunal. Este secretario ó actuario estenderá los procedimientos judiciales del Tribunal; y antes de entrar en el ejercicio de sus funciones, prestará juramento ante el Tribunal á que sea agregado, de conducirse con el debido respeto á la autoridad del mismo, y de obrar fiel é imparcialmente en todo cuanto se refiera al cargo que le asta confiado.

El sueldo del secretario ó actuario del Tribunal que se establezca en la costa de Africa, será pagado por Su Majestad Britanica; y el del secretario ó actuario del Tribunal que se establezca en la República del Ecuador, será pagado por el Gobierno de aquella República.

Cada uno de los 2 Gobiernos satisfará la mitad del importe reunido de los gastos accidentales de los expresados Tribunales Mixtos.

II. Los gastos hechos por el oficial encargado de recibir, mantener, y cuidar del burque capturado, sus Esclavos, y cargamento, y de la ejecucion de la sentencia, y todos los desembolsos ocasionados para conducir la embarcacion á ser juzgada, serán satisfechos, en el caso de que sea condenada, de los fondos producidos por la venta del material de la embarcacion despues que esta haya sido hecha pedazos, de los enséres de la embarcacion, y de la parte de su cargamento que consista en mercancías. En el caso de que los productos de esta venta no sean suficientes para satisfacer los mencionados gastos, se abonará el déficit por el Gobierno del país en cuyo territorio se haya hecho la adjudicacion del buque.

Si el buque aprehendido fuese declarado libre, los gastos que ocasione su conduccion ante el Tribunal se satisfarán por los aprehensores, ecepto en los casos especificados y previstos en el Artículo X° del Tratado de que formá parte este Reglamento, y en el Artículo VIII° de este mismo Reglamento.

III. Los Tribunales Mixtos de Justicia decidirán de la legalidad de la detencion de las embarcaciones que aprehendan los cruzeros de ambas naciones, en cumplimiento del Tratado mencionado.

Dichos Tribunales juzgarán definitivamente y sin apelacion, todas las cuestiones que se originen de la captura y detencion de las expresadas embarcaciones.

ta:
á
en
en
re

1
1
)
1
)
1

causa está ante el Tribunal, resulta haber sido empleado en el Tráfico de Esclavos, ó de haber sido equidado con este fin, dicho buque, su cargamento de mercancías, y sus apéros, serán condenados por el Tribunal, y declarados buena presa; y los Esclavos que hayan sido embarcados en dicho buque con el objeto de traficar con ellos, serán emancipados.

En ningun caso se diferirá la sentencia definitiva mas alla del periodo de 2 meses, ya sea por motivo de ausencia de testigos, ó ya por otra causa cualquiera; salvo cuando las partes interesadas interpongan recurso; en cuyo caso, y siempre que dicha parte ó partes interesadas presenten fianzas suficientes de abonar los gastos, y tomar sobre si los riegos de la dilacion, los Tribunales podrán conceder á su arbitrio una nueva demora; pero esta no deberá ecceder de 4 meses.

Las partes tendrán la facultad de emplear, para que las dirijan en los tramites de la causa, á los letrados que gusten.

Todas las actuaciones y procedimientos esenciales de los mencionados Tribunales, se extenderán por escrito, en la lengua del país donde residan los Tribunales respectivos.

IV. La forma del proceso será como sigue:

Los jueces nombrados respectivamente por cada una de ambas naciones, procederán ante todas cosas á examinar los papeles de la embarcacion aprehendida, y despues á tomar las declaraciones del capitan ó comandante, y de 2 ó 3, al menos, de los principales individuos de la tripulacion de la mencionada embarcacion; y si lo creyesen necesario, tomarán tambien declaracion bajo juramento, al aprehensor, para que puedan juzgar y sentenciar si dicha embarcacion ha sido justa ó injustamente detenida, con arreglo á las estipulaciones del Tratado arriba referido, y á fin de que la embarcacion sea condenada ó absuelta en virtud de este juicio.

Si sucediese que los 2 jueces no estén acordes respecto á la sentencia que deba pronunciarse en el caso sometido á su deliberacion, ya sea en cuanto á la legalidad de la detencion, ya si está en el caso de condenar al buque, asi respecto á la indemnizacion que haya de concederse, ó á cualquiera otra duda ó cuestion que emane de cualquiera captura; ó si se suscitáre entre ellos alguna diverjencia de opinion tocante al modo de actuar del referido Tribunal, sacarán á la suerte el nombre

de 1 de los 2 arbitros, nombrados segun se espresa en el Articulo 1° de este Reglamento adicional; y el arbitro cuyo nombre se haya sacado, despues de haber examinado los procedimientos judiciales que se hayan verificado, se asociará con los 2 jueces mencionados; y se pronunciará la sentencia ó fallo definitivo con arreglo al dictamen de la mayoria de los 3.

V. Si el buque detenido fuese absuelto por la sentencia del Tribunal, se entregarán inmediatamente al capitan ó á la persona que lo represente, el buque y su cargamento en el estado en que entonces se encuentren; y dicho capitan, ó la persona que haga sus veces, podrá reclamar ante el mismo Tribunal que se forme una evaluacion, en orden á saber el monto del resarcimiento á que tenga derecho. El aprehensor, y en su defecto su Gobierno, quedará responsable al pago de los perjuicios á que hayan sido declarados acredores el capitan de la mencionada embarcacion, ó los propietarios de la misma ó de su cargamento.

Las 2 Altas Partes Contratantes se obligan á satisfacer, dentro del termino de 1 año contado desde el dia de la fecha de la sentencia, las costas y perjuicios que el Tribunal mencionado haya concedido; quedando mutuamente entendido y convenido, que estas costas y perjuicios serán satisfechos por el Gobierno del país de que el aprehensor sea subdito ó ciudadano.

VI. Si el buque detenido fuese condenado, será declarado buena presa, con su cargamento, sea de la naturaleza que fuere, á excepcion de los Esclavos que en ella hayan sido conducidos; y dicho buque, de conformidad con las disposiciones del Articulo XI° del Tratado de esta fecha, será vendido, igualmente con su cargamento, en pública subhasta, á beneficio de ambos Gobiernos, pero sujeto al pago de los gastos aqui espresados.

Los Esclavos recibirán cada uno del Tribunal un certificado de emancipacion, y serán entregados al Gobierno á que pertenezca el cruzero que haya hecho el apresamiento, para que sean tratados conforme en el Anexo á este Tratado.

VII. El comandante arreglo á este Tratado, bordo que hayan sido Esclavos, se enviarán al cercano del país de que

entregados á las autoridades del lugar, para ser juzgados con arreglo á las leyes de su país, por las ofensas que ellos hayan cometido contra dichas leyes. El comandante del cruzero que haya hecho el apresamiento del buque, al requerimiento de los miembros de los Mixtos Tribunales de Justicia, recibirá á su cargo el comandante, tripulacion, y cómplices hallados á bordo del buque apresado, y los conducirá y entregará como arriba se ha espresado.

Los gastos incurridos por la mantencion y viaje así ocasionado, del comandante, tripulacion, y cómplices remitidos de este modo como prisioneros, serán abonados por el Gobierno del país de que ellos son súbditos ó ciudadanos.

VIII. Los Tribunales Mixtos examinarán tambien y juzgarán definitivamente y sin apelacion, todas las reclamaciones por compensacion de pérdidas ocasionadas á los buques y cargamentos que hayan sido detenidos con arreglo á las estipulaciones del presente Tratado, pero que no hayan sido declarados presas legales por los mencionados Tribunales; y en todos los casos en que se decrete la restitution de dichos buques y cargamentos, salvo en los mencionados en el Artículo X° del Tratado á que este Reglamento corre anexo, y en una parte subsiguiente de este mismo Reglamento, los Tribunales concederán al reclamante ó reclamantes, á su apoderado ó apoderados legalmente instituidos al efecto, una justa y completa indemnizacion por todas las costas del proceso, y por todas las pérdidas y perjuicios que el propietario ó propietarios hayan experimentado efectivamente en consecuencia de dicha captura y detencion; a saber:

1°. En caso de pérdida total, el reclamante ó reclamantes serán indemnizados:

A. Por el buque, sus aparejos, su equipo, y provisiones.

B. Por todos los fletes debidos y pagaderos.

C. Por el valor del cargamento de mercancías, si habia algunas, deduciendo todas las cargas, y todos los gastos que se hubiesen pagado para la venta de dicho cargamento, inclusa la comision de venta.

D. Por todas las demas cargas que regularmente ocurren en el mencionado caso de perdida total.

2°. En todos los demas casos, (ecepto los mencionados mas abajo) en que no se haya verificado la pérdida total, el reclamante ó reclamantes serán indemnizados:

A. Por todos los perjuicios y gastos especiales ocasionados al buque por la detencion, y por la pérdida de los fletes debidos ó pagaderos.

B. Por estadías cuando sean debidas, con arreglo á la tarifa anexa al presente Artículo.

C. Por cualquiera avería, ó deterioro del cargamento.

D. Por cualquiera premio de seguros sobre riesgos adicionales.

Ademas el reclamante ó reclamantes tendrán derecho al interés de 5 por 100 anual sobre la suma concedida, hasta que dicha suma sea pagada por el Gobierno á que pertenezca el buque apresador. El importe total de todas las mencionadas indemnizaciones se calculará en moneda del país á que pertenezca la embarcacion apresada, y se liquidará al cambio corriente al tiempo de hacerse la concesion.

Sin embargo las 2 Altas Partes Contratantes han convenido, en que si se prueba á satisfaccion de los dos jueces de ambas naciones, y sin recurrir á la decision del árbitro, que el aprehensor ha sido inducido á error por culpa del capitan ó comandante de la embarcacion capturada, esta embarcacion capturada no tendrá derecho á cobrar por el tiempo de su detencion, las estadias estipuladas en el presente Artículo, ni compensacion alguna por pérdidas, daños, ó gastos consiguientes á su aprehension.

Tarifa de estadias, ó sea abono diario, para una embarcacion desde:

		Libras Esterlinas.	
100 toneladas á 126 inclusive,		3	por día.
121	" 156	4	"
151	" 176	5	"
171	" 201		
201	" 221		
221	" 251		
251	" 271		
271	" 301		

Y así proporcionalmente.

IX. Si los jueces, en los Tribunales Mixtos, pertenecientes á las partes interesadas en las causas que se

ningun emolumento ó dádiva, bajo ningun pretesto, por el cumplimiento de los deberes que á dichos jueces, arbitros, y secretarios, incumben.

X. Las 2 Altas Partes Contratantes han convenido en que en caso de muerte, enfermedad, ausencia con licencia temporal, ó cualquier otro impedimento legal de uno ó mas de los jueces ó arbitros que formen respectivamente los Tribunales arriba mencionados, la vacante de dicho juez ó de dicho arbitro se llene interinamente del modo que sigue:

1°. Por parte de Su Majestad Britanica, y en el Tribunal que actúe en las posesiones que le pertenezcan,—si la vacante fuere la del juez Británico, su puesto se llenará por el arbitro Británico; y en este caso, ó en el de que la vacante fuese orijinariamente la del arbitro Británico, este será reemplazado sucesivamente por el Gobernador ó Teniente Gobernador residente en la espresada posesion, por el Magistrado principal de la misma, y por el Secretario del Gobierno; y el Tribunal, así constituido, entrará en el ejercicio de sus funciones, y en todos los casos que se le presenten para juzgar, procederá al juicio del mismo modo, y pronunciará la sentencia.

2°. Por parte de la Gran Bretaña, y en el Tribunal que actúe en algun lugar del territorio de la República del Ecuador,—si la vacante fuese la del juez Británico, se llenará por el arbitro Británico; y en este caso, ó en el que la vacante fuese orijinalmente la del arbitro Británico, este será reemplazado sucesivamente por el Consul Británico, ó por el Vice-Consul Británico, si hubiese Consul ó Vice-Consul Británicos nombrados y residentes en dicho lugar; y en el caso de que la vacante fuese á un mismo tiempo del juez Británico y del arbitro Británico, la vacante del juez Británico se llenará por el Consul Británico, y la del arbitro Británico por el Vice-Consul Británico, si hubiese Consul y Vice-Consul Británicos nombrados por el, y residentes en dicho lugar; y si no hubiese Consul ni Vice-Consul Británicos para reemplazar el arbitro Británico, el arbitro Ecuatoriano será llamado en los casos en que seria llamado el arbitro Británico, si lo hubiese; y en caso de que la vacante fuere del juez y del arbitro Británicos á un mismo tiempo, y no hubiere Consul ni Vice-Consul Británicos para reemplazarlos interinamente, entonces actuarán el juez y el

arbitro Ecuatorianos ; y en todos los casos que se les presenten para juzgar, procederán al juicio del mismo modo, y pronunciarán la sentencia.

3°. Por parte de la República del Ecuador, y en el Tribunal que actúe en el territorio de dicha República,—si la vacante fuere la del juez Ecuatoriano, su puesto se llenará por el arbitro Ecuatoriano ; y en este caso, ó en el de que la vacante fuese orijinalmente la del arbitro Ecuatoriano, este será reemplazado sucesivamente por los jueces de primera instancia, segun su antigüedad, residentes en el lugar donde actúe dicho Tribunal, ó por un abogado nombrado al efecto ; y el Tribunal, así constituido, entrará en el ejercicio de sus funciones, y en todos los casos que se le presenten para juzgar, procederá al juicio del mismo modo, y pronunciará la sentencia.

4°. Por parte del Ecuador, y en el Tribunal que actúe en el territorio de Su Majestad Britanica,—si la vacante fuere la del juez Ecuatoriano, se llenará por el arbitro Ecuatoriano ; y en este caso, ó en el de que la vacante fuese orijinalmente la del arbitro Ecuatoriano, este será reemplazado sucesivamente por el Consul Ecuatoriano, y por el Vice-Consul Ecuatoriano, si hubiese Consul y Vice-Consul Ecuatorianos nombrados y residentes en dicho territorio ó posesion ; y en el caso de que la vacante fuese á un mismo tiempo del juez Ecuatoriano y del arbitro Ecuatoriano, la vacante del juez Ecuatoriano se llenará por el Consul Ecuatoriano, y la del arbitro Ecuatoriano por el Vice-Consul Ecuatoriano, si hubiese Consul y Vice-Consul Ecuatorianos nombrados y residentes en dicho territorio ó posesion ; y si no hubiere Consul ni Vice-Consul Ecuatorianos para reemplazar el arbitro Ecuatoriano, el arbitro Britanico será llamado en todos los casos en que seria llamado el arbitro Ecuatoriano, si lo hubiese ; y en caso de que la vacante fuere del juez y del arbitro Ecuatorianos á un mismo tiempo, y no hubiese Consul ni Vice-Consul Ecuatorianos para reemplazarlos interinamente, entonces actuarán el juez y arbitro Britanicos ; y en todos los casos que se les presenten para juzgar, procederán al juicio del mismo modo, y pronunciarán la sentencia.

El magistrado principal del territorio ó posesion donde resida cualquiera de los Tribunales Mixtos, cuando ocurra alguna vacante, sea de juez ó de arbitro de la otra de las 2 Atlas

Partes Contratantes, lo participará inmediatamente al majistrado principal del territorio ó posesion mas inmediatá de la otra mencionada Alta Parte Contratante, para que dicha vacante se llene en el termino mas corto posible. Ambas Altas Partes Contratantes convienen en llenar definitivamente, y tan pronto como se pueda, las vacantes que, por fallecimiento ó por cualquiera otra causa, ocurran en los Tribunales Mixtos arriba mencionados.

Los infrascritos Plenipotenciarios han convenido, con arreglo al Artículo XIII° del Tratado firmado por ellos hoy dia 24 Mayo, 1841, que el Reglamento que precede y consta de 10 Articulos, correrá anexo á dicho Tratado, y será considerado parte integrante del mismo.

Hoy dia 24 de Mayo, de 1841.

(L.S.) F. MARCOS.

(L.S.) WALTER COPE.

(ANEXO C.) *Reglamento para el buen trato de los Negros emancipados.*

ART. I. El objeto y espiritu de este Reglamento se encaminan á asegurar á los Negros emancipados en virtud de las estipulaciones del Tratado á que es anexo (bajo la letra C), un buen trato permanente, y una entera y completa emancipacion, en conformidad con las intenciones beneficas de las Altas Partes Contratantes.

II. Inmediatamente despues que el Tribunal Mixto establecido en virtud del Tratado á que va anexo este Reglamento, hubiere pronunciado sentencia condenando á un buque acusado de haber tomado parte en el Tráfico ilegal de Esclavos, todos los Negros que se hubieren hallado á bordo de dicho buque, y que hubiesen sido conducidos en él con el fin de traficar con ellos, serán entregados al Gobierno á que pertenezca el cruzero que haya hecho la presa.

III. Si fuere Ingles el cruzero que haya hecho la presa, el Gobierno Britanico se obliga á que los Negros sean tratados en absoluta conformidad con las leyes vijentes en las colonias de la Gran Bretaña, respecto al rejimen de los Negros nacidos libres, ó á los emancipados.

IV. Si el cruzero que hubiere hecho la presa fuesa Ecuato-

riano, en este caso se entregarán los Negros á las autoridades del lugar en los territorios del Ecuador, donde se halle establecido el Tribunal Mixto de Justicia; y el Gobierno Ecuatoriano se obliga solemnemente á hacer que dichos Negros sean tratados allí con estricta sujecion á los reglamentos actualmente vijentes en la República del Ecuador, respecto á los libertos. La República del Ecuador se obliga ademas, que dichos reglamentos siempre se formarán con el fin de asegurar franca y lealmente á los Negros emancipados, completa libertad, buen trato, el conocimiento de los dogmas de la religion Cristiana y de la moral y civilizacion, y la instruccion suficiente de los oficios mecanicos para formar los dichos Negros emancipados en estado de mantenerse por sí mismos, sea como artesanos, menestrales, ó criados de servicio.

V. Con el fin de que se explique en el siguiente Articulo, se guardará en la secretaria del Gobernador del punto del territorio Ecuatoriano donde resida el Tribunal Mixto, un registro de todos los Negros emancipados, en el cual se inscribirán, con escrupulosa esactitud, los nombres puestos á los Negros, los de las embarcaciones en que hayan sido apresados, los de las personas á cuyo ciudadano se entreguen, y cualesquiera otras circunstancias que puedan contribuir á la perfecta y permanente libertad y bien estar de dichos emancipados Negros.

VI. El registro á que se refiere el Articulo anterior, servirá para formar el estado jeneral, que el Gobernador del punto del territorio Ecuatoriano donde resida el Tribunal Mixto deberá entregar cada seis meses al mencionado Tribunal, con el objeto de hacer constar la continuacion de la libertad de los Negros que hayan sido emancipados en virtud del presente Tratado, las mejoras de su condicion, y los progresos de su ensenanza así religiosa y moral, como industrial. Dicho estado tambien designará los nombres y descripci
Negros que hayan fallecido subsecuen

VII. Las Altas Partes Contratan lo succesivo apareciese necesario ad
aparecer ineficaces las que en este A
consultarán y se pondrán de acuerdo
tratantes, sobre los medios mas á p
logro del fin que se proponen.

Los infrascritos Plenipotenciarios han convenido, con arreglo al Artículo XIIIº del Tratado firmado por ellos hoy dia 24 de Mayo, 1841, que el Reglamento que precede, y consta de 7 Articulos, correrá anexo á dicho Tratado, y será considerado parte integrante del mismo.

Hoy dia 24 de Mayo de 1841.

(L.S.) F. MARCOS.

(L.S.) WALTER COPE.

ARTICULOS ADICIONALES.

ART. I. Esta convenido y entendido, que si hubiese alguna demora en el nombramiento del juez y del arbitro de parte del Gobierno de la República del Ecuador, para actuar en cada uno de los Tribunales Mixtos de Justicia que se han de establecer en virtud de este Tratado; ó si estos funcionarios, despues de ser nombrados, se hallen ausentes por algun tiempo; en tal caso y por otra ausencia cualquiera, el juez y el arbitro nombrados por parte de Su Majestad Britanica, y que se hallen presentes en los dichos Tribunales, procederán, en ausencia del juez y del arbitro Ecuatorianos, á instalar el respectivo Tribunal, y á juzgar las causas que se les presenten con arreglo á las estipulaciones de este Tratado; y la sentencia pronunciada en las dichas causas por el juez y por el arbitro Britanicos, tendrán la misma fuerza y validéz como si á ellas hubiesen concurrido el juez y el arbitro Ecuatorianos.

II. Se conviene ademas, no obstante las disposiciones del Artículo 1º del Anexo B, que mientras que no se haya nombrado un juez y arbitro Ecuatorianos, será escusado para la República del Ecuador el nombramiento del secretario ó actuario expresado en el mismo Artículo; y que entre tanto el secretario ó actuario del Tribunal Mixto que exista dentro del territorio de la República del Ecuador, será nombrado y costado por el Gobierno de Su Majestad Britanica y por el mismo se harán todos los gastos de ambos Tribunales que se han de establecer con arreglo á este Tratado.

Los presentes Articulos Adicionales formarán parte integrante del Tratado para la abolicion del Tráfico de Esclavos firmado en este dia, y tendrán la misma fuerza y validéz como si

hubieran sido insertados en él, palabra por palabra, y deberán ser ratificados en igual forma, y al mismo tiempo.

Hoy día 24 de Mayo de 1841.

(L.S.) F. MARCOS.

(L.S.) WALTER COPE.

ARTICULO ADICIONAL. *Fecho en Cuenca, á 15 de Enero del Año 1846.*

Su Majestad la Reina del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Yrlanda, y su Excelencia el Presidente de la República del Ecuador, habiendo considerado que es conveniente y necesario prorrogar el término estipulado en el Artículo XIV° del Tratado concluido el 24 de Mayo de 1841, entre la Gran Bretaña y la República del Ecuador, para la abolición del Tráfico de Esclavos, han nombrado y autorizado como sus Plenipotenciarios *ad hoc*, á saber :

Su Majestad la Reina del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña e Yrlanda, á Walter Cope, Escudero, y Cónsul de Su Majestad en el Ecuador ;

Y su Excelencia el Presidente de la República del Ecuador, al Señor Jeneral José Maria Urbina, Ministro de Estado en el Despacho Jeneral ;

Los cuales, despues de canjeados sus plenos poderes, y encontrados en buena y debida forma, han convenido en lo siguiente :

Queda prorrogado el término estipulado para el canje de las ratificaciones del Tratado para la abolición del Tráfico de Esclavos, firmado por los Plenipotenciarios del Ecuador y de la Gran Bretaña, en 24 de Mayo de 1841 ; y en virtud de esta prórroga, convienen ámbas Partes Contratantes, en que el mencionado Tratado será ratificado

dentro del término de
fecha, ó ántes si fuere

En fé de lo cual los
2 ejemplares de este
respectivos.

Fecho en Cuenca,

(L.S.) JOSE MA.

FRANCE.

POSTAGE ARTICLES *between Great Britain and France.*

Signed at London, May 1, 1843.

[See French version, Page 266.]

ARTICLES agreed upon between the Post Office of Great Britain and the Post Office of France, for carrying into execution the Convention of April 3, 1843*.

In pursuance of Article LXXXVII of the Convention of April 3rd, 1843, between Great Britain and France, which leaves to the 2 Post Offices the regulation, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the said Convention, of the form in which the accounts for the transmission of correspondence are to be made up, as well as of all other matters of detail which are to be arranged by mutual consent for ensuring the execution, from the 1st day of June next, of the stipulations contained in the said Convention.

The Undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective Offices, have agreed upon the following Articles:

CHAPTER I.—*Regulations between the respective Offices of Exchange.*

ART. I. *Regulations for the Exchange of Mails.*—The following shall be the regulations for the exchange of mails on the Channel and on the Mediterranean:

On the Channel.—1. The Office of Paris shall exchange mails with the Offices of London and Dover;

2. The Office of Calais shall exchange mails with the Offices of London and Dover;

3. The Office of Boulogne shall exchange mails with the Offices of London and Dover;

4. The Office of Dieppe shall exchange mails with the Office of Brighton;

5. The Office of Havre shall exchange mails with the Offices of London, Southampton and Brighton;

6. The Office of Cherbourg shall exchange mails with the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey;

* See Vol 6, Page 349.

7. The Office of Granville shall exchange mails with the Offices of the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey.

8. The Office of St. Malo shall exchange mails with the Offices of Jersey and Guernsey.

On the Mediterranean.—1. The Office of Paris shall exchange mails with the British Office of Malta; and it shall moreover despatch mails to the British Offices of Alexandria and Gibraltar, but will receive no mails from these latter in return;

2. The Office of Marseilles shall exchange mails with the British Offices of Alexandria, Gibraltar, and Malta;

3. The French Office at Alexandria shall exchange mails with the British Office established in the same place, and with the Office of Malta;

4. The French Office at Smyrna shall exchange mails with the British Office of Malta.

5. The French Office at the Dardanelles shall exchange mails with the British Office of Malta;

6. The French Office at Constantinople shall exchange mails with the British Office of Malta.

§ 1.—*The Channel.*

II. The mails dispatched from the Office of Paris to the Office of London, shall comprize all the correspondence originating in the French departments and the countries mentioned in Table No. 1, annexed to the present Articles, for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, its colonies and countries beyond sea, with the exception of the English towns mentioned in Table No. 2.

III. Reciprocally, the mails dispatched from the Office of London to the Office of Paris shall comprize all the correspondence originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, its colonies and countries beyond sea, with the exception of the English towns mentioned in Table No. 2, annexed to the present Articles, for the French departments and the countries mentioned in Table No. 1.

IV. The mails dispatched from the Office of Paris to the Office of Dover shall comprize all the correspondence originating in the French departments and the countries mentioned in Table No. 1, annexed to the present Articles, for the English towns mentioned in Table No. 2.

V. Reciprocally, the mails dispatched from the Office of Dover to the Office of Paris shall comprize all the correspondence originating in the English towns mentioned in Table No. 2, annexed to the present Articles, for the French departments and the countries mentioned in Table No. 1.

VI. The ordinary mails dispatched from the Office of Calais to the Office of London, shall comprize all the correspondence originating in the French departments and the countries mentioned in Table No. 3, annexed to the present Articles, for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, its colonies and countries beyond sea, with the exception of the English towns mentioned in Table No. 2.

VII. Reciprocally, the ordinary mails dispatched from the Office of London to the Office of Calais shall comprize all the correspondence originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, its colonies and countries beyond sea, with the exception of the English towns mentioned in Table No. 2, annexed to the present Articles, for the French departments and the countries mentioned in Table No. 3.

VIII. The ordinary mails dispatched from the Office of Calais to the Office of Dover shall comprize all the correspondence originating in the French departments and the countries mentioned in Table No. 3, annexed to the present Articles, for the English towns mentioned in Table No. 2.

IX. Reciprocally, the ordinary mails dispatched from the Office of Dover to the Office of Calais shall comprize all the correspondence originating in the English towns mentioned in Table No. 2, annexed to the present Articles, for the French departments and the countries mentioned in Table No. 3.

X. The ordinary mails dispatched from the Office of Boulogne to the Office of London, shall comprize all the correspondence from the town of Boulogne and the surrounding district for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, its colonies and countries beyond sea, with the exception of the English towns mentioned in Table No. 2, annexed to the present Articles.

XI. Reciprocally, the ordinary mails dispatched from the Office of London to the Office of Boulogne shall comprize all

the correspondence originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, its colonies and countries beyond sea, with the exception of the English towns mentioned in Table No. 2, annexed to the present Articles, for the town of Boulogne and the surrounding district.

XII. The ordinary mails dispatched from the Office of Boulogne to the Office of Dover shall comprize all the correspondence from the town of Boulogne and the surrounding district for the English towns mentioned in Table No. 2, annexed to the present Articles.

XIII. Reciprocally, the ordinary mails dispatched from the Office of Dover to the Office of Boulogne shall comprise all the correspondence originating in the English towns mentioned in Table No. 2, annexed to the present Articles, for the town of Boulogne and the surrounding district.

XIV. The supplementary mails which the French Offices of Exchange of Calais and Boulogne on the one part, and the British Offices of London and Dover on the other, may, conformably to Article XIII of the Convention of April 3, exchange by means of private steam-packets, shall comprize only such correspondence as the senders shall expressly desire to be forwarded by these means; and in this case, the intention of the said senders must be expressed by writing on the address, *Private Ship*.

XV. The mails which shall be forwarded from the Office of Dieppe to the Office of Brighton by private ships, during the season favourable for navigation, shall comprize all the correspondence originating in the French towns mentioned in Table No. 4, annexed to the present Articles, for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, its colonies and countries beyond sea.

XVI. The mails which shall be dispatched from the Office of Hâvre to the Office of London by private ships direct, during the season favourable for navigation, shall comprize all the correspondence originating in the French departments and the countries mentioned in Table No. 5, annexed to the present Articles, for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, its colonies and countries beyond sea.

The mails dispatched from the Office of Hâvre to the Offices

of Southampton and Brighton, shall likewise comprize all the correspondence originating in the French departments and the countries mentioned in Table No. 5, above referred to, for the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, its colonies and countries beyond sea.

XVII. The mails which may be dispatched from the Offices of Dieppe and Havre to the Offices of London, Brighton, and Southampton, by private ships, at any other times than in the season favourable for navigation, shall comprize only such correspondence as the senders shall expressly desire to be forwarded to England by these means ; and in that case, the intention of the said senders must be expressed by writing on the address, *Private Ship*.

XVIII. The mails which shall be dispatched from the Offices of London, Brighton, and Southampton, to the Offices of Dieppe and Havre, by means of private steam-vessels, shall comprize only such correspondence as the senders shall expressly desire to be forwarded to France by these means.

XIX. The mails dispatched from the Office of Cherbourg to the British Offices of the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey, shall comprize respectively all the correspondence from France which shall be received at that Office for the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney.

XX. Reciprocally, the mails dispatched from the British Offices of Jersey and Guernsey to the Office of Cherbourg, shall comprize respectively all the correspondence originating in Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney, or brought from countries beyond sea, into those islands, for France and for those countries the correspondence of which passes through France.

XXI. The mails dispatched from the Office of Granville to the British Offices of the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey, shall comprize respectively all the correspondence from France and foreign countries which shall be received at that Office for the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney.

XXII. Reciprocally, the mails dispatched from the British Offices of the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey to the Office of Granville, shall comprize respectively all the correspondence, originating in the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney, or brought from countries beyond sea, into those islands for

France and for those countries the correspondence of which passes through France.

XXIII. The mails dispatched from the Office of St. Malo to the British Offices of the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey shall comprize respectively all the correspondence from France and foreign countries which shall be received at that Office for the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney.

XXIV. Reciprocally, the mails dispatched from the British Offices of the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey to the Office of St. Malo, shall comprize respectively all the correspondence originating in the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney, or brought from countries beyond sea, into those islands for France and for those countries the correspondence of which passes through France.

§ 2.—*The Mediterranean.*

XXV. The mails dispatched from the Office of Paris to the British Offices of Alexandria, Gibraltar, and Malta, shall comprize respectively all the correspondence originating in the French departments and the countries mentioned in Table No. 6, annexed to the present Articles, which may be advantageously forwarded to the said British Offices of Alexandria, Gibraltar, and Malta.

The mails from the Office of Paris to the British Offices of Alexandria and Gibraltar shall be dispatched through Malta.

XXVI. The mails dispatched from the Office of Marseilles to the British Offices of Alexandria, Gibraltar, and Malta, shall comprize respectively all the correspondence originating in the French departments and the countries mentioned in Table No. 7, annexed to the present Articles, which may be advantageously forwarded to the said British Offices of Alexandria, Gibraltar, and Malta.

The mails from the Office of Marseilles to the British Offices of Alexandria and Gibraltar shall be dispatched through Malta.

XXVII. Reciprocally, the mails dispatched from the British Offices of Alexandria, Gibraltar, and Malta to the Office of Marseilles, shall comprize respectively all the correspondence originating in the French departments and the countries mentioned in Table No. 7, annexed to the present Articles, which may be advantageously forwarded to the said British Offices of Alexandria, Gibraltar, and Malta.

The mails from the British Offices of Alexandria and Gibraltar shall be forwarded through Malta.

XXVIII. The mails dispatched from the French Office at Alexandria to the British Office established in the same place, shall comprize all the correspondence posted in, or passing through that Office, which may be advantageously forwarded through the said British Office at Alexandria.

XXIX. Reciprocally, the mails dispatched from the British Office at Alexandria to the French Office established in the same place, shall comprize all the correspondence posted in, or passing through that Office, which may be advantageously forwarded through the said French Office at Alexandria.

XXX. The mails dispatched from the French Office at Alexandria to the British Office of Malta, shall comprize all the correspondence posted in, or passing through that Office for Malta and Gibraltar.

XXXI. Reciprocally, the mails dispatched from the British Office of Malta to the French Office established at Alexandria, shall comprize all the correspondence from Malta, or passing through the Office at Malta, which may be advantageously forwarded to the said French Office.

XXXII. The mails dispatched from the French Office at Smyrna to the British Office of Malta, shall comprize all the correspondence posted in, or passing through the said French Office for Malta and Gibraltar.

XXXIII. Reciprocally, the mails dispatched from the British Office of Malta to the French Office established at Smyrna, shall comprize all the correspondence posted in, or passing through the said British Office for Smyrna.

XXXIV. The mails dispatched from the French Office at the Dardanelles to the British Office at Malta, shall comprize all the correspondence posted in, or passing through the said French Office for Malta and Gibraltar.

XXXV. Reciprocally, the mails dispatched from the British Office of Malta to the French Office established at the Dardanelles, shall comprize all the correspondence posted in, or passing through the said British Office for the Dardanelles.

XXXVI. The mails dispatched from the French Office at Constantinople to the British Office of Malta, shall comprize all

the correspondence posted in, or passing through, the said French Office, for Malta and Gibraltar.

XXXVII. Reciprocally, the mails dispatched from the British Office of Malta to the French Office established at Constantinople, shall comprize all the correspondence posted in, or passing through, the said British Office for Constantinople.

CHAPTER II.—*Regulations for the transit of various descriptions of Correspondence.*

XXXVIII. The payment of the postage of letters addressed to the colonies and countries beyond sea, which are to be conveyed by means of regular packets leaving the ports of the United Kingdom, is either optional or compulsory.

It is optional for the British colonies and possessions mentioned in Table No. 8, annexed to the present Articles. It is compulsory for all the countries and settlements beyond sea, which are served by the said packets, and mentioned in Table No. 9, annexed to the present Articles.

The payment of letters addressed to the colonies and countries beyond sea, wherever the same may be situated, which the 2 Offices shall forward mutually to each other, to be conveyed by private ships leaving the ports of either State, shall always be compulsory.

XXXIX. When the writers of letters addressed to the colonies and countries beyond sea, which the 2 Offices shall forward mutually to each other to be transmitted from their respective ports, shall wish them to be conveyed by private ships leaving those ports, such intention must be expressed by writing on the address, *Private Ship*, or *Bâtiment du Commerce*.

In all cases where such direction is not given, letters addressed to the colonies and countries beyond sea, wherever the same may be situated, which the 2 Offices may forward mutually to each other, shall be transmitted by means of the regular packets maintained or freighted by their respective Governments; unless the payment of the said letters be compulsory, in which case they shall be returned to the Office from which they were forwarded, in the manner prescribed by Article LXXXIII of the Convention of April 2nd.

XL The British Post Office may, whenever it shall appear,

send in closed mails, through France, and by means of the French Mediterranean packets, the correspondence from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British colonies and possessions, to those countries on the shores of the Mediterranean where England maintains Post Offices, and from the said countries to the United Kingdom, the British colonies and possessions.

The operations of counting and weighing such correspondence shall be performed in the manner prescribed by Article LXVI of the Convention of April 3, with respect to the correspondence to or from the East Indies, passing through France.

The above-mentioned closed mails shall be entered in the last table of the letter-bill, and addressed by the British Offices of Exchange to the Office of Paris, which Office will forward the said mails on to their destination.

XLI. The inhabitants of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British colonies and possessions, shall be at liberty to forward through France letters paid to their destination in the Grand Duchy of Baden and the Kingdom of Bavaria.

The British Office shall pay to the Post Office of France for postage of the said letters, for every 30 grammes, net weight, as follows :

1. On letters addressed to the Grand Duchy of Baden, at the rate of 3 francs and 20 centimes ;
2. On letters addressed to the Kingdom of Bavaria, at the rate of 6 francs.

XLII. The inhabitants of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British colonies and possessions, shall be at liberty, likewise, to forward, paid to the points of egress from the Sardinian States, letters addressed to the various States of Southern Italy, which are mentioned in Table No. 10, annexed to the present Articles.

The British Post Office shall pay to the Post Office of France, for postage of the said letters, at the rate of 4 francs and 30 centimes, for every 30 grammes, net weight.

XLIII. Reciprocally, the inhabitants of the States of Southern Italy, the correspondence of which passes through Sardinia, may forward, likewise through France, letters paid to

their destination in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British colonies and possessions.

The Post Office of France shall pay to the British Post Office :

1. For postage on such of those letters as shall have been paid to their destination in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, at the rate of 1 shilling per ounce British, net weight :

2. And for the British colonies and possessions (but only to the port of landing in said colonies and possessions), at the rate of 3 shillings and 4 pence per ounce British, net weight.

Nevertheless, there shall be added to the rate of 3 shillings and 4 pence fixed as above, that of 8 pence, for the internal postage of such of the said letters as are addressed to Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland, making in all, 4 shillings per ounce, British, net weight.

XLIV. Letters originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British colonies and possessions, addressed to those German States served by the Post Office of His Highness the Prince of Tour and Taxis, which are mentioned in Table No. 11, annexed to the present Articles, and also to the Northern States mentioned in Table No. 12, and the correspondence of which passes through the said Post Office, may be forwarded through France, either unpaid or paid to their destination, at the option of the senders.

XLV. Reciprocally, letters originating in the German States, served by the Post Office of His Highness the Prince of Tour and Taxis, and in those Northern States the correspondence of which passes through the said Post Office, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British colonies and possessions, may be forwarded through France, either unpaid or paid, to their destination, at the option of the senders.

XLVI. The British Post Office shall pay to the Post Office of France, for postage on letters originating in Great Britain and Ireland, the British colonies and possessions, paid to their destination, namely :

1. On letters addressed to the States served by the Post Office of His Highness the Prince of Tour and Taxis, mentioned

in table No. 11, at the rate of 4 francs for every 30 grammes, net weight.

2. On letters addressed to the Northern States mentioned in Table No. 12, the correspondence of which passes through the said Post Office of His Highness the Prince of Tour and Taxis, at the rate of 6 francs for every 30 grammes, net weight.

XLVII. The British Post Office shall likewise pay to the Post Office of France, for postage on unpaid letters, originating in the German and Northern States mentioned in the preceding Article, and addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British colonies and possessions, namely :

1. On letters from the German States served by the Post Office of His Highness the Prince of Tour and Taxis, and mentioned in Table No. 11, at the rate of 4 francs for every 30 grammes, net weight.

2. On letters from the Northern States mentioned in Table No. 12, the correspondence of which passes through the said Post Office of His Highness the Prince of Tour and Taxis, at the rate 6 francs for every 30 grammes, net weight.

XLVIII. The French Post Office shall pay, on its part, to the British Post Office, for postage on letters coming from the German and Northern States mentioned in the 2 preceding Articles, and which shall be paid to their destination, namely :

1. On letters addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, at the rate of 1 shilling per ounce British, net weight.

2. On letters addressed to the British colonies and possessions (but paid only to the port of landing in such colonies and possessions), at the rate of 3 shillings and 4 pence per ounce British, net weight.

Nevertheless, there shall be added to the rate of 3 shillings and 4 pence, fixed as above, that of 8 pence, for the internal postage of such of the said letters as are addressed to Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland, making in all 4 shillings per ounce British, net weight.

XLIX. The French Post Office shall likewise pay to the British Post Office, for postage on unpaid letters, addressed to the German and Northern States mentioned in Tables No. 11 and 12, above referred to, namely :

1. On letters from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, at the rate of 1 shilling per ounce British, net weight.

2. On letters from the British colonies and possessions (but only from the port of embarkation in the said colonies and possessions), at the rate of 3 shillings and 4 pence per ounce British, net weight.

Nevertheless, there shall be added to the rate of 3 shillings and 4 pence, fixed as above, that of 8 pence for the internal postage of such of the aforesaid letters as are forwarded from Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland, making in all 4 shillings per ounce British, net weight.

CHAPTER III.—*Progressive Rates of Postage, according to the weight of Letters.*

L. The progressive scale of the French rates of postage, according to weight, applicable to the letters mentioned in Articles XXXII and XXXVIII of the Convention of April 3, is fixed as follows:

1. Under $7\frac{1}{2}$ grammes, 1 single rate;
2. From $7\frac{1}{2}$ grammes to 10 grammes exclusively, $1\frac{1}{2}$ rate;
3. From 10 grammes to 15 grammes exclusively, 2 rates;
4. From 15 grammes to 20 grammes exclusively, $2\frac{1}{2}$ rates;
5. And so on, $\frac{1}{2}$ rate being added for every 5 grammes.

It is understood, nevertheless, that the British Office shall charge for every quarter of an ounce, 1 whole rate, on paid letters delivered to France, as well as upon unpaid letters coming from France, for that portion of postage representing the sum to be accounted for to the French Office, pursuant to the Convention of April 3.

LI. The progressive scale of the British rates of postage, according to weight, applicable to the letters mentioned in Article XXXIII of the aforesaid Convention, is fixed as follows:

1. For every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, 1 single rate;
2. Above $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, but not exceeding 1 ounce, 2 rates;
3. Above 1 ounce, but not exceeding 2 ounces, 4 rates;
4. Above 2 ounces, but not exceeding 3 ounces, 6 rates;

5. Above 3 ounces, but not exceeding 4 ounces, 8 rates ;
And so on, 2 rates being added for every ounce or fraction of an ounce.

LII. In case the division of the rate per 30 grammes into single rates, with regard to unpaid letters coming from France, or to paid letters delivered to France, shall give a fraction of a penny, in converting French into English currency, even money shall be taken by the English Office on the following principle : when the fraction amounts to 1 halfpenny or more, such fraction shall be increased to a full penny ; when it shall be less than 1 halfpenny, it shall not be levied.

CHAPTER IV.—*Letter Bills, Acknowledgments of Receipt, Weights, and Stamps.*

LIII. Every mail, whether ordinary or supplementary, passing between the Offices of Exchange of the respective Post Offices, shall be accompanied by a letter-bill, specifying, according to the classifications established by the Convention of April 3, the nature and weight of the articles contained in the said mail.

The Office to which the mail is addressed, shall return by the next post, an acknowledgment of receipt to the Office from which it was transmitted.

The forms of letter-bills and acknowledgments of receipts for the use of the respective Offices of Exchange shall be made according to the forms agreed upon, and annexed to the present Articles.

LIV. If it should happen at the usual period for making up the mails, whether ordinary or supplementary, that there should not be any letters from either of the Offices of Exchange, for the corresponding Office, a despatch containing only a blank letter-bill shall nevertheless be sent.

The Offices of Exchange authorized to dispatch supplementary mails to the corresponding Offices, shall make a distinction between the supplementary and ordinary mails, by writing at the top of the letter-bill which shall accompany the former, *Supplementary Mail*.

The acknowledgment of the receipt of the said supplementary mails shall bear a similar inscription.

LV. For the mutual transmission of ordinary or registered letters and patterns of goods, the French Offices of Exchange

shall uniformly make use of weights having the gramme for unit; and the Offices of Exchange for the United Kingdom, its possessions and settlements shall uniformly make use of weights having the British ounce for unit, with its divisions into half ounces and quarters of an ounce.

The ordinary or registered letters and patterns of goods shall be weighed by the Offices forwarding them, previous to their being tied up into parcels and wrapped in papers, and, in like manner, the verification of the weight of the same, as stated in the letter-bills, shall not take place in the corresponding Offices till after the despatches have been separated from the string and paper in which they were bound up.

LVI. In addition to the local and dated stamp with which ordinary or registered letters and patterns of goods, exchanged between the respective Offices, must be marked, such of those articles as have been paid to their destination or to any limit whatever, shall bear, plainly impressed on the address, another stamp, by means of which the Offices of Exchange of the 2 Post Offices may know to what limit the said articles have been paid.

Ordinary or registered letters and patterns of goods, sent from one country to the other, paid to their destination, shall be marked with a stamp bearing the initials P. D.

Articles of a like nature, exchanged between the same Offices and paid to their destination in the colonies and countries beyond sea, shall also be marked with the stamp P. D.

Those of the above-mentioned articles, which, in conformity with the Convention of April 3, must be forwarded by the British Post Office to the Post Office of France, paid to the frontier of the British territory, shall be marked, in the Post Offices of the United Kingdom, its possessions and settlements, with a stamp bearing the initial P.

Ordinary or registered letters and patterns of goods which, in conformity with the aforesaid Convention, shall be forwarded to the French Office by the said British Office, paid to the point of egress from France, shall be marked, in the Post Offices of the United Kingdom, its possessions and settlements, with a stamp bearing the initials P. F.

Ordinary or registered letters and patterns of goods, ad-

dressed to the States of Southern Italy, which shall be forwarded by the British Office to the Office of France, paid to the various points of egress from the Sardinian States, shall be marked in the Post Offices of the United Kingdom, its possessions and settlements, with the stamp P. D.

LVII. In order that, in the transmission of letters originating in the colonies and countries beyond sea, forwarded by the British Post Office to the Post Office of France, there may be no confusion between letters coming from the British possessions, which are to be accounted for at the rate of 4 shillings per ounce, and those coming from other British possessions, or countries beyond sea, which are to be accounted for at the rate of 3 shillings and 4 pence per ounce, such letters shall be marked on their face by the British Office with a special stamp, indicating, as below, the heading of the letter-bill of the said Office under which they are to be respectively inscribed, namely :

1. North America, Canada, New Brunswick, &c. [*Canada, &c.*]
2. Colonies and countries beyond sea, [*Colonies, &c.*]

CHAPTER V.—*Registered Letters.*

LVIII. Registered letters sent from one country to the other, in conformity with Article XXVI of the Convention of April 3, shall be entered according to their real weight in the letter-bills of the respective Offices of Exchange ; but in order that the rate of postage with which such letters are to be charged, according to the reciprocal regulations of the 2 Post Offices, may be properly accounted for, the Office to which they are forwarded shall receive credit for double their real weight, in the monthly accounts which will give the results of the mutual exchange of correspondence.

LIX. Registered letters from foreign countries shall be reciprocally exchanged between the British and French Offices, with the same precautions used for registered letters posted in the 2 countries, but without any additional postage.

LX. The addresses of registered letters shall be inserted in the Table which is prepared for that purpose in the letter-bill, with such particulars as are pointed out by the said Table.

These letters shall be tied up together with a cross string, the

ends of which shall be made fast to the bottom of the letter-bill of the sending Office, by means of a seal made of sealing-wax.

LXI. The postage of dead letters which are to be mutually returned, in conformity with Article LXXXIII of the Convention of April 3, shall be allowed in discharge of the account of the Office to which the said letters have been originally transmitted, but only upon such letters as have not been opened, except, however, in the case provided for by Article LXXXIV of the said Convention, as regards letters which have been conveyed in transit, and which cannot be produced.

LXII. Letters forwarded for the purpose of annoying or injuring the parties to whom they were addressed, the postage of which both Offices are authorized to return to the public, even after they have been opened, may be included and admitted with dead letters and newspapers, which are to be mutually returned.

LXIII. The French Post Office shall prepare every month separate accounts, exhibiting the results of the exchange of correspondence between the respective Offices. Such accounts shall be founded upon the receipts of the Offices during the month.

The separate accounts shall be immediately incorporated in a general account, which shall exhibit the result of the exchange of correspondence, whether in ordinary or closed mails, during the month.

The separate and general accounts shall be made up according to the forms agreed upon and annexed to the present Articles.*

LXIV. The balance of the above-mentioned accounts shall be stated in French money; and with this object the sums carried to the credit of the Office of Great Britain in British money shall be brought into francs, at the rate of 10 centimes for 1 penny, 1 franc and 20 centimes for 1 shilling, and 24 francs for 1 pound sterling.

Done in duplicate at London, the 1st day of the month of May, 1843.

W. L. MABERLY.

DUBOST.

Approved, LOWTHER.

* See Forms of Accounts, Pages 309, 321.

ANNEXES to Postage Articles between Great Britain and France, of 1st May, 1843.

TABLE No. 1.—(PARIS.)

LIST of the French Departments, and of those Countries, the Correspondence of which, to and from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British Colonies and Possessions (those in the Mediterranean excepted), should be forwarded through Paris.

No. of the Departments.	Names of the Departments.	No. of the Departments.	Names of the Departments.	No. of the Order.	Names of the Countries, the Correspondence of which should be transmitted through Paris.
1	Ain	43	Loiret		
2	Aisne (1)	44	Lot		ALGERIA.
3	Allier	45	Lot-et-Garonne		
4	Alpes (hautes)	46	Lozère	1	Algiers
5	Alpes (basses)	47	Maine-et-Loire	2	Blidah
6	Ardèche	48	Manche	3	Bona
7	Ardennes (2)	49	Marne	4	Bougie
8	Arriège	50	Marne (haute)	5	Cherchell
9	Aube	51	Mayenne	6	Constantine
10	Aude	52	Meurthe	7	Mostaganem
11	Aveyron	53	Meuse	8	Oran
12	Bouches du Rhône	54	Morbihan	9	Philippeville
13	Calvados	55	Moselle		
14	Cantal	56	Nièvre		
15	Charente	58	Oise (3)		
16	Charente Inférieure	59	Orne		
17	Cher	60	Seine		PORTS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.
18	Corrèze	62	Puy-de-Dôme		
19	Corse	63	Pyrénées (hautes)		
20	Côte d'Or	64	Pyrénées (basses)	1	Alexandria
21	Côtes du Nord	65	Pyrénées (orientales)	2	Constantinople
22	Creuse	66	Rhin (haut)	3	The Dardanelles
23	Dordogne	67	Rhin (bas)	4	Smyrna
24	Doubs	68	Rhône		
25	Drôme	69	Saône (haute)		
26	Eure	70	Saône-et-Loire		
27	Eure-et-Loire	71	Sarthe		
28	Finistère	72	Seine-et-Oise		FOREIGN COUNTRIES.
29	Gard	73	Seine-et-Marne		
30	Garonne (haute)	74	Seine Inférieure		
31	Gers	75	Sèvres (Deux)	1	States of the Continent (4)
32	Gironde	77	Tarn		
33	Hérault	78	Var	2	Colonies and Countries beyond Sea
34	Ile-et-Vilaine	79	Vendée		
35	Indre	80	Vienne		
36	Indre-et-Loire	81	Vienne (haute)		
37	Isère	82	Vosges		
38	Jura	83	Yonne		
39	Landes	84	Loire		
40	Loir-et-Cher	85	Tarn-et-Garonne		
41	Loire (haute)	86	Vaucluse		
42	Loire Inférieure				

(1) Vide Table No. 3 following.
(2) Ditto.

(3) Vide Table No. 3 following.
(4) Except those stated in No. 3 following.

TABLE No. 2.—(DOVER.)

LIST of the English Towns, the Correspondence of which, to and from France, and to and from Countries in transit through France, should be forwarded by Dover.

Ashford, Bidenden, Canterbury, Chatham, Cranbrook, Dartford, Deal, Dover, Fever-sham, Folkestone, and Gravesend, in the County of Kent. Hastings, in the County of Sussex. Hythe, Maidstone, Margate, New Romney, Queensborough, Ramsgate, and Rochester, in the County of Kent. Rye, in the County of Sussex. Sandwich, Sheerness, Shooter's Hill, and Sittingbourne, in the County of Kent. St. Leonard's, in the County of Sussex; and Walmer, in the County of Kent.

TABLE No. 3.—(CALAIS.)

LIST of the French Departments and Foreign Countries, the Correspondence of which, to and from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British Colonies and Possessions (those in the Mediterranean excepted), should be forwarded by Calais.

No. of the Departments.	Names of the Departments.	No. of the Order.	Names of Foreign Countries.
2	Aisne (1)	1	Denmark
7	Ardennes (2)	2	Sweden
57	Nord	3	Norway
58	Oise (3)	4	Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin
61	Pas-de-Calais (4)	5	Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz
74	Seine Inférieure (5)	6	Duchy of Oldenburg
76	Somme	7	Hamburg
		8	Bremen
		9	Lubeck

(1) Except the following, which should be forwarded by Paris :

No.	Towns.	No.	Towns.	No.	Towns.
1	Anizy-le-Château	7	Coucy-le-Château	12	Oulchy
2	Beaulieu	8	Fère-en-Tardenois	13	Soissons
3	Braisne	9	Gandelu	14	Vailly
4	Château Thierry	10	La Ferté-Milon	15	Vic-sur-Aisne
5	Charly	11	Neuilly St. Front	16	Villers-Cotterets
6	Chavignon				

(2) Except the following, which should be forwarded by Paris :

No.	Towns.	No.	Towns.	No.	Towns.
1	Apremont	6	Chaumont Porcien	10	Mouzon
2	Attigny	7	Grand Pré	11	Rethel
3	Buzancy	8	Lannoy	12	Tagnon
4	Carignon	9	Le Chêne	13	Vouziers
5	Château Porcien				

(3) Except the following, which should be forwarded by Paris :

No.	Towns.	No.	Towns.	No.	Towns.
1	Betz	4	La Chapelle-en-Serval	6	Pont St. Maxence
2	Chantilly	5	Nanteuil-le-Haudouin	7	Senlis
3	Cressy				

(4) The following is the only exception: 1. Boulogne, the correspondence of which is sent direct.

(5) Towns of this department which should be forwarded by Calais.

No.	Towns.	No.	Towns.	No.	Towns.
1	Aumale	4	Forges	6	Gaillefontaine
2	Blangy	5	Foucarmont	7	Neufchâtel
3	Eu				

The others by Paris.

TABLE No. 4.—(DIEPPE.)

LIST of French Towns, the Correspondence of which, for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British Colonies and Possessions (those in the Mediterranean excepted), should be forwarded by Dieppe and Brighton, during the season favourable to navigation between the two ports.*

No. of the Order.	Towns.	No. of the Order.	Towns.
1	Bacqueville	18	Le Havre
2	Barentin	19	Ingouville
3	Bolbec	20	Lillebonne
4	Cany	21	Longueville
5	Caudebec	22	Malaunay
6	Criquetot-Lesneval	23	Maromme
7	Darnetal	24	Montivilliers
8	Dieppe	25	Ourville
9	Doudeville	26	Rouen
10	Duclair	27	St. Romain
11	Elbeuf	28	St. Saens
12	Envermeu	29	St. Valery-en-Caux
13	Fauville	30	Tôtes
14	Fécamp	31	Valmont
15	Goderville	32	Yerville
16	Grand-Couronne	33	Yvetot
17	Harfleur		

* The Directors of the Post Offices mentioned in this Table, will be informed, at the commencement of each season, of the period at which they should forward by this route, the correspondence for England and countries beyond sea, and of the days of the week on which the despatches should leave their offices.

TABLE No. 5.—(HAVRE.)

LIST of the French Departments and Foreign Countries, the Correspondence of which, for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British Colonies and Possessions (those in the Mediterranean excepted), should be forwarded by Havre and Southampton, during the season favourable to navigation between the two ports.*

No. of the Departments.	Names of the Departments.	No. of the Departments.	Names of the Departments.	Observations.
13	Calvados	51	Mayenne	(1) Except the following towns, the correspondence of which should always be forwarded by Calais :
15	Charente	54	Morbihan	
16	Charente Inférieure	59	Orne	
21	Côtes du Nord	63	Pyrénées (hautes)	
23	Dordogne	64	Pyrénées (basses)	
26	Eure	71	Sarthe	
28	Finistère	74	Seine Inférieure (1)	
31	Gers	75	Sèvres (Deux)	
32	Gironde	79	Vendée	
34	Ile-et-Vilaine	80	Vienne	
36	Indre-et-Loire			1 Aumale
39	Landes			2 Blangy
42	Loire Inférieure		FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	3 Eu
45	Lot-et-Garonne	1	Spain	4 Forges
47	Maine-et-Loire	2	Portugal	5 Foucarmont
48	Manche	3	Colonies and Countries beyond Sea	6 Gaillefontaine
				7 Neufchâtel

* The Directors of the Post Offices will be informed, at the commencement of each season, of the period at which they should forward by this route, the correspondence for England and countries beyond sea, and of the days of the week on which the despatches should leave their offices.

TABLE No. 6.—MEDITERRANEAN. (PARIS.)

LIST of the French Departments and of the Foreign Countries, the Correspondence of which, to and from the British Post Offices on the Mediterranean, should be forwarded by Paris.

No. of the Departments.	Names of the Departments.	No. of the Departments.	Names of the Departments, and of Foreign Countries.	OBSERVATIONS.
2	Aisne	73	Seine-et-Marne	
7	Ardennes	74	Seine Inférieure	
13	Calvados	75	Sèvres (Deux)	
21	Côtes du Nord	76	Somme	
26	Eure	79	Vendée	
27	Eure-et-Loire	80	Vienne	
28	Finistère			
34	Ile-et-Vilaine		FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	
36	Indre-et-Loire	1	Belgium	
40	Loire-et-Cher	2	Denmark	
42	Loire-Inférieure	3	Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg	
47	Maine-et-Loire	4	Duchy of Oldenburg	
48	Manche	5	Hanover	
49	Marne	6	Norway	
51	Mayenne	7	Holland	
54	Morbihan	8	Poland	
57	Nord	9	Prussia	
58	Oise	10	Russia	
59	Orne	11	Sweden	
61	Pas-de-Calais	12	} Hans } Hamburg	
71	Sarthe	13		
60	Seine	14	} Towns } Lubeck	
72	Seine-et-Oise	15		
			Colonies and Countries beyond the Atlantic	

TABLE No. 7.—MEDITERRANEAN. (MARSEILLES.)

LIST of the French Departments and Foreign Countries, the Correspondence of which, to and from the British Post Offices in the Mediterranean, should be forwarded by Marseilles.

No. of the Departments.	Names of the Departments.	No. of the Departments.	Names of the Departments.	No. of the Order.	Names of the Countries, the Correspondence of which should be transmitted by Marseilles.
1	Ain	39	Landes		ALGERIA.
3	Allier	84	Loire		
4	Alpes (hautes)	41	Loire (haute)	1	Algiers
5	Alpes (basses)	43	Loiret	2	Blidah
6	Ardèche	44	Lot	3	Bona
8	Arriège	45	Lot-et-Garonne	4	Bougie
9	Aube	46	Lozère	5	Cherchell
10	Aude	50	Marne (haute)	6	Constantine
11	Aveyron	52	Meurthe	7	Mostaganem
12	Bouches-du-Rhône	53	Meuse	8	Oran
14	Cantal	55	Moselle	9	Philippeville
15	Charente	56	Nièvre		
16	Charente Inférieure	62	Puy-de-Dôme		FOREIGN COUNTRIES.
17	Cher	63	Pyrénées (hautes)	1	Austria
18	Corrèze	64	Pyrénées (basses)	2	Bavaria
19	Corse	65	Pyrénées (orientales)	3	Spain
20	Côte d'Or	66	Rhin (haut)	4	Grand Duchy of Baden
22	Creuse	67	Rhin (bas)	5	States of Sardinia
23	Dordogne	68	Rhône	6	Frankfort
24	Doubs	69	Saône (haute)	7	Southern Italy
25	Drôme	70	Saône-et-Loire	8	Portugal
29	Gard	77	Tarn	9	Venetian Lombardy
30	Garonne (haute)	78	Var	10	Saxony
31	Gers	81	Vienne (haute)	11	Switzerland
32	Gironde	82	Vosges	12	Wurtemberg
33	Hérault	83	Yonne		
35	Indre	85	Tarn-et-Garonne		
37	Isère	86	Vaucluse		
38	Jura				

TABLE NO. 8.—BRITISH COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS.
(Payment of Postage optional.)

List of the British Colonies and Possessions served by the Packets leaving the Ports of the United Kingdom at stated periods, and on letters addressed to which Colonies or Possessions the payment of postage is optional.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS. Payment of Postage optional.	Ports of dispatch.	Periods of departure from England.	OBSERVATIONS.
WEST INDIES. Antigua Bahamas Barbadoes Berbice Demerara Dominica Essequibo Grenada Jamaica Montserrat Nevis St. Lucia St. Kitts, or Christopher St. Vincent Tobago Tortola Trinidad	Falmouth	1st and 15th * of each month. (1)	(1) When the 1st or 15th falls on a Sunday, the Mail is dispatched on the following day. This remark applies to all the Mails forwarded by regular packet-boats, with this exception, that when the last day of the month falls on a Sunday, the Mediterranean Mail is dispatched from London on the day preceding.
CANADA, &c. Bermuda Canada New Brunswick Nova Scotia Prince Edward's Island Newfoundland			
MEDITERRANEAN. Gibraltar Malta	Falmouth {	3rd and 18th of each month. (2) Every Saturday Every 15 days. (3)	(2) Except during the months of December, January, February, and March, when the Mail is dispatched only on the 3rd of each month. (3) That is, the last day of each month, and the Saturday nearest to the 15th of each month, either before or after the 15th.

TABLE NO. 9.—COUNTRIES BEYOND SEA.
(Payment of Postage compulsory.)

List of the Countries beyond Sea served by the Packet-boats leaving the Ports of the United Kingdom at stated periods, and on letters addressed to which Countries the payment of Postage is compulsory.

COUNTRIES BEYOND SEA. Payment of Postage compulsory.	Ports of dispatch.	Periods of departure from England.	OBSERVATIONS.
WEST INDIES. Guadeloupe Havana Martinique Porto Rico St. Croix St. Domingo St. Martin St. Thomas Hayti	Falmouth	1st and 15th* of each month	Vide Note No. 1, Table No. 8.
BRAZIL, &c. Chagres La Guayra Honduras Maracaibo Mexico Panama Puerto Cabello Santa Martha The Western Coast of South America			
BRAZIL, &c. Madeira The Azores The Canary Islands Brazil Buenos Ayres Monte Video	Falmouth	The 1st Tuesday of each month	Vide Note No. 1, Table No. 8.
IONIAN ISLANDS United States of America	Falmouth Liverpool	Every 15 days 3rd and 18th of each month	Vide Note No. 3, Table No. 8. Vide Note No. 2, Table No. 8.

* Since the signature of these Articles, this date has been changed to the 16th.

TABLE No. 10.—List of the States of Southern Italy, the Correspondence of which may be forwarded through the States of Sardinia.

No. of the Order.	Names of the States.	French Office of Exchange through which letters should be forwarded.
1	Roman States	} Paris
2	Kingdom of the Two Sicilies	
3	Grand Duchy of Tuscany	
4	Duchy of Lucca	
5	Duchy of Modena	
6	Duchies of Parma and Placentia	

TABLE No. 11.—List of the German States, the Correspondence of which may be forwarded through the Offices of the Prince of Tour and Taxis.

No. of the Order.	Names of the States.	French Office of Exchange through which letters should be forwarded.	No. of the Order.	Names of the States.	French Office of Exchange through which letters should be forwarded.	
	KINGDOM.			GRAND DUCHIES.		
1	Wurtemberg	Paris	8	Hesse-Darmstadt	} Paris	
			9	Hesse (Electoral)		
			10	Saxe-Weimar		
	PRINCIPALITIES.			DUCHIES.		
2	Hesse-Homburg	} Paris	11	Nassau	} Paris	
3	Lippe-Detmold		12	Saxe-Altenburg		
4	Reuss		13	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha		
5	Schaumburg-Lippe		14	Saxe-Meiningen		
6	Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt				FREE CITIES.	
				15	Frankfort	Paris
7	Schwartzburg-Sondershausen			16	Hamburg	} Calais
			17	Bremen		
			18	Lubeck		

TABLE No. 12.—List of the States of the North, the Correspondence of which may be forwarded through the Offices of the Prince of Tour and Taxis.

No. of the Order.	Names of the States.	French Office of Exchange through which letters should be forwarded.
1	KINGDOMS.	} Paris
	Denmark	
	2 Hanover	
	3 Saxony	
4	Sweden and Norway	Calais
5	GRAND DUCHIES.	} Calais
	Mecklenburg-Schwerin	
6	Mecklenburg-Strelitz	
7	DUCHIES.	Paris
	Brunswick	
8	Oldenburg	Calais

ARTICLES POSTALS *entre la Grande Bretagne et la France.**Signés à Londres le 1 Mai, 1843.*

[See English version, Page 244.]

ARTICLES convenus entre l'Office des Postes de France et l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne, pour l'exécution de la Convention du 3 Avril, 1843*.

EN exécution de l'Article LXXXVII de la Convention du 3 Avril, 1843, entre la France et la Grande Bretagne, qui confie aux Offices des Postes des 2 pays le soin de régler, aussitôt après l'échange des ratifications de la dite Convention, la forme à donner aux comptes de la transmission des correspondances, et toutes autres mesures de détail et d'ordre qui devront être arrêtées de concert pour procurer l'exécution, à partir du 1er Juin prochain, des stipulations contenues dans cette Convention,

Les Soussignés, dûment autorisés à cet effet par leurs Offices respectifs, sont convenus des Articles suivans :

CHAPITRE I.—*Relations entre les Bureaux d'Echange respectifs.*

Art. I. Les relations entre les Bureaux d'Echange Français et Britanniques, tant sur le Canal de la Manche que sur la Méditerranée, seront établies de la manière suivante, savoir :

Sur le Canal de la Manche.—1°. Le Bureau de Paris correspondra avec ceux de Londres et Douvres ;

2°. Le Bureau de Calais correspondra avec ceux de Londres et Douvres ;

3°. Le Bureau de Boulogne correspondra avec ceux de Londres et Douvres ;

4°. Le Bureau de Dieppe correspondra avec celui de Brighton ;

5°. Le Bureau du Havre correspondra avec ceux de Londres, Southampton et Brighton ;

6°. Le Bureau de Cherbourg correspondra avec ceux des Iles de Jersey et Guernesey ;

7°. Le Bureau de Granville correspondra avec ceux des Iles de Jersey et Guernesey ;

8°. Le Bureau de St. Malo correspondra avec ceux des Iles de Jersey et Guernesey

* See Vol. 6, Page 349.

Sur la Méditerranée.—1°. Le Bureau de Paris correspondra avec le Bureau Britannique de Malte, et il fera, en outre, des dépêches pour les Bureaux Britanniques d'Alexandrie et Gibraltar, mais sans réciprocité.

2°. Le Bureau de Marseille correspondra avec les Bureaux Britanniques d'Alexandrie, Gibraltar et Malte ;

3°. Le Bureau Français établi à Alexandrie correspondra avec le Bureau Britannique établi dans la même ville et avec celui de Malte ;

4°. Le Bureau Français établi à Smyrne correspondra avec le Bureau Britannique de Malte ;

5°. Le Bureau Français établi aux Dardanelles correspondra avec le Bureau Britannique de Malte ;

6°. Le Bureau Français établi à Constantinople correspondra avec le Bureau Britannique de Malte.

§ 1.—*Canal de la Manche.*

II. Les dépêches du Bureau de Paris pour celui de Londres comprendront toutes les correspondances originaires des départemens Français et des pays désignés dans le Tableau faisant suite aux présens Articles, sous le No. 1, pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, les colonies et pays d'outremer, à l'exception des villes de l'Angleterre portées dans le Tableau No. 2.

III. Réciproquement, les dépêches du Bureau de Londres pour le Bureau de Paris comprendront toutes les correspondances originaires du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, les colonies et pays d'outremer, à l'exception des villes d'Angleterre, désignées dans le Tableau faisant suite aux présens Articles, sous le No. 2, pour les départemens Français et les pays portés dans le Tableau No. 1.

IV. Les dépêches du Bureau de Paris pour le Bureau de

raires
bleau
villes

uvres
spon-
ins le

Tableau faisant suite aux présens Articles sous le No. 2, pour les départemens Français et les pays portés dans le Tableau No. 1.

VI. Les dépêches ordinaires du Bureau de Calais pour celui de Londres comprendront toutes les correspondances originaires des départemens Français et des pays désignés dans le Tableau faisant suite aux présens Articles, sous le No. 3, pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, les colonies et pays d'outremer, à l'exception des villes de l'Angleterre portées dans le Tableau No. 2.

VII. Réciproquement, les dépêches ordinaires du Bureau de Londres pour celui de Calais comprendront toutes les correspondances originaires du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, les colonies et pays d'outremer, à l'exception des villes de l'Angleterre désignées dans le Tableau faisant suite aux présens Articles, sous le No. 2, pour les départemens Français et les pays indiqués au Tableau No. 3.

VIII. Les dépêches ordinaires du Bureau de Calais pour le Bureau de Douvres comprendront toutes les correspondances originaires des départemens Français et des pays désignés dans le Tableau faisant suite aux présens Articles, sous le No. 3, pour les villes de l'Angleterre portées dans le Tableau No. 2.

IX. Réciproquement, les dépêches ordinaires du Bureau de Douvres pour le Bureau de Calais comprendront toutes les correspondances originaires des villes de l'Angleterre désignées dans le Tableau faisant suite aux présens Articles, sous le No. 2, pour les départemens Français et les pays portés dans le Tableau No. 3.

X. Les dépêches ordinaires du Bureau de Boulogne pour le Bureau de Londres comprendront toutes les correspondances de la ville de Boulogne et de son arrondissement postal pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, les colonies et pays d'outremer, à l'exception des villes de l'Angleterre désignées dans le Tableau faisant suite aux présens Articles, sous le No. 2.

XI. Réciproquement, les dépêches ordinaires du Bureau de Londres pour le Bureau de Boulogne comprendront toutes les correspondances originaires du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, les colonies et pays d'outremer, à

l'exception des villes de l'Angleterre désignées dans le Tableau faisant suite aux présens Articles, sous le No. 2, pour la ville de Boulogne et son arrondissement postal.

XII. Les dépêches ordinaires du Bureau de Boulogne pour le Bureau de Douvres comprendront toutes les correspondances de la ville de Boulogne et de son arrondissement postal pour les villes de l'Angleterre désignées dans le Tableau faisant suite aux présens Articles, sous le No. 2.

XIII. Réciproquement, les dépêches ordinaires du Bureau de Douvres pour le Bureau de Boulogne comprendront toutes les correspondances originaires des villes de l'Angleterre désignées dans le Tableau faisant suite aux présens Articles, sous le No. 2, pour la ville de Boulogne et son arrondissement postal.

XIV. Les dépêches supplémentaires que pourront s'expédier réciproquement, en vertu de l'Article XIII de la Convention du 3 Avril, les Bureaux d'Echange Français de Calais et Boulogne, d'une part, et les Bureaux Britanniques de Londres et Douvres, de l'autre, par les paquebots à vapeur des entreprises particulières, ne comprendront que les correspondances que les envoyeurs voudront expressément diriger par cette voie ; et dans ce cas, leur intention devra être exprimé sur l'adresse en ces termes *Paquebot Particulier*.

XV. Les dépêches du Bureau de Dieppe pour le Bureau de Brighton, qui seront expédiées par les paquebots particuliers, pendant la saison favorable à la navigation, comprendront toutes les correspondances originaires des villes de France désignées dans le Tableau faisant suite aux présens Articles, sous le No. 4, pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, les colonies et pays d'outremer.

XVI. Les dépêches du Bureau du Havre pour le Bureau de Londres, qui seront expédiées directement à la Tamise par les paquebots particuliers, pendant la saison favorable à la navigation, comprendront toutes les correspondances originaires des départemens Français et des pays désignés dans le Tableau faisant suite aux présens Articles, sous le No. 5, pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, les colonies et pays d'outremer.

Les dépêches du Bureau du Havre pour les Bureaux de

Tableau faisant
départemens
No. 1.

VI. Les
de Londres
naires des
Tableau fai
le Royaume
et pays
portées de

VII.
Londres
pondance
et d'Irla
villes de
présens
et les p

VII
Bureau
original
le Tab
les vil

IX
Douv
corro
dans
pour
No. 3

X
Bure
la v
Roy
et
dés
le 2

de
les
Bre

Tableau faisant
départemens
No. 1.

Tableau fai
le Royaume
et pays
portées de

Bureau
original
le Tab
les vil

IX
Douv
corro
dans
pour
No. 3

X
Bure
la v
Roy
et
dés
le 2

de
les
Bre

Bureau de

FRANCE

et des pays d'outremer, apportées dans ces îles et aux
et les pays auxquels la France sert d'intermédiaire.

XXIII. Les dépêches du Bureau des Affaires
Bureaux Britanniques des Îles de Jersey et de Guernesey
prendront respectivement toutes les communications de la
France et des pays étrangers.

XXIV. Réciproquement, les communications de la France
les Îles de Jersey, Guernesey et de Malte, comprendront
respectivement toutes les communications de la France et des
originaux des Îles de Jersey et de Guernesey, et des
pays d'outremer, apportées dans ces îles et aux
pays auxquels la France sert d'intermédiaire.

XXV. Les dépêches des Bureaux Britanniques d'Alexandrie
respectivement toutes les communications de la France et des
pays Français et des pays d'outremer, et des communications
suite aux présences des Bureaux Britanniques d'Alexandrie
dirigées avec avant-garde, et des communications de la France
d'Alexandrie, Gibraltar et de Malte.

XXVI. Les Bureaux Britanniques d'Alexandrie et de Malte
prendront respectivement toutes les communications de la France et des
des départements Français et des communications de la France et des
faisant suite aux présences des Bureaux Britanniques d'Alexandrie
être dirigées avec avant-garde, et des communications de la France
d'Alexandrie, Gibraltar et de Malte.

XXVII

Southampton et Brighton, comprendront également toutes les correspondances originaires des départemens Français et des pays désignés dans le Tableau No. 5, précité, pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, les colonies et pays d'outremer.

XVII. Hors de la saison favorable à la navigation, les dépêches qui seront expédiées, par les Bureaux de Dieppe et du Havre aux Bureaux de Londres, Brighton, et Southampton, par les paquebots particuliers, ne comprendront que les correspondances que les envoyeurs voudront expressément diriger sur l'Angleterre, par cette voie; et dans ce cas, leur intention devra être exprimée sur l'adresse en ces termes, *Paquebot Particulier*.

XVIII. Les dépêches qui seront expédiées des Bureaux de Londres, Brighton, et Southampton, à ceux de Dieppe et du Havre, par les paquebots à vapeur des entreprises particulières, ne comprendront, en toute saison, que les correspondances que les envoyeurs voudront expressément diriger sur la France par cette voie.

XIX. Les dépêches du Bureau de Cherbourg pour les Bureaux Britanniques des Iles de Jersey et Guernesey comprendront respectivement toutes les correspondances de la France qui parviendront à ce Bureau pour les Iles de Jersey, Guernesey, et Alderney.

XX. Réciproquement, les dépêches des Bureaux Britanniques de Jersey et Guernesey pour le Bureau de Cherbourg, comprendront respectivement toutes les correspondances originaires de Jersey, Guernesey, et Alderney, et des pays d'outremer, apportées dans ces îles, pour la France et les pays auxquels la France sert d'intermédiaire.

XXI. Les dépêches du Bureau de Granville pour les Bureaux Britanniques des Iles de Jersey et Guernesey comprendront respectivement toutes les correspondances de la France et des pays étrangers qui parviendront à ce Bureau, pour les Iles de Jersey, Guernesey, et Alderney.

XXII. Réciproquement, les dépêches des Bureaux Britanniques des Iles de Jersey et Guernesey pour le Bureau de Granville, comprendront respectivement toutes les correspondances originaires des Iles de Jersey, Guernesey, et Alderney,

et des pays d'outremer, apportées dans ces îles pour la France et les pays auxquels la France sert d'intermédiaire.

XXIII. Les dépêches du Bureau de St. Malo pour les Bureaux Britanniques des Iles de Jersey et Guernesey, comprendront respectivement toutes les correspondances de la France et des pays étrangers qui parviendront à ce bureau pour les Iles de Jersey, Guernesey, et Alderney.

XXIV. Réciproquement, les dépêches des Bureaux Britanniques des Iles de Jersey et Guernesey pour le Bureau de St. Malo, comprendront respectivement toutes les correspondances originaires des Iles de Jersey, Guernesey, et Alderney, et des pays d'outremer, apportées dans ces îles pour la France et les pays auxquels la France sert d'intermédiaire.

§ 2.—*Méditerranée.*

XXV. Les dépêches du Bureau de Paris pour les Bureaux Britanniques d'Alexandrie, Gibraltar, et Malte, comprendront respectivement toutes les correspondances originaires des départemens Français et des pays désignés dans le Tableau faisant suite aux présens Articles, sous le No. 6, qui pourront être dirigées avec avantage sur lesdits Bureaux Britanniques d'Alexandrie, Gibraltar et Malte.

Les dépêches du Bureau de Paris pour les Bureaux Britanniques d'Alexandrie et de Gibraltar seront expédiées en passe Malte.

XXVI. Les dépêches du Bureau de Marseille pour les Bureaux Britanniques d'Alexandrie, Gibraltar, et Malte, comprendront respectivement toutes les correspondances originaires des départemens Français et des pays désignés dans le Tableau faisant suite aux présens Articles, sous le No. 7, qui pourront être dirigées avec avantage sur les dits Bureaux Britanniques d'Alexandrie, Gibraltar, et Malte.

Les dépêches des Bureaux de Marseille pour les Bureaux Britanniques d'Alexandrie et de Gibraltar seront expédiés en passe Malte.

XXVII. Réciproquement, les dépêches des Bureaux Britanniques d'Alexandrie, Gibraltar, et Malte, pour le Bureau de Marseille, comprendront respectivement toutes les correspondances déposées ou parvenues à ces Bureaux, et destinées non seulement pour les départemens Français et les pays désignés

Southampton et Brighton, comprendront également toutes les correspondances originaires des départemens Français et des pays désignés dans le Tableau No. 5, précité, pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, les colonies et pays d'outremer.

XVII. Hors de la saison favorable à la navigation, les dépêches qui seront expédiées, par les Bureaux de Dieppe et du Havre aux Bureaux de Londres, Brighton, et Southampton, par les paquebots particuliers, ne comprendront que les correspondances que les envoyeurs voudront expressément diriger sur l'Angleterre, par cette voie; et dans ce cas, leur intention devra être exprimée sur l'adresse en ces termes, *Paquebot Particulier*.

XVIII. Les dépêches qui seront expédiées des Bureaux de Londres, Brighton, et Southampton, à ceux de Dieppe et du Havre, par les paquebots à vapeur des entreprises particulières, ne comprendront, en toute saison, que les correspondances que les envoyeurs voudront expressément diriger sur la France par cette voie.

XIX. Les dépêches du Bureau de Cherbourg pour les Bureaux Britanniques des Iles de Jersey et Guernesey comprendront respectivement toutes les correspondances de la France qui parviendront à ce Bureau pour les Iles de Jersey, Guernesey, et Alderney.

XX. Réciproquement, les dépêches des Bureaux Britanniques de Jersey et Guernesey pour le Bureau de Cherbourg, comprendront respectivement toutes les correspondances originaires de Jersey, Guernesey, et Alderney, et des pays d'outremer, apportées dans ces îles, pour la France et les pays auxquels la France sert d'intermédiaire.

XXI. Les dépêches du Bureau de Granville pour les Bureaux Britanniques des Iles de Jersey et Guernesey comprendront respectivement toutes les correspondances de la France et des pays étrangers qui parviendront à ce Bureau, pour les Iles de Jersey, Guernesey, et Alderney.

XXII. Réciproquement, les dépêches des Bureaux Britanniques des Iles de Jersey et Guernesey pour le Bureau de Granville, comprendront respectivement toutes les correspondances originaires des Iles de Jersey, Guernesey, et Alderney,

et des pays d'outremer, apportées dans ces îles pour la France et les pays auxquels la France sert d'intermédiaire.

XXIII. Les dépêches du Bureau de St. Malo pour les Bureaux Britanniques des Îles de Jersey et Guernesey, comprendront respectivement toutes les correspondances de la France et des pays étrangers qui parviendront à ce bureau pour les Îles de Jersey, Guernesey, et Alderney.

XXIV. Réciproquement, les dépêches des Bureaux Britanniques des Îles de Jersey et Guernesey pour le Bureau de St. Malo, comprendront respectivement toutes les correspondances originaires des Îles de Jersey, Guernesey, et Alderney, et des pays d'outremer, apportées dans ces îles pour la France et les pays auxquels la France sert d'intermédiaire.

§ 2.—*Méditerranée.*

XXV. Les dépêches du Bureau de Paris pour les Bureaux Britanniques d'Alexandrie, Gibraltar, et Malte, comprendront respectivement toutes les correspondances originaires des départemens Français et des pays désignés dans le Tableau faisant suite aux présens Articles, sous le No. 6, qui pourront être dirigées avec avantage sur lesdits Bureaux Britanniques d'Alexandrie, Gibraltar et Malte.

Les dépêches du Bureau de Paris pour les Bureaux Britanniques d'Alexandrie et de Gibraltar seront expédiées en passe Malte.

XXVI. Les dépêches du Bureau de Marseille pour les Bureaux Britanniques d'Alexandrie, Gibraltar, et Malte, comprendront respectivement toutes les correspondances originaires des départemens Français et des pays désignés dans le Tableau faisant suite aux présens Articles, sous le No. 7, qui pourront être dirigées avec avantage sur les dits Bureaux Britanniques d'Alexandrie, Gibraltar, et Malte.

Les dépêches des Bureaux de Marseille pour les Bureaux Britanniques d'Alexandrie et de Gibraltar seront expédiées -- passe Malte.

XXVII. Réciproquement, les dépêches des Bureaux Britanniques d'Alexandrie, Gibraltar, et Malte, pour le Bureau Marseille, comprendront respectivement toutes les correspondances déposées ou parvenues à ces Bureaux, et destinées : seulement pour les départemens Français et les pays désig

dans le Tableau faisant suite aux présens Articles, sous le No. 7, mais encore, pour les départemens Français et les pays désignés dans le Tableau No. 6.

Les dépêches des Bureaux Britanniques d'Alexandrie et de Gibraltar pour le Bureau de Marseille, seront expédiées en passe Malte.

XXVIII. Les dépêches du Bureau Français d'Alexandrie pour le Bureau Britannique établi dans la même ville, comprendront toutes les correspondances déposées ou parvenues à ce Bureau, qui pourront avec avantage être dirigées sur le dit Bureau Britannique d'Alexandrie.

XXIX. Réciproquement, les dépêches du Bureau Britannique d'Alexandrie pour le Bureau Français établi dans la même ville, comprendront toutes les correspondances déposées ou parvenues à ce Bureau, qui pourront avec avantage être dirigées sur ledit Bureau Français d'Alexandrie.

XXX. Les dépêches du Bureau Français établi à Alexandrie pour le Bureau Britannique de Malte, comprendront toutes les correspondances déposées ou parvenues à ce Bureau pour Malte et Gibraltar.

XXXI. Réciproquement, les dépêches du Bureau Britannique de Malte pour le Bureau Français établi à Alexandrie comprendront toutes les correspondances de Malte, ou parvenues à ce Bureau, qui pourront être dirigées avec avantage sur ledit Bureau Français d'Alexandrie.

XXXII. Les dépêches du Bureau Français établi à Smyrne, pour le Bureau Britannique de Malte, comprendront toutes les correspondances déposées à Smyrne ou parvenues à ce Bureau qui seront destinées pour Malte et Gibraltar.

XXXIII. Réciproquement, les dépêches du Bureau Britannique de Malte pour le Bureau Français établi à Smyrne, comprendront toutes les correspondances déposées ou parvenues à ce Bureau, qui seront destinées pour Smyrne.

XXXIV. Les dépêches du Bureau Français établi aux Dardanelles pour le Bureau Britannique de Malte, comprendront toutes les correspondances déposées ou parvenues à ce Bureau, qui seront destinées pour Malte et Gibraltar.

XXXV. Réciproquement, les dépêches du Bureau Britannique de Malte pour le Bureau Français établi aux Dardanelles,

comprendront toutes les correspondances déposées ou parvenues à ce Bureau, qui seront destinées pour les Dardanelles.

XXXVI. Les dépêches du Bureau Français établi à Constantinople pour le Bureau Britannique de Malte, comprendront toutes les correspondances déposées ou parvenues à ce Bureau, qui seront destinées pour Malte et Gibraltar.

XXXVII. Réciproquement, les dépêches du Bureau Britannique de Malte pour le Bureau Français établi à Constantinople, comprendront toutes les correspondances déposées ou parvenues à ce Bureau, qui seront destinées pour Constantinople.

CHAPITRE II.—*Conditions particulières du transit de certaines Correspondances,*

XXXVIII. L'affranchissement des lettres destinées pour les colonies et pays d'outremer, dont le transport devra être effectué par le moyen des paquebots réguliers partant des ports du Royaume Uni, est facultatif ou obligatoire.

Il est facultatif pour les colonies et possessions Anglaises qui sont désignées dans le Tableau faisant suite aux présens Articles, sous le No. 8. Il est obligatoire pour tous les pays et établissemens d'outremer desservis par lesdits paquebots, et qui sont désignés dans le Tableau faisant suite aux présens Articles, sous le No. 9.

L'affranchissement des lettres, destinées pour les colonies et pays d'outremer, sans distinction de parages, que se livreront mutuellement les 2 Offices pour être transportées par les bâtimens du commerce partant des ports de l'un ou de l'autre Etat, sera toujours obligatoire.

XXXIX. Lorsque les auteurs des lettres destinées pour les colonies et pays d'outremer, que se livreront mutuellement les 2 Offices pour être ultérieurement expédiées de leurs ports respectifs, voudront qu'elles soient transportées par les bâtimens du commerce partant de ces ports, l'intention devra en être exprimée sur l'adresse par ces mots : *Bâtiment du Commerce*, ou *Private Ship*.

A défaut de cette indication les lettres pour les colonies et pays d'outremer, sans distinction de parages, livrées mutuellement par les 2 Offices, seront acheminées au moyen des paquebots réguliers entretenus ou frétés par leurs Gouvernemens

respectifs, à moins que l'affranchissement de ces lettres ne soit obligatoire, auquel cas elles seront rendues à l'Office envoyeur, dans les formes prescrites par l'Article LXXXIII de la Convention du 3 Avril.

XL. L'Office des Postes Britanniques pourra, aussi souvent qu'il le jugera convenable, expédier, en dépêches closes, par la France, et au moyen des paquebots Français du Levant, les correspondances originaires du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, des colonies et possessions Anglaises, pour les parages de la Méditerranée où cet Office entretient des Bureaux de Poste et de ces parages pour le Royaume Uni, les colonies et possessions Anglaises.

Les comptes et pesées de ces correspondances seront soumis aux mêmes formalités que celles qui sont prescrites par l'Article LXVI de la Convention du 3 Avril, pour la constatation des correspondances pour l'Inde, ou venant de l'Inde, passant par la France.

Les dépêches closes, ci-dessus mentionnées, seront inscrites au dernier tableau des feuilles d'avis des Bureaux d'Echange Britanniques adressées au Bureau de Paris, lequel sera chargé de donner cours aux dites dépêches.

XLI. Le public du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, des colonies et possessions Anglaises, aura la faculté d'envoyer par la France des lettres affranchies jusqu'à destination pour le Grand Duché de Bade et le Royaume de Bavière.

L'Office Britannique payera à l'Office des Postes de France pour le port desdites lettres à raison de 30 grammes, poids net, savoir :

1°. Pour les lettres à destination du Grand Duché de Bade, la somme de 3 francs 20 centimes ;

2°. Pour les lettres à destination du Royaume de Bavière, la somme de 6 francs.

XLII. Le public du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, des colonies et possessions Anglaises, aura également la faculté d'envoyer des lettres affranchies jusqu'aux points de sortie des Etats Sardes, pour les différens Etats de l'Italie Méridionale, qui sont désignés dans le Tableau faisant suite aux présens Articles, sous le No. 10.

L'Office des Postes Britanniques payera à l'Office des

Postes de France, pour le port desdites lettres, la somme de 4 francs 30 centimes par 30 grammes, poids net.

XLIII. Par réciprocité, le public des Etats de l'Italie Méridionale auxquels la Sardaigne sert d'intermédiaire, pourra aussi envoyer par la France, affranchies jusqu'à destination, des lettres pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, les colonies et possessions Anglaises.

L'Office des Postes de France payera à l'Office des Postes Britanniques,

1°. Pour le port de celles de ces lettres qui seront affranchies jusqu'à destination dans le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, 1 shilling par once Britannique, poids net ;

2°. Et pour les colonies et possessions Anglaises (mais seulement jusqu'au port de débarquement dans ces colonies et possessions), la somme de 3 shillings et 4 pence aussi par once Britannique, poids net.

Toutefois, il sera ajouté à la somme de 3 shillings et 4 pence ci-dessus fixée, celle de 8 pence, pour port intérieur de celles des susdites lettres qui seront destinées pour le Canada, le Nouveau Brunswick, la Nouvelle Ecosse, l'Ile du Prince Edouard, et Terre Neuve, en tout, 4 shillings par once Britannique, poids net.

XLIV. Les lettres originaires du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et des colonies et possessions Anglaises, pour les Etats d'Allemagne desservis par les Postes de son Altesse le Prince de Tour et Taxis, qui sont désignées dans le Tableau annexé aux présens Articles, sous le No. 11, et pour les Etats du Nord auxquels lesdites Postes servent d'intermédiaire, et qui sont indiqués dans le Tableau No. 12, pourront être dirigées par la France, non affranchies ou affranchies jusqu'à destination, au choix des ~~expéditeurs~~

XLV. Par réciprocité, les lettres d'Allemagne desservis par les Postes de Tour et Taxis, ou des Etats du Nord qui servent d'intermédiaire destinées à la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, les colonies et possessions Anglaises, pourront être dirigées par la France, non affranchies ou affranchies jusqu'à destination, au choix des ~~expéditeurs~~

XLVI. L'Office des Postes Britanniques

des Postes de France, pour le port des lettres originaires de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, des colonies et possessions Anglaises, qui seront affranchies jusqu'à destination, savoir :

1°. Pour les lettres adressées dans les Etats desservis par les Postes de son Altesse le Prince de Tour et Taxis, et désignés dans le Tableau No. 11, la somme de 4 francs par 30 grammes, poids net.

2°. Et pour les lettres adressées dans les Etats du Nord auxquels lesdites Postes servent d'intermédiaire, et qui sont désignés dans le Tableau No. 12, la somme de 6 francs par 30 grammes, poids net.

XLVII. L'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne payera également à l'Office des Postes de France pour le port des lettres non-affranchies, originaires des Etats d'Allemagne et du Nord mentionnés dans l'Article précédent, destinées pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, les colonies et possessions Anglaises, savoir :

1°. Pour les lettres des Etats d'Allemagne desservis par les Postes de son Altesse le Prince de Tour et Taxis désignés dans le Tableau No. 11, la somme de 4 francs par 30 grammes, poids net.

2°. Et pour les lettres des Etats du Nord auxquels les dites Postes servent d'intermédiaire et qui sont désignés dans le Tableau No. 12, la somme de 6 francs par 30 grammes, poids net.

XLVIII. L'Office des Postes de France payera, de son côté, à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne, pour le port des lettres venant des Etats d'Allemagne et des Etats du Nord, mentionnés dans les deux Articles précédens, qui seront affranchies jusqu'à destination, savoir :

1°. Pour les lettres adressées dans le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande 1 shilling par once Britannique, poids net.

2°. Et pour les lettres adressées dans les colonies et possessions Anglaises (mais affranchies seulement jusqu'au port de débarquement dans ces colonies et possessions), la somme de 3 shillings et 4 pence, aussi par once Britannique, poids net.

Toutefois, il sera ajouté à la somme de 3 shillings et 4 pence ci-dessus fixée, celle de 8 pence pour port intérieur de celles des susdites lettres qui seront destinées pour le Canada, le Nouveau Brunswick, la Nouvelle Ecosse, l'Ile du Prince Edouard, et Terre Neuve, en tout, 4 shillings par once Britannique, poids net.

L'accusé de réception de cette dépêche contiendra la même mention.

LV. Pour la transmission réciproque des lettres ordinaires ou chargées, et échantillons de marchandises, les Bureaux d'Echange Français feront uniformément usage de poids dont le gramme sera l'unité, et les Bureaux d'Echange du Royaume Uni ou de ses possessions et établissemens, feront uniformément usage de poids dont l'unité sera l'once Britannique avec ses divisions en demi-once et quart d'once.

Les lettres ordinaires ou chargées et échantillons de marchandises devront être pesés par les Bureaux d'Echange expéditeurs, avant d'avoir été ficelés et enveloppés, de même que la vérification du poids de ces objets, énoncée sur les feuilles d'avis, ne devra avoir lieu, de la part des Bureaux correspondans, qu'après que ces Bureaux auront séparé les dits objets des ficelles et enveloppes qui servaient à les contenir.

LVI. Indépendamment du timbre d'origine et à date dont devront être frappés les lettres ordinaires ou chargées et échantillons de marchandises transmis réciproquement par les Offices respectifs, ceux de ces objets qui auront été affranchis jusqu'à destination ou jusqu'à une limite quelconque, recevront, dans un endroit apparent de l'adresse, l'empreinte d'un timbre destiné à faire reconnaître par les Bureaux d'Echange des 2 Offices la limite de l'affranchissement de ces objets.

Les lettres ordinaires ou chargées et échantillons de marchandises envoyés d'un pays dans l'autre affranchis jusqu'à destination, seront frappés d'un timbre portant les initiales P. D.

Les objets de même nature, livrés également de part et d'autre, affranchis, et qui seront destinés pour les colonies et pays d'outremer, devront aussi être frappés du timbre P. D.

Ceux des objets susmentionnés qui, aux termes de la Convention du 3 Avril, doivent être livrés, par l'Office des Postes Britanniques à l'Office des Postes de France, affranchis, jusqu'à la limite du territoire de la Grande Bretagne, seront frappés, dans les Bureaux de Poste du Royaume Uni ou de ses possessions et établissemens, d'un timbre portant l'initiale P.

Les lettres ordinaires ou chargées et échantillons de marchandises qui, aux termes de la Convention précitée, pourront être livrées à l'Office Français par le dit Office Britannique, affranchis jusqu'à la frontière de sortie de France, seront frappés, dans les

Bureaux de Poste du Royaume Uni ou de ses possessions et établissemens, d'un timbre portant les initiales P. F.

Les lettres ordinaires ou chargées et échantillons de marchandises destinés pour les Etats de l'Italie Méridionale, qui seront livrés par l'Office Britannique à l'Office de France, affranchis jusqu'aux différens points de sortie des Etats Sardes, seront frappés dans les Bureaux de Poste du Royaume Uni ou de ses possessions et établissemens, du timbre P. D.

LVII. Pour éviter dans la transmission des lettres originales des colonies et pays d'outremer livrées par l'Office des Postes Britanniques à l'Office des Postes de France, de confondre les lettres provenant des possessions Anglaises, et comptées à raison de 4 shillings par once, avec celles provenant des autres possessions Anglaises ou pays d'outremer, dont le prix de livraison est fixé à raison de 3 shillings et 4 pence aussi par once, ces lettres seront frappées, du côté de l'adresse, par l'Office Britannique, d'un timbre spécial, indiquant, comme ci-dessous, l'article de la feuille d'avis du dit Office sous lequel ces lettres doivent être respectivement comprises, savoir :

1°. Amérique du Nord, Canada, Nouveau Brunswick, &c.
[*Canada, &c.*]

2°. Colonies et pays d'outremer. [*Colonies, &c.*]

CHAPITRE V.—*Lettres chargées.*

LVIII. Les lettres chargées, envoyées d'un pays dans l'autre, en vertu de l'Article XXVI de la Convention du 3 Avril, seront portées dans les feuilles d'avis des Bureaux d'Echange des Offices respectifs pour leur poids réel ; mais afin de tenir compte du port auquel ces objets sont soumis d'après les réglemens réciproques de ces Offices, le poids desdits objets sera doublé au crédit de l'Office destinataire, dans les comptes mensuels destinés à résumer les faits de transmission réciproque des correspondances.

LIX. Les lettres chargées venant des pays étrangers seront réciproquement livrées par les 2 Offices de France et de la Grande Bretagne, avec les précautions usitées pour les lettres chargées déposés dans les 2 pays, mais sans augmentation de port.

LX. Les lettres chargées seront inscrites nominativement au Tableau pour ordre qui termine la feuille d'avis, avec les détails que ce Tableau comporte.

Ces lettres seront réunies par un croisé de ficelle, et les bouts de cette ficelle seront attachés au bas de la feuille d'avis du Bureau envoyeur, au moyen d'un cachet en cire fine.

LXI. Le port ou le prix des lettres tombées en rebut, pour quelque cause que ce soit, que les 2 Offices se renverront, en vertu de l'Article LXXXIII de la Convention du 3 Avril, ne sera admis à la décharge de l'Office auquel ces lettres auront été originairement transmises, qu'autant que l'état de leurs cachets ne donnera pas lieu de supposer qu'elles ont pu être lues par les destinataires, et sauf les réserves faites par l'Article LXXXIV de la dite Convention pour les lettres parvenues en transit, et qui ne pourraient pas être produites à l'Office envoyeur.

LXII. Les lettres injurieuses et les lettres dites d'attrape, dont les 2 Offices sont autorisés par leurs réglemens à rembourser le port aux destinataires, pourront être comprises et admises dans les rebuts renvoyés réciproquement, quand bien même ces lettres auraient été ouvertes.

LXIII. Il sera dressé, chaque mois, à la diligence de l'Office des Postes de France, des comptes particuliers résumant les faits de transmission des correspondances entre les Bureaux d'Echange respectifs. Ces comptes auront pour base et pour justification les accusés de réception des envois effectués de part et d'autre, pendant la période mensuelle.

Les comptes particuliers seront immédiatement récapitulés dans un compte général destiné à présenter les résultats définitifs de la transmission des correspondances, tant à découvert qu'en dépêches closes, et

Les comptes particuliers
modèles paraphés qui se

LXIV. Le solde des
Article sera établi en m
au crédit de l'Office d
monnaie Britannique, se
10 centimes par penny,
francs par livre sterling

Fait à Londres, en
Mai, 1843.

DUBOST.

A]

* See Form

ANNEXES aux Articles Postals entre la France et la Grande Bretagne, du 1 Mai, 1843.

TABLEAU No. 1.—(PARIS.)

NOMENCLATURE des Départemens Français et des pays dont la Correspondance pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, les Colonies et Possessions Anglaises (celles des parages de la Méditerranée exceptées), doit être dirigée par Paris, et réciproquement.

No. des Départemens.	Noms des Départemens.	No. des Départemens.	Noms des Départemens.	No. d'Ordre.	Désignation des Pays dont la Correspondance doit passer par Paris.
1	Ain	43	Loiret		
2	Aisne (1)	44	Lot		ALGERIE.
3	Allier	45	Lot-et-Garonne		
4	Alpes (hautes)	46	Lozère	1	Alger
5	Alpes (basses)	47	Maine-et-Loire	2	Blidah
6	Ardèche	48	Manche	3	Bone
7	Ardenne (2)	49	Marne	4	Bougie
8	Arriège	50	Marne (haute)	5	Cherchell
9	Aube	51	Mayenne	6	Constantine
10	Aude	52	Meurthe	7	Mostaganem
11	Aveyron	53	Meuse	8	Oran
12	Bouches du Rhône	54	Morbihan	9	Phillippeville
13	Calvados	55	Moselle		
14	Cantal	56	Nièvre		
15	Charente	58	Oise (3)		
16	Charente Inférieure	59	Orne		
17	Cher	60	Seine		PARAGES DE LA MEDITERRANEE.
18	Corrèze	62	Puy de Dôme		
19	Corse	63	Pyrénées (hautes)		
20	Côte d'Or	64	Pyrénées (basses)	1	Alexandrie
21	Côtes du Nord	65	Pyrénées (orientales)	2	Constantinople
22	Creuse	66	Rhin (haut)	3	Les Dardanelles
23	Dordogne	67	Rhin (bas)	4	Smyrne
24	Doubs	68	Rhône		
25	Drôme	69	Saône (haute)		
26	Eure	70	Saône-et-Loire		
27	Eure-et-Loire	71	Sarthe		
28	Finistère	72	Seine-et-Oise		PAYS ETRANGERS.
29	Gard	73	Seine-et-Marne		
30	Garonne (haute)	74	Seine Inférieure	1	Etats du Continent (4)
31	Gers	75	Sèvres (Deux)	2	Colonies et Pays d'outremer
32	Gironde	77	Tarn		
33	Hérault	78	Var		
34	Ile-et-Vilaine	79	Vendée		
35	Indre	80	Vienne		
36	Indre-et-Loire	81	Vienne (haute)		
37	Isère	82	Vosges		
38	Jura	83	Yonne		
39	Landes	84	Loire		
40	Loire-et-Cher	85	Tarn-et-Garonne		
41	Loire (haute)	86	Vaucluse		
42	Loire Inférieure				

(1) Voir le Tableau No. 3 ci-après.

(2) Idem.

(3) Voir le Tableau No. 3 ci-après.

(4) Excepté ceux désignés dans le Tableau No. 3 ci-après.

TABLEAU No. 2.—(DOUVRES.)

NOMENCLATURE des Villes de l'Angleterre dont la Correspondance pour la France et les pays qui empruntent son Territoire, doit être dirigée par Douvres, et réciproquement.

Ashford, Bidenden, Canterbury, Chatham, Cranbrook, Dartford, Deal, Dover, Fever-sham, Folkestone, et Gravesend, Comté de Kent. Hastings, Comté de Sussex. Hythe, Maidstone, Margate, New Romney, Queensborough, Ramsgate, et Rochester, Comté de Kent. Rye, Comté de Sussex. Sandwich, Sheerness, Shooter's Hill, et Sittingbourne, Comté de Kent. St. Leonard's, Comté de Sussex. Walmer, Comté de Kent.

TABLEAU No. 3.—(CALAIS.)

NOMENCLATURE des Départemens Français et des Pays Etrangers dont la Correspondance pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, les Colonies et Possessions Anglaises (celles des parages de la Méditerranée exceptées), devra être dirigée par Calais, et réciproquement.

No. des Départemens.	Noms des Départemens.	No. d'Ordre.	Désignation des Pays Etrangers.
2	Aisne (1)	1	Danemarck
7	Ardennes (2)	2	Suède
57	Nord	3	Norwège
58	Oise (3)	4	Grand Duché de Mecklembourg Schwerin
61	Pas-de-Calais (4)	5	Grand Duché de Mecklembourg Strélitz
74	Seine Inférieure (5)	6	Duché d'Oldenbourg
76	Somme	7	Hambourg
		8	Brême
		9	Lubeck

(1) Exceptions, devant passer par Paris :

No.	Villes.	No.	Villes.	No.	Villes.
1	Anizy-le-Château	7	Coucy-le-Château	12	Onclhy
2	Beaulieu	8	Fère-en-Tardenois	13	Soissons
3	Braisne	9	Gandelu	14	Vailly
4	Château Thierry	10	La Ferté-Milon	15	Vic-sur-Aisne
5	Charly	11	Neuilly St. Front	16	Villers-Cotterets
6	Chavignon				

(2) Exceptions, devant passer par Paris :

No.	Villes.	No.	Villes.	No.	Villes.
1	Apremont	6	Chaumont Porcien	10	Mouzon
2	Attigny	7	Grand Pré	11	Rethel
3	Buzancy	8	Lannoy	12	Tagnon
4	Carignou	9	Le Chêne	13	Vouziers
5	Château Porcien				

(3) Exceptions, devant passer par Paris :

No.	Villes.	No.	Villes.	No.	Villes.
1	Betz	4	La Chapelle-en-Serval	6	Pont St. Marence
2	Chantilly	5	Nanteuil-le-Haudouin	7	Senlis
3	Cressy				

(4) Exceptions unies : Rouleaux (correspondance directe).

TABLEAU No. 4.—(DIEPPE.)

NOMENCLATURE des Villes de France dont la Correspondance pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, les Colonies et Possessions Anglaises (celles des parages de la Méditerranée exceptées), doit être dirigée par Dieppe et Brighton, pendant la saison favorable à la navigation entre ces deux ports.*

No. d'Ordre.	Villes.	No. d'Ordre.	Villes.
1	Bacqueville	18	Le Havre
2	Barentin	19	Ingouville
3	Bolbec	20	Lillebonne
4	Cany	21	Longueville
5	Caudebec	22	Malaunay
6	Criquetot-Lesneval	23	Maromme
7	Darnetal	24	Montivilliers
8	Dieppe	25	Ourville
9	Doudeville	26	Rouen
10	Duclair	27	St. Romain
11	Elbeuf	28	St. Saens
12	Envermeu	29	St. Valery-en-Caux
13	Fauville	30	Tôtes
14	Fécamp	31	Valmont
15	Goderville	32	Yerville
16	Grand-Couronne	33	Yvetot.
17	Harfleur		

* Les Directeurs des Postes des Bureaux désignés dans ce Tableau seront avertis au commencement de chaque saison, de l'époque à partir de laquelle ils devront diriger par cette voie la correspondance pour l'Angleterre et les pays d'outremer, et des jours de la semaine où les expéditions devront avoir lieu de leurs bureaux.

TABLEAU No. 5.—(LE HAVRE.)

NOMENCLATURE des Départemens Français et des Pays Etrangers dont la Correspondance pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, les Colonies et Possessions Anglaises (celles des parages de la Méditerranée exceptées), doit être dirigée par le Havre et Southampton, pendant la saison favorable à la navigation entre ces deux ports.*

No. de Départemens.	Noms des Départemens.	No. des Départemens.	Noms des Départemens et des Pays Etrangers.	Observations.
13	Calvados	51	Mayenne	(1) Excepté les villes ci-dessous, dont la correspondance devra toujours être dirigée par Calais :
15	Charente	54	Morbihan	
16	Charente Inférieure	59	Orne	
21	Côtes du Nord	63	Pyrénées (hautes)	
23	Dordogne	64	Pyrénées (basses)	
26	Eure	71	Sarthe	
28	Finistère	74	Seine Inférieure (1)	
31	Gers	75	Sèvres (Deux)	
32	Gironde	79	Vendée	
34	Ile-et-Vilaine	80	Vienne	
36	Indre-et-Loire			1 Aumale
39	Landes			2 Blangy
42	Loire Inférieure		PAYS ETRANGERS.	3 Eu
45	Lot-et-Garonne	1	Espagne	4 Forges
47	Maine-et-Loire	2	Portugal	5 Foucarmont
48	Manche	3	Colonies et Contrées transatlantiques	6 Gaillefontaine
				7 Neufchâtel

* Les Directeurs des Postes seront avertis, au commencement de chaque saison, de l'époque à partir de laquelle ils devront diriger par cette voie la correspondance de leurs départemens pour l'Angleterre et les pays d'outremer, et des jours de la semaine où les expéditions devront avoir lieu.

TABLEAU No. 6.—MEDITERRANEE. (PARIS.)

NOMENCLATURE des Départemens Français et des Pays Etrangers dont la Correspondance pour les Bureaux Britanniques des Parages de la Méditerranée, et réciproquement doit passer par Paris.

No. des Départemens.	Noms des Départemens.	No. des Départemens.	Noms des Départemens et des Pays Etrangers.	OBSERVATIONS.
2	Aisne	73	Seine-et-Marne	
7	Ardennes	74	Seine Inférieure	
13	Calvados	75	Sèvres (Deux)	
21	Côtes du Nord	76	Somme	
26	Eure	79	Vendée	
27	Eure-et-Loire	80	Vienna	
28	Finistère			
34	Ile-et-Vilaine		PAYS ETRANGERS.	
38	Indre-et-Loire	1	Belgique	
40	Loire-et-Cher	2	Danemark	
42	Loire Inférieure	3	Grands Duchés de Mecklembourg	
47	Maine-et-Loire	4	Duché d'Oldenbourg	
48	Manche	5	Hanovre	
49	Marne	6	Norwège	
51	Mayenne	7	Pays-Bas	
54	Morbihan	8	Pologne	
57	Nord	9	Prusse	
58	Oise	10	Russie	
59	Orne	11	Suède	
61	Pas-de-Calais	12	} Villes { Hambourg	
71	Barthe	13		
60	Seine	14	} Anstéatiques de { Brême	
72	Seine-et-Oise	15		
			Colonies et Contrées transatlan-	
			tiques	

TABLEAU No. 7.—MEDITERRANEE. (MARSEILLE.)

NOMENCLATURE des Départemens Français et des Pays Etrangers dont la Correspondance pour les Bureaux Britanniques des Parages de la Méditerranée, et réciproquement, doit passer par Marseille.

BRITISH TREASURY WARRANT, *for carrying into effect the Postage Arrangements with France.* May 9, 1843.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the regulation of the duties of Postage*," power is given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by warrant under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of British or inland postage, payable by law on the transmission by the post of *Foreign* or colonial letters or newspapers, or any other printed papers, and to subject the same to rates of postage according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such warrant; and, from time to time, by warrant as aforesaid, to alter or repeal any such altered rates, and make and establish any new or other rates in lieu thereof; and by warrant as aforesaid, to appoint at what time the rates that might be payable were to be paid; and it is provided that the power thereby given to alter and fix rates of postage should extend to any increase or remission of postage:

And whereas a Treaty hath been lately entered into between Her Majesty and the King of the *French*, for regulating by means of a new Convention, the communications by post between their respective dominions upon a more liberal and advantageous basis†:

Now we, the undersigned, being 3 of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, do, in exercise of the power or authority for such purpose vested in us by the said Act, and of all other powers and authorities enabling us in this behalf, direct that, in lieu of any rates of British postage, now payable by law on the letters hereinafter mentioned, there shall be paid the rates of postage following (that is to say):

We direct, that on every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, transmitted by the post between any part of the United Kingdom and any part of *France* or *Algeria* (excepting letters sent direct, and not passing through England, between the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, or Alderney, and *France* or *Algeria*), there shall be paid one uniform rate of British postage of 5 pence.

* See Vol. 5, Page 248.

† See Vol. 6, Page 349.

And that on every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight transmitted by the post between any part of *France* or *Algeria*, and any part of the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Sark or Alderney, direct, without passing through England, there shall be paid one uniform rate of British postage of 3 pence.

And we direct, that it shall be optional with the sender of any such letter as hereinbefore is mentioned, posted in the United Kingdom (including the Channel Islands), addressed to *France* or *Algeria*, to allow the whole of the postage thereof, British and *Foreign*, to be charged to the receiver of the letter in *France* or *Algeria*, or to prepay all such postage at the time of posting the letter; but such sender shall not have the option of paying the British postage thereof only, and leaving the *Foreign* postage to be paid in *France* or *Algeria*.

And we direct, that letters brought into the United Kingdom from *France* or *Algeria* by any ship or vessel, without having previously passed through any post office, shall be charged with the like rates of British postage as the same are now chargeable with under the said recited Act.

And we direct, that on every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, conveyed by the post by way of *France* between any part of the United Kingdom and *Turkey*, the *Levant*, the *Archipelago*, *Greece*, or the *Ionian Islands* (passing through any *Austrian post office*, *Austria*, *Venetian Lombardy*, the *States of Sardinia*, *Italy*, the *Two Sicilies*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Switzerland*, *Belgium*, *Holland*, *Germany*, or the *Northern States of Europe* (excepting letters sent direct, and not passing through England, between any of those countries and the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Sark or Alderney), there shall be paid one uniform rate of British postage of 5 pence.

And that on every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, conveyed by the post by way of *France* between any part of the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Sark or Alderney and any part of the countries last aforesaid, (passing through England) there shall be paid one uniform postage of 5 pence.

And that on every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, conveyed by the post by way of *France* between any part of the United Kingdom and the *East* of

BRITISH TREASURY WARRANT, *for carrying into effect the Postage Arrangements with France.* May 9, 1843.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the regulation of the duties of Postage*," power is given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by warrant under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of British or inland postage, payable by law on the transmission by the post of *Foreign* or colonial letters or newspapers, or any other printed papers, and to subject the same to rates of postage according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such warrant; and, from time to time, by warrant as aforesaid, to alter or repeal any such altered rates, and make and establish any new or other rates in lieu thereof; and by warrant as aforesaid, to appoint at what time the rates that might be payable were to be paid; and it is provided that the power thereby given to alter and fix rates of postage should extend to any increase or remission of postage:

And whereas a Treaty hath been lately entered into between Her Majesty and the King of the *French*, for regulating by means of a new Convention, the communications by post between their respective dominions upon a more liberal and advantageous basis †:

Now we, the undersigned, being 3 of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, do, in exercise of the power or authority for such purpose vested in us by the said Act, and of all other powers and authorities enabling us in this behalf, direct that, in lieu of any rates of British postage, now payable by law on the letters hereinafter mentioned, there shall be paid the rates of postage following (that is to say):

We direct, that on every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, transmitted by the post between any part of the United Kingdom and any part of *France* or *Algeria* (excepting letters sent direct, and not passing through England, between the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, or Alderney, and *France* or *Algeria*), there shall be paid one uniform rate of British postage of 5 pence.

* See Vol. 5, Page 248.

† See Vol. 6, Page 349.

TABLERAU No. 10.—Nomenclature des Etats de l'Italie Méridionale dont la Correspondance peut être dirigée par les Etats Sardes.

No. d'Ordre.	Désignation des Etats.	Bureau d'Echange Français sur lequel doivent être dirigées les lettres des Etats désignés ci-contre.
1 2 3 4 5 6	Etats Pontificaux Royaume des Deux Siciles Grand Duché de Toscane Duché de Lucques Duché de Modène Duchés de Parme et Plaisance	} Paris

TABLERAU No. 11.—Nomenclature des Etats de l'Allemagne dont la Correspondance peut être dirigée par les Postes du Prince de Tour et Taxis.

No. d'Ordre.	Désignation des Etats.	Bureaux d'Echange Français sur lesquels doivent être dirigées les lettres des Etats désignés ci-contre.	No. d'Ordre.	Désignation des Etats.	Bureaux d'Echange Français sur lesquels doivent être dirigées les lettres des Etats désignés ci-contre.
1	ROYAUME. Wurtemberg	Paris	8 9 10	GRAND DUCHES. Hesse-Darmstadt Hesse Electorale Saxe-Weimar	} Paris
2 3 4 5 6 7	PRINCIPAUTES. Hesse-Hombourg Lippe-Detmold Reuss Schaumbourg-Lippe Schwartzbourg-Rudolstadt Schwartzbourg-Sondershausen	} Paris	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	DUCHES. Nassau Saxe-Altenbourg Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha Saxe-Meiningen VILLES LIBRES. Francfort Hambourg Brême Lubeck	} Paris } Calais

TABLERAU No. 12.—Nomenclature des Etats du Nord dont la Correspondance peut être dirigée par les Postes du Prince de Tour et Taxis.

No. d'Ordre.	Désignation des Etats.	Bureaux d'Echange Français sur lesquels doivent être dirigées les lettres des Etats désignés ci-contre.
1 2 3 4	ROYAUMES. Danemarc Hanovre Saxe Suède et Norwège . .	Calais } Paris Calais
5 6	GRAND DUCHES. Mecklembourg-Schwerin . . Mecklembourg-Strelitz . .	} Calais
7 8	DUCHES. Brunswick Oldenbourg	Paris Calais

letters sent direct, without passing through England, between the *East Indies* and the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, or Alderney), there shall be paid, in addition to the *Red Sea* or *Persian Gulf* packet rate payable under the said Act, and to any transit rate payable for the transmission of such letters through *France*, a rate of British postage of 5 pence.

And that on every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, conveyed by the post by way of *France* direct between any part of the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Sark or Alderney, and the *East Indies*, without passing through England, there shall be paid, in addition to the *Red Sea* or *Persian Gulf* packet rate, and to any transit rate payable for the transmission of such letters through *France*, a rate of British postage of 3 pence.

And we direct that the Postmaster-General may require both the British and *Foreign* postage, from time to time payable on the letters lastly hereinbefore mentioned, to be paid on the same being put into the post office.

And we direct, that on every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, conveyed by the post by way of *France* and the *Mediterranean* between any part of the United Kingdom and any port or place in *Syria* or *Egypt*, *Turkey*, *Greece*, the *Levant*, the *Archipelago*, the *Adriatic*, the *Black Sea*, *Italy*, the *Two Sicilies*, *Malta*, the *Ionian Islands*, or any other port or place in the *Mediterranean*, when forwarded by the *French Mediterranean* packet-boats (excepting letters sent direct to or from the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, or Alderney, without passing through England), there shall be paid a rate of British postage of 5 pence.

And that on every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, conveyed by the post by way of *France* and the *Mediterranean* direct, without passing through England, between any part of the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, or Alderney, and any of the ports, countries, or places last aforesaid, when forwarded by the *French Mediterranean* packet-boats, there shall be paid a rate of British postage of 3 pence.

And that on every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, conveyed by the post by way of *France* between any part of the United Kingdom and the Island of *Malta* (excepting letters sent direct, without passing through England, be

the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, or Alderney, and *Malta*, by way of *France*), when forwarded by British packet-boat *via Marseilles*, there shall be paid, in addition to any transit rate payable for the transmission of such letters through *France*, a rate of British postage of 10 pence.

And that on every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, conveyed by the post by way of *France* direct between any part of the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, or Alderney, and the Island of *Malta*, without passing through England, when forwarded by British packet-boat *via Marseilles*, there shall be paid, in addition to any transit rate payable for the transmission of such letters through *France*, a rate of British postage of 8 pence.

And we direct that it shall be optional with the senders of any such letters as are lastly hereinbefore mentioned to prepay the postage thereof, as well British as *Foreign*, at the time of posting the same, or not, as they shall think fit.

And we further direct, that on every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, conveyed by the post between any part of the United Kingdom and any port or place in *Egypt* or *Syria*, *Turkey*, *Italy*, *Greece*, the *Levant*, the *Adriatic*, the *Archipelago*, the *Black Sea*, or any port or place in the *Mediterranean*, situate to the eastward of *Malta* (letters sent direct and without passing through England, between the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, or Alderney, and any such ports or places excepted), when forwarded by British packet-boat *via Marseilles* and the *Mediterranean*, there shall be paid, in addition to any transit rate payable for the transmission of such letters through *France*, a rate of British postage of 1 shilling and 3 pence.

And that on every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, conveyed by the post direct between any part of the

any of
through
Marseilles
to any
through
ny.
ounce in

weight, transmitted by packet-boat (without passing through *France*) between any port in the United Kingdom (including the Channel Islands) and any port in *Turkey, Italy, Greece, Syria, or Egypt*, or any port in the *Adriatic*, the *Levant*, the *Archipelago*, the *Black Sea*, or any port or place in the *Mediterranean*, situate to the eastward of *Malta* (Her Majesty's colonies and the *East Indies* excepted), there shall be paid a rate of British postage, at whatever place within the United Kingdom such letter shall be posted or delivered, of 1 shilling and 6 pence.

And we direct, that it shall be lawful for the Postmaster-General to require the whole British and *Foreign* postage, from time to time payable for the letters lastly hereinbefore mentioned, to be paid by the sender on the tender or delivery of such letters to the post office.

And we further direct, that on every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight (not being letters transmitted to or from the United Kingdom, or letters on which the rate of 10 pence hereinafter mentioned will be chargeable), conveyed by the post between the Island of *Malta* and any port or place situate in or upon the *Mediterranean Sea*, the *Adriatic*, the *Archipelago*, the *Black Sea*, or in *Greece, Turkey, Syria, Egypt, Spain, Portugal, or Italy*, or in *France*, in the *Mediterranean*, or any port upon the northern coast of *Africa*, there shall be paid one uniform rate of British postage of 5 pence.

And that on every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight (not being letters transmitted to or from the United Kingdom, or letters on which the rate of 10 pence hereinafter mentioned will be chargeable), conveyed by the post between any ports or places in *Spain, Portugal, Italy, France* (in the *Mediterranean*), *Greece, Turkey, Syria, Egypt*, the *Black Sea*, the *Archipelago*, the *Adriatic*, or the *Mediterranean*, or between one port or place in any such country or sea, and any other port or place in any other such country or sea, all being to the east, or all being to the west, of the Island of *Malta*, without passing through *Malta*, there shall be paid a rate of British postage of 5 pence.

And that on every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, conveyed by the post between any of the last-mentioned

the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, or Alderney, and *Matla*, by way of *France*), when forwarded by British packet-boat *via Marseilles*, there shall be paid, in addition to any transit rate payable for the transmission of such letters though *France*, a rate of British postage of 10 pence.

And that on every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, conveyed by the post by way of *France* direct between any part of the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, or Alderney, and the Island of *Malta*, without passing through England, when forwarded by British packet-boat *via Marseilles*, there shall be paid, in addition to any transit rate payable for the transmission of such letters through *France*, a rate of British postage of 8 pence.

And we direct that it shall be optional with the senders of any such letters as are lastly hereinbefore mentioned to prepay the postage thereof, as well British as *Foreign*, at the time of posting the same, or not, as they shall think fit.

And we further direct, that on every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, conveyed by the post between any part of the United Kingdom and any port or place in *Egypt* or *Syria*, *Turkey*, *Italy*, *Greece*, the *Levant*, the *Adriatic*, the *Archipelago*, the *Black Sea*, or any port or place in the *Mediterranean*, situate to the eastward of *Malta* (letters sent direct and without passing through England, between the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, or Alderney, and any such ports or places excepted), when forwarded by British packet-boat *via Marseilles* and the *Mediterranean*, there shall be paid, in addition to any transit rate payable for the transmission of such letters through *France*, a rate of British postage of 1 shilling and 3 pence.

And that on every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, conveyed by the post direct between any part of the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, or Alderney, and any of the last-mentioned ports or places, without passing through England, when forwarded by British packet-boat *via Marseilles* and the *Mediterranean*, there shall be paid, in addition to any transit rate payable for the transmission of such letters through *France*, a rate of British postage of 1 shilling and 1 penny.

And that on every letter not exceeding half an ounce in

And on every such letter passing between *France* or *Foreign* countries *via France*, and any port in Her Majesty's colonies (the above-mentioned places in *North America*, and places in Her Majesty's dominions in the *East Indies*, and the *Mediterranean*, excepted), or any *Foreign* countries, a rate of British postage of 1s. 8d.

And on every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, passing between any of Her Majesty's colonies, through the United Kingdom, or between any place in Her Majesty's dominions in the *East Indies*, or the *Mediterranean*, and any *Foreign* country, through the United Kingdom, there shall be paid the rate of postage payable by law on the transmission of such letters to the United Kingdom, and also the rate payable for the conveyance of such letters from the United Kingdom to the place to which the same shall be addressed; and, if passing through any *Foreign* country, the Postmaster-General may charge the *Foreign* rates of postage on such letters, in addition to the British rates payable on the same.

And we further direct that the Postmaster-General may cause the postage, as well British as *Foreign*, on such last-mentioned letters, to be paid on the same being put into the post office.

And we further direct, that on every letter transmitted, conveyed, or passing as in this present warrant before respectively mentioned, exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and taken progressive and additional rates of British postage, according to the scale of weight, and number of rates in the said Act contained, as to letters, estimating and charging each additional British rate, at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under this warrant if not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight; and that it shall be lawful for the Postmaster-General, in all cases in which he is hereinbefore authorized to require the British or *Foreign* postage to be paid on letters at the time of being posted, to require any such additional rates of British postage, and any additional *Foreign* postage, from time to time payable on the letters lastly hereinbefore mentioned to be paid by the sender, on the tender or delivery of such letters to the post office.

And we further direct, that such printed newspapers, printed prices current, printed commercial lists, and printed courses of

ports or places passing through *Malta*, there shall be paid a rate of British postage of 10 pence.

And that on every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, conveyed by the post between any ports or places in *Spain* or *Portugal*, or *Italy* or *France* (in the *Mediterranean*), and any port or place in *Greece*, *Turkey*, *Syria*, *Egypt*, the *Black Sea*, the *Archipelago*, the *Adriatic* (whether passing through *Malta*, or not), and between any port or place in the *Mediterranean*, situate to the westward of *Malta*, and any other port or place in the *Mediterranean*, situate to the eastward of *Malta* (whether passing through *Malta* or not), there shall be paid a rate of British postage of 10 pence.

And we further direct, that, for the purposes of this warrant, the port of *Venice*, and all other ports and places in or upon the *Adriatic Sea*, shall be deemed and considered to be situate to the eastward of *Malta*.

And we further direct, that on every letter conveyed by the post (not being letters transmitted to or from the United Kingdom) between any port or place in the *Mediterranean Sea*, the *Adriatic*, the *Archipelago*, the *Black Sea*, or in *Greece*, *Turkey*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Italy*, *France* (in the *Mediterranean*), or upon the northern coast of *Africa*, and any port or place in the *East Indies*, *via Syria* or *Egypt*, there shall be paid the like rate of postage as would, under this warrant, be payable on such letters if posted or delivered in *Syria* or *Egypt*, respectively, in addition to the *Red Sea* or *Persian Gulf* packet rate payable under the said Act.

And we further direct, that the Postmaster-General may cause the postage on all such last-mentioned letters to be paid on the same being put into the post office.

And we further direct, that on every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, passing through the United Kingdom, between any of the countries or places hereinafter mentioned, there shall be charged and taken, in addition to any *Foreign* rates to which such letters may be liable, the several and respective rates of postage following (that is to say) :

On every such letter passing between *France*, or *Foreign* countries *via France*, and any part of *Canada*, *New Brunswick*, *Nova Scotia*, *Prince Edward's Island*, or *Newfoundland*, a rate of British postage of 2 shillings.

Newspapers between any ports, islands, or places situate upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, the *Adriatic* Sea, the *Archipelago*, or in *Greece*, *Turkey*, *Syria*, or *Egypt* (except between any of Her Majesty's colonies by British packets), 1 penny each.

Newspapers between any port or place in the *Mediterranean* Sea, the *Adriatic* Sea, or the *Archipelago* (the British colonies excepted), and the *East Indies*, 1 penny each.

And we direct, that the several rates last aforesaid shall be payable, whether the sea conveyance be by packet-boat or private ship.

And we further direct, that the Postmaster-General may cause the postage on any such printed newspapers, printed prices current, commercial lists, and printed courses of exchange, as are hereinbefore made liable to any rate of postage (if posted in the United Kingdom or any of the British colonies), to be paid on the same being put into the post office.

And we further direct, that printed periodical publications (not being strictly newspapers, and not bearing British newspaper stamps), and printed Parliamentary proceedings (but not including the proceedings of any colonial legislatures, or periodical works published in the colonies, or *French* publications, addressed to *Foreign* countries or any of Her Majesty's colonies), may be sent by the post between any part of the United Kingdom and any part of *France* or *Algeria*, according to the regulations and rates hereinafter mentioned (that is to say):

For every such publication or Parliamentary proceeding, not exceeding 2 ounces in weight, 1 penny each.

Above 2 ounces, and not exceeding 3 ounces, 6 pence each.

Above 3 ounces, and not exceeding 4 ounces, 8 pence each.

And for every additional ounce in weight above the weight of 4 ounces, up to, but not exceeding, 16 ounces, there shall be charged and paid an additional rate of 2 pence.

And every fraction of such additional ounce shall be charged as 1 full ounce.

And we direct, that no such printed periodical publications, or printed Parliamentary proceedings as aforesaid, as shall exceed 16 ounces in weight, shall be forwarded by the post, and that the rates last aforesaid shall be payable whether the sea conveyance be by packet-boat or private ship.

And we further direct, that the Postmaster-General may cause the postage on any such printed periodical publications and Parliamentary proceedings (if posted in the United Kingdom) to be paid on the same being put into the post office.

And we further direct, that all such printed newspapers, prices current, commercial lists, courses of exchange, periodical publications, and Parliamentary proceedings, as shall be sent by the post under this warrant, shall be forwarded under, and subject to, all such conditions, regulations, restrictions, examinations, and penalties, as by the said recited Act are directed, in respect of printed newspapers and proceedings in Parliament sent by the post.

And we further direct, that nothing contained in this warrant shall be deemed or construed to annul, prejudice, or affect any of the exemptions and privileges granted in the said recited Act, or by an Act made and passed in the first year of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the management of the Post Office;"* and that such exemptions and privileges shall remain in full force.

And we further direct, that the term "by the post," whenever used in this warrant, shall, as to the sea conveyance, include the conveyance by packet-boat or private ship, British as well as *Foreign*, except where the contrary is expressed; and that the terms and expressions used in this warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning in all other respects as they would have had if inserted in the said recited Act.

And we further direct, that this warrant shall come into operation on the 1st day of June, 1843.

Provided lastly, and we hereby declare and direct, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, for the time being, of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any three of them, by warrant under their hands, at any time hereafter, to alter or repeal any of the rates hereby altered, or the regulations hereby made, and to make and establish any new or other rates or regulations in lieu thereof, and, from time to time, to appoint at what time the rates that may be payable are to be paid.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, the 9th day of May, 1843.

JOHN YOUNG.

ALEXR. PRINGLE.

J. MILNES GASKELL.

* Act 1 Vict., cap. 33, (July 12, 1837.) See "Great Britain."

Newspapers betwe
upon the *Mediterrane
lago*, or in *Greece*, Th
any of Her Majesty's c

Newspapers betwe
Sea, the *Adriatic* Sea,
excepted), and the *Eas*

And we direct, tha
payable, whether the
private ship.

And we further d
cause the postage on
prices current, comm
as are hereinbefore m
in the United Kingd
paid on the same bein

And we further d
(not being strictly ne
paper stamps), and pr
including the proceec
odical works publishe
addressed to *Foreign* c
may be sent by the p
dom and any part
regulations and rates

For every such j
not exceeding 2 ounce

Above 2 ounces, a

Above 3 ounces, a

And for every ad
of 4 ounces, up to, bu
charged and paid an t

And every fraction
as 1 full ounce.

And we direct, tha
or printed Parliame
exceed 16 ounces in
and that the rates la
sea conveyance be by

sera applicable aux lettres et paquets
de marchandises.

Les paquets renfermant des échantillons d'objets envoyés en Angleterre affranchi réciproquement, les objets de même nature non affranchis à la France par l'Office des postes, jouiront des modérations de port établies par l'art. VII de la Loi du 15 Mars, 1827, mais ne concernent pas la taxe due pour le parcours et l'exploitation de l'Office de

France, de l'Algérie et des pays où il y a des bureaux de poste, pourra envoyer des lettres à destination du Royaume Uni de Grande-Bretagne, d'Irlande, et des colonies ou possessions désignées dans le Tableau annexé à la présente Loi. No. 1: le port de ces lettres devra être payé jusqu'à destination.

Les auteurs des lettres destinées, soit pour les colonies Anglaises, soit pour tous autres pays, tant qu'elles soient transportées par les bâtiments partant des ports du Royaume Uni de Grande-Bretagne, l'intention devra en être exprimée sur l'adresse: *Angleterre, bâtiment du commerce*; l'envoi devra être acquitté d'avance et jusqu'à

franchissement et de l'indication, *bâtiment du commerce*, la seule mention de la voie d'Angleterre. Les lettres, elles, seront acheminées par les paquebots réguliers entretenus ou frétés par le Royaume Uni, à moins qu'elles ne soient destinées à des pays compris dans le Tableau annexé à la présente Loi sous le No. 2, et à l'égard desquelles l'envoi est obligé. Ces lettres ne seront pas payées d'avance et seront envoyées par le bâtiment du commerce.

Les lettres destinées à être envoyées par les paquebots, que l'Office des postes du Royaume Uni

entretient, sans frais, et les lettres destinées à être transportées par les paquebots

ORDONNANCE du Roi des Français, pour l'exécution de la Convention de Poste conclue, le 3 Avril, 1843, entre la France et la Grande Bretagne. Paris, le 19 Mai, 1843.

Au Palais de Neuilly, le 19 Mai, 1843.

LOUIS-PHILIPPE, Roi des Français ;

Vu,

1°. La Convention Postale conclue et signée le 3 Avril, 1843,* entre la France et la Grande Bretagne ;

2°. La loi du 14 floréal an x (4 Mai, 1802) ; †

3°. Les lois des 15 Mars, 1827 ‡, 14 Décembre, 1830 §, et 30 Mai, 1838 ;

Sur le rapport de notre Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat au Département des Finances,

Nous avons ordonné et ordonnons ce qui suit :

ART. I. A dater du 1 Juin prochain, les personnes qui voudront envoyer de France, de l'Algérie ou des pays où la France possède des établissements de poste, des lettres ordinaires pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et les colonies ou possessions Anglaises désignées dans le Tableau annexé à la présente ordonnance sous le No. 1, auront le choix de laisser le port entier de ces lettres à la charge des destinataires, ou d'en payer le port d'avance jusqu'au lieu de destination ; le tout par réciprocité de la même faculté accordée aux regnicoles du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et aux habitants des colonies et possessions Anglaises susmentionnées, pour les lettres ordinaires adressées par eux en France, en Algérie, ou dans les pays où la France possède des établissements de Poste.

II. A partir également du 1 Juin prochain, le public ne sera plus admis à faire affranchir jusqu'à la limite du territoire Français les lettres mentionnées dans l'Article précédent.

III. Le mode d'affranchissement libre ou facultatif, établi par l'Article I de la présente ordonnance en faveur des lettres ordinaires destinées pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, les colonies et possessions Anglaises où l'Administration des Postes de la Grande Bretagne entretient

* See Vol. 6, Page 349.

+ See Law, 17 May, 1802, Vol. 5, Page 65.

‡ See Vol. 5, Page 70.

§ See Vol. 6, Page 409.

des bureaux de poste, sera applicable aux lettres et paquets renfermant des échantillons de marchandises.

IV. Les lettres et paquets renferment des échantillons de marchandises, qui seront envoyés en Angleterre affranchis jusqu'à destination, et, réciproquement, les objets de même nature qui seront livrés non affranchis à la France par l'Office des Postes Britanniques, jouiront des modérations de port accordées par l'Article VII de la Loi du 15 Mars, 1827, mais seulement en ce qui concerne la taxe due pour le parcours desdits objets sur l'étendue de l'exploitation de l'Office des Postes de France.

V. Le public de France, de l'Algérie et des pays où la France entretient des bureaux de poste, pourra envoyer des lettres dites *chargées* à destination du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et des colonies ou possessions Anglaises qui sont désignées dans le Tableau annexé à la présente ordonnance sous le No. 1: le port de ces lettres devra être acquitté d'avance et jusqu'à destination.

VI. Lorsque les auteurs des lettres destinées, soit pour les colonies et possessions Anglaises, soit pour tous autres pays d'outremer, voudront qu'elles soient transportées par les bâtiments du commerce partant des ports du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne, l'intention devra en être exprimée sur l'enveloppe en ces termes, *voie d'Angleterre, bâtiment du commerce*; le port de ces lettres devra être acquitté d'avance et jusqu'à destination.

A défaut d'affranchissement et de l'indication, *bâtiment du commerce*, et d'après la seule mention de la voie d'Angleterre exprimée sur l'adresse desdites lettres, elles, seront acheminées au moyen des paquebots réguliers entretenus ou frétés par le Gouvernement du Royaume Uni, à moins qu'elles ne soient destinées pour les pays compris dans le Tableau annexé à la présente ordonnance sous le No. 2, et à l'égard de l'affranchissement est obligatoire, auquel cas ces lettres ne pourront pas être expédiées sur leur destination et traitées comme rebut.

VII. Toute lettre destinée pour les pays d'outremer, sans distinction de parages, que l'auteur voudra faire transporter soit par des bâtiments du commerce, soit par les pa-

réguliers partant des ports du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne, devra porter sur l'adresse les mots : *Voie d'Angleterre*.

VIII. Les lettres originaires de France, de l'Algérie et des pays où la France entretient des bureaux de poste, qui seront livrées à l'Office des Postes Britanniques affranchies jusqu'à telle limite et pour quelque destination que ce soit, ne supporteront, à partir du 1 Juin prochain, et à raison de leur parcours dans l'étendue de l'exploitation de l'Office des Postes de France, d'autres taxes que celles qui sont fixées par la loi du 15 Mars, 1827, et par les ordonnances royales des 26 Juin, 1836 *, et 30 Mai, 1838.

Ces taxes seront réglées d'après la distance en ligne droite existant entre le lieu où la lettre aura été déposée et le point de sortie de France. Toutefois les lettres de Paris, ou passant par Paris, qui devront sortir de France par Calais, ne supporteront que la taxe voulue par le tarif de Boulogne.

Les mêmes taxes seront respectivement appliquées, dans les mêmes circonstances et en sens inverse, aux lettres non affranchies destinées pour la France, l'Algérie et les pays où la France entretient des bureaux de poste, qui seront originaires du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et à celles, aussi non affranchies, provenant des colonies et possessions Anglaises, ou d'autres pays d'outremer, qui seront transmises par l'Office Britannique.

Lorsqu'il y aura lieu d'ajouter aux taxes Françaises le port revenant à l'Office de Postes du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, ce port sera perçu sur les envoyeurs ou sur les destinataires, d'après les tarifs en usage dans le Royaume Uni.

IX. Le public de France, de l'Algérie et des pays où la France entretient des bureaux de poste, pourra envoyer dans le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande des bulletins de bourse, prix courants de marchandises et autres imprimés jouissant, dans le Royaume Uni, d'une modération de port, en se conformant aux dispositions ci-après :

1°. Ces imprimés devront être expédiés sous bandes et ne pourront contenir aucune écriture, chiffre ou signe quelconque à la main ;

* See Vol. 5, Page 68.

2°. Les bulletins de bourse et prix-courants se borneront à indiquer le nom des marchandises et les prix, sans faire mention du nom et de la demeure des vendeurs ;

3°. Ces divers imprimés devront être affranchis jusqu'à la frontière du territoire Français.

Le port de ces imprimés sera perçu conformément à la loi du 15 Mars, 1827, et à l'Ordonnance Royale du 30 Mai, 1838.

Les mêmes objets originaux du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne, qui seront destinés pour la France, l'Algérie et les pays où la France entretient des bureaux de poste, supporteront les taxes fixées par les lois et ordonnances ci-dessus mentionnées, et ces taxes seront acquittées par les destinataires.

X. Les journaux publiés en France ou dans l'Algérie qui seront adressés à des personnes résidant dans le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, ou dans les îles du canal de la Manche, devront être affranchis jusqu'à la frontière du territoire Français, et le port en sera perçu sur les envoyeurs, conformément aux lois du 15 Mars, 1827, et du 14 Décembre, 1830.

Réciproquement, les journaux publiés dans le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, ou dans les îles du canal de la Manche, qui seront adressés à des personnes résidant en France ou dans l'Algérie, devant être affranchis jusqu'à la frontière du territoire de l'Office Britannique, seront passibles de la taxe voulue par les lois ci-dessus mentionnées, laquelle sera acquittée par les destinataires.

XI. Les journaux publiés en France (ceux de Marseille) destinés pour les Bureaux Britanniques d'Alexandrie et de Malte, et réciproquement, les journaux publiés ou parvenus à Alexandrie et à Malte et destinés pour la France (excepté ceux pour Marseille), supporteront, outre la taxe territoriale voulue par les lois des 15 Mars, 1827, et 14 Décembre, 1830, une taxe de voie de mer, qui est fixée à 5 centimes par journal, lorsque ces journaux seront transportés par les paquebots Français de la Méditerranée.

Lorsque les mêmes journaux, ainsi que ceux adressés à Gibraltar, aux Iles Ioniennes, ou dans les Indes Orientales, ou venant de Gibraltar, des Iles Ioniennes, ou des Indes Orientales seront transportés par les paquebots de l'Office Britannique, la taxe de voie de mer à ajouter à la taxe voulue par les lois des

15 Mars, 1827, et 14 Décembre, 1830, précitées, sera de 10 centimes par journal.

XII. Les journaux déposés, soit au Bureau de Marseille, soit dans les Bureaux de l'Algérie ou des autres parages de la Méditerranée où la France possède des établissements de poste, qui seront destinés pour Malte, Gibraltar, les Iles Ioniennes et les Indes Orientales, et réciproquement, ne supporteront que les taxes de voie de mer fixées par l'Article précédent; savoir: 5 centimes par journal, pour les journaux transportés par les paquebots Français de la Méditerranée, et 10 centimes, aussi par journal, pour les journaux transportés par les paquebots de l'Office Britannique.

XIII. Les journaux publiés en France ou en Algérie et destinés pour les pays d'outremer, sans distinction de parages, et réciproquement, les journaux originaires des mêmes pays d'outremer qui seront adressés en France ou en Algérie, supporteront, en sus de la taxe voulue par les lois des 15 Mars, 1827, et 14 Décembre, 1830, une taxe de voie de mer de 10 centimes par journal, lorsque ces journaux seront transportés, soit par des bâtiments du commerce, soit par des paquebots réguliers partant des ports du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne, ou qui aborderont dans ces ports.

La taxe ci-dessus fixée sera augmentée, dans les mêmes cas, du port de voie de mer établi par l'Article précédent pour les journaux originaires des parages de la Méditerranée où la France entretient des bureaux de poste, qui seront adressés dans les contrées transatlantiques, et pour les journaux provenant des contrées transatlantiques qui seront adressés dans les parages de la Méditerranée.

XIV. Les ouvrages périodiques non quotidiens, paraissant en France et dans le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, sous forme de brochures, pourront être envoyés d'un pays dans l'autre par la voie des 2 Offices, aux conditions ci-après exprimées, savoir:

1°. Le port de ces ouvrages devra être payé d'avance, et il ne pourra être acquitté que jusqu'à la limite du territoire des Etats respectifs;

2°. Ils devront être expédiés sous bandes, ou renfermés dans des enveloppes ouvertes sur les côtés, de manière à pouvoir être facilement vérifiés;

3°. Enfin, ils devront être imprimés dans la langue du pays où ils auront été publiés.

Le port à percevoir en France, tant sur les ouvrages ci-dessus désignés qui seront adressés de France dans le Royaume Uni, que sur ceux qui seront envoyés du Royaume Uni en France, sera celui qui est fixé par les lois des 15 Mars, 1827, et 14 Décembre, 1830.

XV. Les journaux et ouvrages périodiques désignés dans les articles précédents ne seront admis qu'autant qu'il aura été satisfait, à leur égard, aux lois, arrêtés et règlements qui fixent les conditions de leur publication et de leur circulation dans les 2 pays.

XVI. Il ne sera admis, à destination du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne, ou de ses colonies et possessions, aucune lettre, même chargée, qui contiendrait, soit de l'or ou de l'argent monnayé, soit des bijoux et effets précieux, ou tout autre objet passible des droits de douane.

XVII. L'ordonnance royale du 26 Juin, 1836*, concernant la taxe des lettres et journaux échangés entre la France et la Grande Bretagne est et demeure abrogée.

XVIII. Notre Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat des Finances est chargé de l'exécution de la présente ordonnance, qui sera insérée au Bulletin des Lois.

LOUIS PHILIPPE.

Par le Roi: Le Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat des Finances,

LAPLAGNE.

[Suivent les Tableaux, Nos. 1 et 2, annexés à la Convention du 3 Avril, 1843.]

ADDITIONAL POSTAGE ARTICLES *between Great Britain and France. Signed at Paris the 28th, and at London the 31st March, 1844.*

[See French version, Page 315.]

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES to the Articles agreed upon between the Post Office of Great Britain for carrying into execution

In pursuance of the provisions of Article LXXXVII of the Convention between Great Britain and France, the following matters of detail which are necessary for ensuring the execution of

* See Vol. 5, Page 68.

The Undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective Offices, have agreed upon the following Articles :

ART. I. Those regulations are abrogated, which are contained in Articles XLIII and XLV of the Convention of April 3, 1843, concerning letters coming from or addressed to those German States served by the Post Office of His Highness the Prince of Tour and Taxis, or the Northern States, the correspondence of which passes through the said Post Office. The reciprocal delivery of those letters between the Offices of Great Britain and France shall exclusively take place at the prices and conditions fixed upon by Articles XLIV to XLIX of the Articles agreed upon and signed at London between those 2 Offices, May 1, 1843, for carrying into execution the aforesaid Convention

II. The regulations of Article LII of the Convention of April 3, 1843, concerning letters coming from or addressed to Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland, shall apply to letters coming from or addressed to Jamaica, (the port of Kingston excepted.)

Therefore, there shall be added to the rate of 3 shillings and 4 pence per ounce British, which is to be paid by the French Post Office to the Office of Great Britain, for transit through the territory of the United Kingdom, and for sea-conveyance of paid letters addressed from France to Jamaica, and unpaid letters addressed from Jamaica to France, the rate of 8 pence for the internal postage of such letters as are addressed to that colony, making in all 4 shillings per ounce British.

Letters, however, coming from or addressed to the port of Kingston are excepted from this regulation, and they shall continue to be free from all internal charge for postage.

III. Letters originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British colonies and possessions, addressed to the Austrian dominions, the towns of Belgrade and Cracow, Moldavia, Wallachia, Turkey in Europe, and Scutari in Asia, may be forwarded through France, either unpaid or paid to their destination, at the option of the senders.

IV. Reciprocally, letters originating in the Austrian dominions, the towns of Belgrade and Cracow, Moldavia, Wallachia, Turkey in Europe, and Scutari in Asia, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British colonies and

possessions, may be equally forwarded through France, either unpaid, or paid to their destination, at the option of the senders.

V. The British Post Office shall pay to the French Post Office, for every 30 grammes, net weight, for postage on letters originating in Great Britain and Ireland, the British colonies and possessions, paid to their destination, namely :

1st. On letters addressed to the Austrian dominions and the towns of Belgrade and Cracow, at the rate of 4 fr., 80 centimes.

2ndly. On letters addressed to Moldavia and Wallachia, at the rate of 6 francs and 40 centimes ;

3rdly. And on letters addressed to Turkey in Europe and to Scutari in Asia, at the rate of 7 francs and 20 centimes.

VI. The British Post Office shall likewise pay to the Post Office of France, for every 30 grammes, net weight, for postage on unpaid letters, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British colonies and possessions, namely :

1st. On letters originating in the Austrian dominions and the towns of Belgrade and Cracow, at the rate of 4 fr., 80 centimes ;

2ndly. On letters originating in Moldavia and Wallachia, at the rate of 6 francs and 40 centimes ;

3rdly. And on letters coming from Turkey in Europe and Scutari in Asia, at the rate of 7 francs and 20 centimes.

VII. The French Post Office shall pay, on its part, to the British Post Office, for postage on letters coming from the Austrian dominions, and the towns and states the correspondence of which passes through the said dominions, which shall be paid to their destination in the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British colonies and possessions, namely :

1st. On letters addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, at the rate of 1 shilling per ounce British, net weight.

2ndly. And on letters addressed to the British colonies and possessions (but paid only to the port of landing in the said colonies and possessions), at the rate of 3 shillings and 4 pence per ounce British, net weight.

There shall be added to the rate of 3 shillings and 4 pence fixed as above, that of 8 pence, for the internal postage of such of the aforesaid letters as are addressed to Jamaica (those addressed to Kingston excepted), Canada, New Brunswick,

Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland, making in all 4 shillings per ounce British, net weight.

VIII. The French Post Office shall likewise pay to the British Post Office, for postage on unpaid letters originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British colonies and possessions, addressed to the Austrian dominions and towns and States mentioned in the preceding Article; namely,

1st. On letters from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, at the rate of 1 shilling per ounce British, net weight;

2dly. On letters from the British colonies and possessions (but only from the port of embarkation in the said colonies and possessions), at the rate of 3 shillings and 4 pence per ounce British, net weight.

There shall be added to the rate of 3 shillings and 4 pence, fixed as above, that of 8 pence, for the internal postage of such of the aforesaid letters as are forwarded from Jamaica (those coming from Kingston excepted), Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland, making in all 4 shillings per ounce British, net weight.

IX. Letters originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British colonies and possessions, addressed to the Duchies of Parma, Placentia and Modena, the States of the Church, and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, may be forwarded through France and the Austrian dominions, paid, either as far as Dover, or as far as San Benedetto or Casal Pusterlengo, according to the option of the senders.

As regards the letters coming from the Duchies of Parma, Placentia and Modena, the States of the Church, and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British colonies and possessions, which may be forwarded by the Austrian mails and through France, they shall be forwarded to the Post Office of Great Britain, paid as far as San Benedetto or Casal Pusterlengo.

X. The British Post Office shall pay to the French Post Office, for the transit postage through the French, Swiss, and Austrian dominions, on letters paid as far as San Benedetto or Casal Pusterlengo, originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British colonies and possessions, and addressed to the Duchies of Parma, Placentia and Modena, the

States of the Church, and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and *vice versa*, at the rate of 4 francs for every 30 grammes, net weight.

XI. Letters originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for Southern Poland and Southern Russia, which are sent through France and the Austrian dominions, may be forwarded to the French Post Office, either unpaid or paid, but only as far as Podgorce or Brody, the extreme frontier of Austria.

As regards letters originating in Southern Poland and Southern Russia, for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British colonies and possessions, which may pass through the Austrian dominions and France, they shall be forwarded to the British Post Office paid as far as Podgorce or Brody, according to the origin of those letters.

XII. The French Post Office shall pay to the British Post Office, for postage on unpaid letters originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and addressed to Southern Poland and Southern Russia, which shall be forwarded through France and the Austrian dominions, at the rate of 1 shilling per ounce British, net weight.

XIII. The British Post Office shall pay, on its part, to the Post Office of France, for the transit postage through the French and Austrian dominions and the German or Swiss territories, on letters paid as far as Podgorce or Brody, originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British colonies and possessions, addressed to Southern Poland and Southern Russia, and reciprocally, on letters originating in Southern Poland and Southern Russia, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, at the rate of 5 francs and 20 centimes for every 30 grammes, net weight.

XIV. Letters originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and addressed to the Kingdom of Greece, the Archipelago, and the Ionian Islands, which shall be forwarded through France and the Austrian dominions, may be delivered to the French Post Office, paid, either as far as Dover, or as far as Trieste, at the option of the senders.

As regards letters originating in the Kingdom of Greece, the Archipelago, and the Ionian Islands, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British colonies and

possessions, which may pass through the Austrian dominions and France, they shall be delivered to the British Post Office, paid as far as Trieste.

XV. The British Post Office shall pay to the French Post Office, for the transit postage, through the French, Swiss, and Austrian dominions, on letters paid as far as Trieste, originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British colonies and possessions, directed to the Kingdom of Greece, the Archipelago and the Ionian Islands, and, reciprocally, on letters paid likewise as far as Trieste, originating in the Kingdom of Greece, the Archipelago and the Ionian Islands, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British colonies and possessions, at the rate of 4 francs for every 30 grammes net weight.

XVI. It is understood that dead letters, newspapers, or printed papers, which cannot be delivered, or have been returned, from whatever cause, as well as accounts and returns relating to the exchange of correspondence conveyed in closed mails by either of the 2 Offices, on the account of the other, according to Articles LIII to LXXII of the Convention of April 3, 1843, shall not be included in the operations of weighing and counting, on which the transit postage fixed by those Articles is to be regulated.

XVII. The forms of letter-bills and acknowledgment of receipts for the use of the respective offices of exchange, beginning from the 1st day of April next, shall be made according to the forms agreed upon and annexed to the present Articles*.

XVIII. The present Articles shall be considered as additional to those agreed upon between the 2 Offices for carrying into execution the Convention of April 3, 1843, signed at London the 1st of May following†, and shall come into operation on the 1st day of April, 1844.

Done in duplicate, and signed at Paris, the 28th day of March, 1844, and at London the 31st of the same month, 1844.
W. L. MABERLY. DUBORG.

Approved,
LONSDALE.

Approuvé,
CONTE.

* See Pages 309, 321.

† See Page 244.

ANNEXES to the Additional Articles between Great Britain and France of 28th (31st) March, 1844. [See also Page 321.]

From		to		LETTER BILL.		Mail of		184 .	
TABLE I. Paid Correspondence.									
Numbers of the Articles in the Account.		Origin and Destination.	Rate per 30 Grammes.	Sent		Received			
Credit of France.	Credit of Eng-land.			Ordinary Letters.	Registered Letters.	Ordinary Letters.	Registered Letters.		
		§ I. From the United Kingdom and British Possessions.	frs. cts.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.		
		Optional Payment to Destination, or to certain limits.							
1	...	France and Algeria	2 ...						
2	...	French Offices in the Mediterranean (1)	4 ...						
3	...	Baden	3 20						
4	...	Bavaria	6 ...						
5	...	Switzerland	3 70						
6	...	German States served by the Office of Tour and Taxis (2)	4 ...						
7	...	Northern States, forwarded through ditto (3)	6 ...						
8	...	Sardinia	3 25						
9	...	Tuscany and Lucca paid to Broni or Sarzanne	4 30						
10	...	By the French Packet	Tuscany	6 50					
11	...		Papal States	5 50					
12	...		Two Sicilies	6 50					
13	...		Greece	5 40					
14	...	Austria and the Cities of Belgrade and Cracow	4 80						
15	...	Moldavia and Wallachia	6 40						
16	...	Turkey in Europe, and Scrutari in Asia	7 20						
17	...	Paid to the extreme frontier of Austria	Southern Italy (4)	4 ...					
18	...		Greece, Archipelago, and Ionian Islands	4 ...					
19	...		Poland and Southern Russia	5 20					
		Optional Payment to the point of egress from France.							
20	...	Prussia, &c.	2 ...						
21	...	Belgium and Holland	2 ...						
		Compulsory Payment to Destination.							
22	...	Countries beyond Sea	4 ...						
		Compulsory Payment to the point of egress from France.							
23	...	Sardinia, and Tuscany and Lucca, <i>via</i> Sardinia	2 ...						
24	...	Spain and Portugal	2 ...						
		§ II. British Possessions, &c., in the Mediterranean.							
		(By the French Packet.)							
25	...	From Gibraltar and Malta for France and Algeria	3 ...						
26	...	From Malta for the French Offices of Constantinople, &c.	1 ...						
		(By the British Packet.)							
27	...	From Alexandria, Malta and Gibraltar for France and Algeria	2 ...						

1. Vide List of these Offices, Page 311.
2. Vide List of these States, Page 312.

3. Vide List of these States, Page 312.
4. Vide List of States in Southern Italy, Page 312.

TABLE II. *Unpaid Correspondence.*

Numbers of the Articles in the Accounts.		Origin and Destination.	Rate per Ounce.	Sent	Received
Credit of France.	Credit of England.			Ordinary Letters.	Ordinary Letters.
			s. d.	Ounces.	Ounces.
	9	§ I. <i>From the United Kingdom, British Colonies, &c.</i>			
	10	From the United Kingdom for France, Mediterranean, German States, &c.	1 0		
	11	From Jersey and Guernsey for ditto	0 6		
	12	From Jamaica, Canada, New Brunswick, &c. for ditto	4 0		
		From other Colonies and Countries beyond Sea for ditto	3 4		
		§ II. <i>British Possessions, &c. in the Mediterranean.</i>			
		(By the British Packet.)			
	13	From Alexandria for France and Algeria	1 8		
	14	From Gibraltar for the French Office at Alexandria...	1 8		
	15	} From Malta for { France and Algeria	0 10		
	16		0 10		

TABLE III. *Transit Newspapers charged with Postage.*

Numbers of the Articles in the Accounts.		Origin and Destination.	Rate per Paper.		Sent.	Received.
Credit of France.	Credit of England.		For France.	For England.		
			Cents.	Pence.	Number.	Number.
28	...	} From the United Kingdom { for the Mediterranean and Countries beyond Sea	10	...		
29	...		4	...		
	17	From British Colonies and Countries beyond Sea for France and Algeria	...	1		

TABLE IV. *Letters, Newspapers, &c. free from Charge.*

Origin and Destination.	SENT			RECEIVED		
	Letters.	News-papers, &c.	Periodical Works.	Letters.	News-papers, &c.	Periodical Works.
	Ounces.	Numbers.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Numbers.	Ounces.
§ I. <i>Letters paid to the Frontier of the United Kingdom.</i>						
For Greece, the Archipelago, the Ionian Islands, and Southern Italy, <i>vid Austria</i>						
Prussia, Baden, and Bavaria, &c. ...						
Switzerland						
Belgium and Holland						
§ II. <i>Unpaid Letters by the French Packet in the Mediterranean.</i>						
From Gibraltar and Malta for France, Algeria, &c.						
Malta for Constantinople, Alexandria, &c.						
§ III. <i>Newspapers, Periodical Works, &c. paid to Frontier of the United Kingdom.</i>						
For France and Algeria						
Countries through France (Spain, Portugal, Mediterranean, and Countries beyond Sea excepted)						

TABLE V. *Letters Missent from, and returned to, the French Office.*

Number of the Article in the Account.	Origin.	Addresses.		Number of the Article in which the Letter was included.	Weight in Ounces.		Newspapers.
		To whom addressed.	Destination.		Ordinary Letters.	Registered Letters.	
Credit of England.							Number.
18							

TABLE VI *Redirected Letters.*

Number of the Article in the Account.	Origin.	Addresses.		Number of the Article in which the Letter was included.	Weight in Ounces.		Newspapers.	Postage to be recovered.
		To whom addressed.	Destination.		Ordinary Letters.	Registered Letters.	Number	
Credit of England.								
19								s. d.

Registered Letters.

Number.	Origin.	To whom addressed.	Destination.	Weight in Ounces.
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				

LIST No. 2. German States served by the Office of the Prince of Tour and Taxis.

Order.	STATES.	Office to which the Correspondence should be sent, when forwarded <i>via</i> Dover.
	<i>Kingdom.</i>	
1	Wurtemberg with the Principalities of Hohenzollern ...	Paris
	<i>Principalities.</i>	
2	Hesse-Homburg and Meisenheim	} Paris
3	Lippe-Detmold	
4	Reuss	
5	Schaumburg-Lippe	
6	Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt (*)	
7	Schwartzburg-Sondershausen (†)	
	<i>Grand Duchies.</i>	
8	Hesse-Darmstadt	} Paris
9	Hesse (Electoral)	
10	Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach	
	<i>Duchies.</i>	
11	Nassau	} Paris
12	Saxe-Altenburg	
13	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	
14	Saxe-Meiningen-Hildburghausen.....	
	<i>Free Cities.</i>	
15	Frankfort-on-the-Maine	Paris
16	Hamburgh	} Calais
17	Bremen.....	
18	Lubeck	} Paris
19	Canton of Schaffhausen	

LIST No. 3. Northern States of Europe, the Correspondence for which is forwarded through the Office of the Prince of Tour and Taxis.

Order.	STATES.	Office to which the Correspondence should be sent, when forwarded <i>via</i> Dover.
	<i>Kingdoms.</i>	
1	Denmark	Calais
2	Hanover	} Paris
3	Saxony	
4	Sweden and Norway	Calais
	<i>Grand Duchies.</i>	
5	Mecklenburg-Schwerin	} Calais
6	Mecklenburg-Strelitz ..	
	<i>Duchies.</i>	
7	Brunswick	Paris
8	Oldenburg	Calais

LIST No. 4. States in Southern Italy, the Correspondence for which may be paid to the extreme frontier of Austria.

Order.	STATES.	
1	Papal States.	
2	Two Sicilies.	
3	Modena.	
4	Parma and Placentia.	

* (The Town of Frankenhauseu excepted.)

† (The Town of Arnstadt only.)

RECEIPT.

From		to		Mail of		184 .			
TABLE I. Paid Correspondence.									
Numbers of the Articles in the Accounts.		Destination.	Rate		SENT.		RECEIVED.		
Credit of France.	Credit of England.		per Ounce.		Ordinary Letters	Registered Letters.	Ordinary Letters.	Registered Letters.	
		§ I. Optional Payment.		s.	d.	Grammes	Grammes	Grammes	Grammes
	1	The United Kingdom	1	0					
	2	Islands of Jersey and Guernsey .....	...	6					
	3	By the British Packets (Malta) .....	...	10					
	4	(Gibraltar)	1	8					
	5	Jamaica, Canada, New Brunswick, &c.	4	0					
	6	British Possessions and other Islands in the West Indies, &c.	3	4					
		§ II. Compulsory Payment.							
	7	Countries beyond Sea	3	4					

TABLE II. Unpaid Correspondence.

Numbers of the Articles in the Accounts.		Origin.	Rate		Sent.	Received.
Credit of France.	Credit of England.		per 80 Grammes.			
			Fra.	Cts.	Grammes	Grammes
		§ I. From France and Places in the Mediterranean.				
30	---	} France & } for the United Kingdom and British Possessions Algeria } for Malta and Gibraltar (by French Packet) ... Places in the } for the United Kingdom, &c. ... Mediterranean } for Malta and Gibraltar..... (By the French Packet)	2	---		
31	---		8	---		
32	---		4	---		
33	---		1	---		
		§ II. From Countries through France.				
34	---	Austria and the Cities of Belgrade and Cracow, <i>via Austria</i>	4	80		
35	---	Moldavia and Wallachia, <i>via Austria</i>	6	40		
36	---	Turkey in Europe and Scutari in Asia, <i>via Austria</i>	7	20		
37	---	German States, served by the Office of Tour and Taxis	4	---		
38	---	Northern States, forwarded through ditto	6	---		
39	---	Two Sicilies (by the French Packet Boat)	8	60		

TABLE III. Transit Correspondence.

Numbers of the Articles in the Accounts.		Origin.	Rate		SENT.	RECEIVED.
Credit of France.	Credit of England.		per 80 Grammes.			
			Frs.	Cts.	Ordinary Letters.	Ordinary Letters.
§ I. Transmitted by the Austrian Post Offices.						
40	...	The Archipelago and Greece, and the Ionian Islands	4	...	Grammes.	Grammes.
41	...	Southern Italy	4	...		
42	...	Poland and Southern Russia	5	20		
§ II. Other Correspondence through France.						
43	...	Spain and Portugal.....	2	...		
44	...	Sardinia and Southern Italy	2	...		
45	...	Switzerland	2	...		
46	...	Prussia, Baden, and Bavaria	2	...		
47	...	Belgium and Holland.....	2	...		
§ III. Countries beyond Sea.						
48	...	Colonies and Countries beyond Sea	4	...		

Registered Letters.

Number.	Origin.	To whom addressed.	Destination.	Weight in Grammes.
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				

ARTICLES ADDITIONNELS aux *Articles convenus entre l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne et l'Office des Postes de France, pour l'exécution de la Convention du 3 Avril, 1843. Signés à Paris le 28 et à Londres le 31 Mars, 1844.*

(See English version, Page 303.)

EN vertu de la faculté conférée par les Articles XLIX et LXXXVII de la Convention du 3 Avril, 1843,* entre la Grande Bretagne et la France, aux Offices des Postes des 2 pays, d'arrêter de concert les mesures d'ordre et de détail qui doivent procurer l'exécution de cette Convention ;

Les Soussignés, dûment autorisés à cet effet par leurs Offices respectifs, sont convenus des Articles suivant :

ART. I. Sont abrogées les dispositions contenues dans les Articles XLIII et XLV de la Convention du 3 Avril, 1843, en ce qui concerne les lettres originales ou à destination des Etats d'Allemagne desservis par les Postes de son Altesse Sérénissime le Prince de la Tour et Taxis, ou des Etats du Nord auxquels lesdites Postes servent d'intermédiaire. La livraison réciproque de ces lettres entre les Offices de la Grande Bretagne et de

l'Ile du Prince Edouard et de Terre Neuve, seront applicables aux lettres originaires ou à destination de la Jamaïque (le port de Kingston excepté).

En conséquence, il sera ajouté à la somme de 3 shillings et 4 pence par once Britannique, payable par l'Office des Postes de France à l'Office de la Grande Bretagne, pour prix de transit sur le territoire du Royaume Uni, et pour port de voie de mer des lettres affranchies adressées de France à la Jamaïque, et des lettres non affranchies adressées de la Jamaïque en France, celle de 8 pence pour le port résultant du parcours des dites lettres dans l'intérieur de cette colonie ; en tout, 4 shillings par once Britannique.

Sont exceptées toutefois de cette disposition les lettres originaires ou à destination du port de Kingston, lesquelles continueront à être exemptes de toute taxe intérieure coloniale.

III. Les lettres originaires du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande et des colonies et possessions Anglaises, pour les provinces de l'Empire d'Autriche, les villes de Belgrade et de Cracovie, la Moldavie, la Valachie, la Turquie d'Europe, et Scutari d'Asie, pourront être dirigées par la France, non affranchies ou affranchies jusqu'à destination, au choix des envoyeurs.

IV. Par réciprocité, les lettres originaires des provinces de l'Empire d'Autriche, des villes de Belgrade et de Cracovie, de la Moldavie, de la Valachie, de la Turquie d'Europe et de Scutari d'Asie, pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, les colonies et possessions Anglaises, pourront être également dirigées par la France, non affranchies, ou affranchies jusqu'à destination, au choix des envoyeurs.

V. L'Office des Postes Britanniques paiera à l'Office des Postes de France, à raison de 30 grammes, poids net, pour le port des lettres originaires de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, des colonies et possessions Anglaises, qui seront affranchies jusqu'à destination, savoir :

1°. Pour les lettres destinées pour les provinces de l'Empire d'Autriche et les villes de Belgrade et de Cracovie, la somme de 4 francs 80 centimes ;

2°. Pour les lettres adressées en Moldavie et en Valachie, la somme de 6 francs 40 centimes ;

3°. Et pour les lettres adressées dans la Turquie d'Europe et à Scutari d'Asie, la somme de 7 francs 20 centimes.

VI. L'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne paiera également à l'Office des Postes de France, à raison de 30 grammes, poids net, pour le port des lettres non affranchies, destinées pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, les colonies et possessions Anglaises, savoir :

1°. Pour les lettres originaires des provinces de l'Empire d'Autriche et des villes de Belgrade et de Cracovie, la somme de 4 francs 80 centimes ;

2°. Pour les lettres originaires de la Moldavie et de la Valachie, la somme de 6 francs 40 centimes ;

3°. Et pour les lettres originaires de la Turquie d'Europe et de Scutari d'Asie, la somme de 7 francs 20 centimes.

VII. L'Office des Postes de France paiera, de son côté, à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne, pour le port des lettres originaires des provinces de l'Empire d'Autriche et des villes et Etats dont la correspondance emprunte l'intermédiaire des Postes Autrichiennes, qui seront affranchies jusqu'à destination dans le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, les colonies et possessions Anglaises, savoir :

1°. Pour les lettres adressées dans le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, 1 shilling par once Britannique, poids net ;

2°. Et pour les lettres adressées dans les colonies et possessions Anglaises (mais affranchies seulement jusqu'au port de débarquement dans ces colonies et possessions), la somme de 3 shillings et 4 pence, aussi par once Britannique, poids net.

Il sera ajouté à la somme de 3 shillings et 4 pence ci-dessus fixée, celle de 8 pence, pour port intérieur de celles desdites lettres qui seront destinées pour la Jamaïque (le port de Kingston excepté), le Canada, le l'Ecosse, l'Ile du Prince Edouard
lings par once Britannique, poi

VIII. L'Office des Postes
l'Office des Postes de la Gra.
lettres non affranchies, originai
Bretagne et d'Irlande, des col

destination des provinces de l'Empire d'Autriche et des villes et Etats désignés dans l'Article précédent, savoir :

1°. Pour les lettres du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, 1 shilling par once Britannique, poids net ;

2°. Et pour celles des colonies et possessions Anglaises (mais seulement à partir du port d'embarquement dans ces colonies et possessions), la somme de 3 shillings et 4 pence par once Britannique, poids net.

Il sera ajouté à la somme de 3 shillings et 4 pence ci-dessus fixée, celle de 8 pence, pour port intérieur de celles desdites lettres qui seront originaires de la Jamaïque (le port de Kingston excepté), du Canada, du Nouveau Brunswick, de la Nouvelle Ecosse, de l'Ile du Prince Edouard et de Terre Neuve, en tout 4 shillings par once Britannique, poids net.

IX. Les lettres originaires du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, des colonies et possessions Anglaises, destinées pour les Duchés de Parme, Plaisance et Modène, les Etats Pontificaux et le Royaume des Deux Siciles, pourront être dirigées par la France et les provinces Autrichiennes, affranchies, soit jusqu'à Douvres, soit jusqu'à San Benedetto ou Casal Pusterlengo, au choix des envoyeurs.

Quant aux lettres originaires des Duchés de Parme, Plaisance et Modène, des Etats Pontificaux, et du Royaume des Deux Siciles, destinées pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, les colonies et possessions Anglaises, qui pourront être dirigées par les Postes Autrichiennes et par la France, elles seront livrées à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne, affranchies jusqu'à San Benedetto ou Casal Pusterlengo.

X. L'Office des Postes Britanniques paiera à l'Office des Postes de France, pour prix du transit, à travers les territoires Français, Suisse, et Autrichien, des lettres affranchies jusqu'à San Benedetto ou Casal Pusterlengo, originaires du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, des colonies et possessions Anglaises, destinées pour les Duchés de Parme, Plaisance et Modène, les Etats Pontificaux et le Royaume des Deux Siciles, et *vice versa*, la somme de 4 francs par 30 grammes, poids net.

XI. Les lettres originaires du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, pour la Pologne et la Russie méridionales, qui seront dirigées par la France et les provinces Autrichiennes,

pourront être livrées à l'Office de France non affranchies, ou affranchies, mais, seulement jusqu'à Podgorce ou Brody, extrême frontière de l'Autriche.

Quant aux lettres originaires de la Pologne et de la Russie méridionales, pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande les colonies et possessions Anglaises, qui transiteront par les provinces Autrichiennes et par la France, elles seront livrées aux Postes Britanniques affranchies jusqu'à Podgorce ou Brody, selon l'origine de ces lettres.

XII. L'Office des Postes de France paiera à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne, pour prix du port des lettres non affranchies, originaires du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, destinées pour la Pologne et la Russie méridionales, qui seront dirigées par la France et les provinces Autrichiennes, 1 shilling par once Britannique, poids net.

XIII. L'Office des postes de la Grande Bretagne paiera, de son côté à l'Office des Postes de France pour prix du transit à travers les territoires Français et Autrichien et les territoires Allemand ou Suisse, des lettres affranchies jusqu'à Podgorce ou Brody, originaires du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, des colonies et possessions Anglaises, destinées pour la Pologne et la Russie méridionales, et, réciproquement, des lettres originaires de la Pologne et de la Russie méridionales, destinées pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, la somme de 5 francs 20 centimes par 30 grammes, poids net.

XIV. Les lettres originaires du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, destinées pour le Royaume de Grèce l'Archipel et les Iles Ioniennes, qui seront dirigées par la France et les provinces Autrichiennes, pourront être livrées à l'Office des postes de France, affranchies, soit jusqu'à Douvres, soit jusqu'à Trieste, au choix des envoyeurs.

Quant aux lettres originaires du Royaume de Grèce, de l'Archipel et des Iles Ioniennes, destinées pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, les colonies et possessions Anglaises, qui transiteront par les provinces Autrichiennes et la France, elles seront livrées à l'Office des Postes Britanniques, affranchies jusqu'à Trieste.

XV. L'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne paiera à

l'Office des Postes de France, pour prix du transit, à travers les territoires Français, Suisse et Autrichien, des lettres affranchies jusqu'à Trieste, originaires du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, des colonies et possessions Anglaises, destinées pour le Royaume de Grèce, l'Archipel et les Iles Ioniennes, et, réciproquement, des lettres aussi affranchies jusqu'à Trieste, originaires du Royaume de Grèce, de l'Archipel et des Iles Ioniennes, destinées pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, les colonies et possessions Anglaises, la somme de 4 francs par 30 grammes, poids net.

XVI. Il est entendu que les lettres, journaux ou feuilles d'imprimés tombés en rebut ou réexpédiés, pour quelque cause que ce soit, ainsi que les pièces de comptabilité relatives à l'échange des correspondances transportées en dépêches closes par l'un des 2 Offices pour le compte de l'autre, conformément aux Articles LIII à LXXII de la Convention du 3 Avril, 1843, ne seront pas compris dans les pesées de lettres et comptes de journaux et imprimés sur lesquels doivent être assis les prix de transit fixés par ces Articles.

XVII. Les feuilles d'avis et accusés de réception dont devront faire usage les Bureaux d'Echange respectifs, à dater du 1 Avril prochain, seront conformes aux modèles paraphés qui sont joints aux présents Articles *.

XVIII. Les présents Articles seront considérés comme additionnels aux Articles d'exécution de la Convention du 3 Avril, 1843, signés à Londres le 1 Mai suivant †, et seront mis à exécution le 1 Avril, 1844.

Fait en double original, et signé à Paris, le 28^e jour de Mars, 1844, et à Londres, le 31 du même mois, 1844.

DUBORG.

W. L. MABERLY.

Approuvé,
Le Conseiller d'Etat,
Directeur de l'Administration
des Postes de France,
 CONTE.

Approved,
 LONSDALE,
Postmaster-General of the
United Kingdom,
 &c. &c.

* See Pages 309, 321.

† See Page 266.

*ANNEXES aux Articles Additionnels entre la France et la Grande Bretagne, du
28 (31) Mars, 1844. [See also Page 309.]*

ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES DE FRANCE. **FEUILLE D'AVIS.** CORRESPONDANCE AVEC LA GRANDE BRITAIGNE.
DEPECHE.

Du Bureau de

pour celui de

Départ du

184 .

TABLEAU No. I. *Correspondances affranchies.*

Nombres des Articles des comptes.		DESTINATION DES CORRESPONDANCES.	Prix de Livraison des Lettres Ordinaires.	Déclaration du Bureau d'Echange Français.		Résultat de la Vérification du Bureau d'Echange Britannique.	
Avoir de la France.	Avoir de l'Angleterre.		Par Once ou par 30 Grammes.	Lettres Ordinaires.	Lettres Chargées.	Lettres Ordinaires.	Lettres Chargées.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		§ I. Affranchissement facultatif.	sch. d.	grammes.	grammes.	grammes.	grammes.
	1	Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande.....	1 0				
	2	Des de Jersey et de Guernesey	0 6				
	3	Bureaux Britanniques (par) de Malte ...	0 10				
	4	paquebots Britanniques) de Gibraltar	1 8				
	5	Jamaïque, Amérique du Nord (Canada, Nouveau Brunswick, etc.)	4 0				
	6	Possessions Anglaises et autres Iles des Antilles	3 4				
		§ II. Affranchissement obligatoire.					
	7	Pays d'outremer sans distinction de parages	3 4				

TABLEAU No. II. *Correspondances non affranchies.*

Nombres des Articles des comptes.		ORIGINE DES CORRESPONDANCES.	Prix de Livraison des Lettres — Par 30 grammes.	Déclaration du Bureau d'Echange Français.	Vérification du Bureau d'Echange Britannique.
Avoir de la France.	Avoir de l'Angleterre.		4	5	6
1	2	3	fr. c.	grammes.	grammes.
		§ I. Correspondances Françaises ou des parages de la Méditerranée.			
20	...	France et Algérie { pour le Royaume Uni et ses possessions.....	2 0		
31	...				
32	...	Parages de la Méditerranée { (par les paquebots Français) {			
33	...				
		§ II. Correspondances			
34	...	Par les Postes Autrichiennes {			
35	...				
36	...	Par les Postes de la Tour et Taxis. {			
37	...				
38	...	Par les paquebots Français... {			
39	...				

TABLEAU NO. III. Correspondances transitant par la France.

Numéros des Articles des comptes.		ORIGINE DES CORRESPONDANCES.	Prix de Livraison des Lettres.	Déclaration du Bureau d'Exchange Français.	Vérification du Bureau d'Exchange Britannique.
Avoir de la France.	Avoir de l'Angle- terre.		— Par 30 Grammes.	— Lettres. Ordinaires.	— Lettres Ordinaires.
1	2		3	4	5	6
			fr. c.	grammes.	grammes.
		§ I. <i>Lettres transmises par les Postes Autrichiennes.</i>			
40	...	Archipel, Royaume de Grèce et Iles Ioniennes	4 0		
41	...	Etats de l'Italie Méridionale	4 0		
42	...	Pologne et Russie Méridionales.....	5 20		
		§ II. <i>Autres correspondances transitant par la France.</i>			
43	...	Espagne et Portugal	2 0		
44	...	Etats Sardes et Italie Méridionale	2 0		
45	...	Cantons Suisses	2 0		
46	...	Prusse, Bade et Bavière	2 0		
47	...	Belgique et Pays-Bas (passant accidentellement par la France).....	2 0		
		§ III. <i>Pays d'outremer.</i>			
48	...	Colonies et pays d'outremer, sans distinction de parages	4 0		

TABLEAU NO. IV. Journaux en transit, chargés de port.

Numéros des Articles des comptes.		ORIGINE ET DESTINATION DES JOURNAUX.	Prix de Livraison au profit.		Déclaration du Bureau d'Echange Français.	Vérification du Bureau d'Echange Britannique.
Avoir de la France. 1	Avoir de l'Angle- terre. 2		de la France. 4	de l'Angleterre. 5	6	7
			3	fr. c.	pence.	nombre.	nombre.
49	...	Des Etats du continent Européen, transitant par la France	0 04	...		
50	...	Des parages de la Méditerranée et des pays d'outremer	0 10	...		
...	...	De la France pour les pays d'outre- mer, sans distinction de parages ...	0 0	1		

TABLEAU NO. V. Correspondances livrées exemptes de tout prix de port.

ORIGINE ET DESTINATION DES CORRESPONDANCES.	Compte et Pesée du Bureau d'Exchange Français.			Résultat de la Vérification du Bureau d'Exchange Britannique.		
	Lettres.	Journaux et imprimés.	Brochures périodiques.	Lettres.	Journaux et imprimés.	Brochures périodiques.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
	grammes.	feuilles.	feuilles.	grammes.	feuilles.	feuilles.
§ I. Lettres.						
Dedivers Etats du continent pour le Royaume Uni (affranchies jusqu'à Calais ...		...	...		...	...
Lettres affranchies jusqu'à destination pour les Bureaux Britanniques de Malte et d'Alexandrie(par paquebots Français)		...	...		...	...
Lettres non affranchies du Bureau Français d'Alexandrie pour les Bureaux Britanniques de Malte et Gibraltar (par paquebots Anglais) .....		...	...
§ II. Journaux, Imprimés et Brochures affranchis jusqu'à la limite du Territoire Français.						
De la France et de l'Algérie pour le Royaume Uni .....	...			...

TABLEAU No. VI. *Correspondances mal dirigées par l'Office Britannique, et renvoyées à cet Office.*

Numéro de l'Article du compte. (Avoir de la France.) 1	Timbres d'Origine. 2	ADRESSES.		Numéros des Articles dont les objets faisaient partie. 5	Poids net en grammes.		Journaux et Imprimés. 8
		Noms des destinataires. 3	Lieux de destination. 4		Lettres ordinaires. 6	Lettres chargées. 7	
51							

TABLEAU No. VII. *Correspondances réexpédiées pour destinataires partis en laissant leur adresse.*

Numéro de l'Article du compte. (Avoir de la France.) 1	Timbres d'Origine. 2	ADRESSES.		Numéros des Articles dont les objets faisaient partie. 5	Poids net en grammes.		Journaux et Imprimés. — Nombre de feuilles. 8	Port à re-couvrer. 9
		Noms des destinataires. 3	Lieux de destination. 4		Lettres ordinaires. 6	Lettres chargées. 7		
52								fr. c.

TABLEAU (pour ordre). *Lettres et paquets chargés.*

Numéros d'Ordre. 1	Timbres d'Origine 2	Noms des Destinataires. 3	Lieux de Destination. 4	Poids net en grammes. 5
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10				

ADMINISTRATION
DES POSTES DE FRANCE.

ACCUSE DE RECEPTION.

CORRESPONDANCE
AVEC L'OFFICE DE LA
GRANDE BRETAGNE.

Du Bureau d _____ pour celui d _____
J'ai reçu le 184 , votre dépêche du 184 ; elle contenait les objets ci-après énoncés, savoir :

TABLEAU No. I. Correspondances affranchies.

Numéros des Articles des Comptes.		ORIGINE ET DESTINATION DES CORRESPONDANCES.	Prix de Livraison des Lettres Ordinaires. — (Par 30 Grammes ou par Once.)	Déclaration du Bureau d'Echange Britannique.		Résultat de la Vérification du Bureau d'Echange Français.	
Avoir de la France.	Avoir de l'Angleterre.			Lettres ordinaires.	Lettres chargées.	Lettres ordinaires.	Lettres chargées.
1	2		4	5	6	7	8
		§ I. Du Royaume Uni et de ses Possessions Transatlantiques.	fr. c.	Onces.	Onces.	Onces.	Onces.
		<i>Affranchissement facultatif jusqu'à Destination ou jusqu'à certaines limites au-delà de la France.</i>					
1	...	France et Algérie	2 0				
2	...	Bureaux Français établis dans les parages de la Méditerranée (1)	4 0				
3	...	Grand Duché de Bade	3 20				
4	...	Bavière	6 0				
5	...	Cantons Suisses.....	3 70				
6	...	Etats d'Allemagne, desservis par les postes de la Tour et Taxis (2).....	4 0				
7	...	Etats du Nord, acheminés par les postes de la Tour et Taxis (3)	6 0				
8	..	Etats Sardes	3 25				
9	...	Grand Duché de Toscane et Princip. de Lucques (affr. jusqu'à Bruni ou Sarzanne)	4 30				
10	...	Pays du littoral de la Méditerranée desservis par les paquebots du Levant {	6 50				
11	...		5 50				
12	...		6 50				
13	...		5 40				
14	...	Provinces Autrichiennes et villes de Belgrade et de Cracovie	4 80				
15	...	Moldavie et Valachie	6 40				
16	...	Turquie d'Europe et Scutari d'Asie	7 20				
17	...	Lettres affranchies jusqu'à l'extrême frontière de l'Autriche {	4 0				
18	...		4 0				
19	...		5 20				
		<i>Affranchissement facultatif jusqu'à la frontière de sortie de France.</i>					
20	...	Prusse.....	2 0				
21	...	Belgique et Pays-Bas dirigés facultativement par la France	2 0				
		<i>Affranchissement obligatoire jusqu'à Destination.</i>					
22	...	Pays d'outremer sans distinction de parages	4 0				
		<i>Affranchissement obligatoire jusqu'à la frontière de sortie de France.</i>					
23	...	Etats Sardes et Duchés de Toscane et de Lucques par les Etats Sardes	2 0				
24	...	Espagne et Portugal.....	2 0				
		§ II. Des Possessions et Etablissements Britanniques dans la Méditerranée.					
		<i>Affranchissement facultatif jusqu'à Destination. (Par les Paquebots Français.)</i>					
25	...	De Gibraltar et Malte pour la France et l'Algérie	3 0				
26	...	De Malte pour les Bureaux Français de Constantinople, Alexandrie, etc.....	1 0				
		<i>(Par les Paquebots Britanniques.)</i>					
27	Bureaux Britanniques d'Alexandrie, Malte et Gibraltar, pour la France et l'Algérie ...	2 0				

(1) Voir la liste de ces bureaux, Page 326. (3) Voir la liste de ces Etats, Page 327.
(2) Voir la liste de ces Etats, Page 327. (4) Voir la liste des Etats de l'Italie Méridionale, Page 327.

TABLEAU No. II. *Correspondances Livrées non Affranchies ou Chargées de Port de Transit.*

Numéros des Articles des comptes.		ORIGINE ET DESTINATION DES CORRESPONDANCES.	Prix de Livraison par Once Britannique.	Déclaration du Bureau d'Echange Britannique. — Lettres Ordinaires.	Résultat de la Vérification du Bureau d'Echange Français. — Lettres Ordinaires.
Avoir de la France.	Avoir de l'Angleterre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6
		§ I. <i>De Royaume Uni, de ses Possessions et autres Pays Transatlantiques.</i>	sch. p.	Onces.	Onces.
	9	De Royaume Uni, pour la France, les parages de la Méditerranée, l'Allemagne, etc.	1 0		
	10	Des Iles de Jersey et Guernsey, pour la France, etc.	0 6		
	11	De la Jamaïque et de l'Amérique du Nord (Canada, Nouveau Brunswick, etc.), pour la France, etc. ..	4 0		
	12	Des colonies, possessions Anglaises et autres pays d'outremer, pour la France, etc.	3 4		
		§ II. <i>Des Possessions et Etablissements Britanniques dans la Méditerranée.</i> (Par les Paquebots Britanniques.)			
	13	De Bureau Britannique d'Alexandrie, pour la France et l'Algérie	1 6		
	14	De Gibraltar, pour le Bureau Français d'Alexandrie	1 6		
	15 }	De Malte, pour { la France et l'Algérie	0 10		
	16 }	{ le Bureau Français d'Alexandrie ..	0 10		

TABLEAU No. III. *Journaux en Transit, Chargés de Port.*

Numéros des Articles des comptes.		ORIGINE ET DESTINATION DES JOURNAUX.	Prix de Livraison au profit.		Déclaration du Bureau d'Echange Britannique.	Vérification du Bureau d'Echange Français.
Avoir de la France.	Avoir de l'Angleterre.		de la France.	de l'Angleterre.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Cent.	Pence.	Nombre.	Nombre.
26	...	De Royaume Uni, pour { les parages de la Méditerranée et les pays d'outremer ..	10			
29	...	{ l'Espagne et le Portugal	4			
...	17	Des pays d'outremer, sans distinction de parages pour la France et l'Algérie	...	1		

TABLEAU No. IV. *Correspondances Livrées exemptes de tout prix de Port.*

TABLEAU No. V. *Correspondances mal dirigées par l'Office Français, et renvoyées à cet Office.*

Numéro de l'Article du compte. (Avoir de l'Angleterre. 1	Timbres. d'Origine. 2	ADRESSES.		Numéros des Articles dont les objets faisaient partie. 5	Poids net en Onces.		Journaux et Imprimés. — Nombre de feuilles. 8
		Noms des destinataires. 3	Lieux de destination. 4		Lettres Ordinaires. 6	Lettres Chargées. 7	
18							

TABLEAU No. VI. *Correspondances réexpédiées pour destinataires partis en laissant leur adresse.*

Numéro de l'Article du Compte. (Avoir de l'Angleterre. 1	Timbres d'Origine. 2	ADRESSES.		Numéros des Articles dont les objets faisaient partie. 5	Poids net en Onces.		Journaux et Imprimés. — Nombre de feuilles. 8	Port à recouvrer. 9
		Noms des destinataires. 3	Lieux de destination. 4		Lettres Ordinaires. 6	Lettres Chargées. 7		
19								s. d.

TABLEAU (pour ordre). *Lettres et Paquets chargés.*

Numéros d'Ordre. 1	Timbres d'Origine. 2	Noms des destinataires. 3	Lieux de destination. 4	Poids en Onces. 5
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10				

TABLEAUX DE RENSEIGNEMENTS.

TABLEAU No. I. *Liste des Bureaux Français établis dans les parages de la Méditerranée.*
(Tableau No. 1 de la présente Feuille d'Avis, Art. 2.) Page 324.

Noms des villes où les Bureaux Français sont établis. 1	Bureaux d'Echange Français sur lesquels doivent être dirigées les lettres des localités ci-contre. 2
Alexandrie Constantinople Les Dardanelles Smyrne.....	} Paris.

TABEAU No. II. Liste des Etats d'Allemagne directement desservis par les Postes du Prince de la Tour et Taxis. (Tableau No. 1 de la présente Feuille d'Avis, Art. 6.)

Numéros d'Ordre. 1	DESIGNATION DES ETATS. 2	Bureaux d'Echange Français sur lesquels doivent être dirigées les lettres des Etats désignés ci-contre. 3
1	<i>Royaumes:</i> Wurtemberg, avec les Principautés de Hohenzollern.....	Paris.
2	<i>Principautés:</i> Hesse-Hombourg et Meisenheim	Paris.
3	Lippe-Detmold	
4	Reuss	
5	Schlaumbourg-Lippe	
6	Schwartzbourg-Rudolstadt (la ville de Frankenhauseu exceptée)	Paris.
7	Schwartzbourg-Sondershausen (seulement pour la ville d'Arnstadt	
	<i>Grands Duchés:</i>	
8	Hesse-Darmstadt	Paris.
9	Hesse-Electorale	
10	Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach	
	<i>Duchés:</i>	Paris.
11	Nassau	
12	Saxe-Altenbourg	
13	Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha.....	
14	Saxe-Meiningen-Hildbourghausen	
	<i>Villes Libres:</i>	Paris.
15	Francfort-sur-le-Mein	
16	Hambourg	Calais.
17	Bremen	
18	Lubeck	Paris.
19	Le Canton de Schaffhouse	

TABEAU No. III. Liste des Etats du Nord dont la correspondance peut être dirigée par les Postes du Prince de la Tour et Taxis. (Tableau No. 1 de la présente Feuille d'Avis, Art. 7.) Page 324.

Numéros d'Ordre. 1	DESIGNATION DES ETATS 2	Bureaux d'Echange Français sur lesquels doivent être dirigées les lettres des Etats désignés ci-contre. 3
	<i>Royaumes:</i>	
1	Danemarc	Calais.
2	Hanovre	Paris.
3	Saxe.....	
4	Suède et Norwège.....	Calais.
	<i>Grands Duchés:</i>	
5	Mecklembourg-Schwerin.....	Calais.
6	Mecklembourg-Strelitz.....	
	<i>Duchés:</i>	
7	Brunswick	Paris.
8	Oldenbourg.....	Calais.

TABEAU No. IV. Listes des Etats de l'Italie Méridionale dont la correspondance peut être dirigée par les Provinces Autrichiennes. (Tableau No. 1 de la présente Feuille d'Avis, Art. 17.) Page 324.

Numéros d'Ordre. 1	DESIGNATION DES ETATS. 2	Bureaux d'Echange Français sur lesquels doivent être dirigées les lettres des Etats désignés ci-contre. 3
1	Etats Pontificaux	Paris.
2	Royaume des Deux Siciles	
3	Duché de Modène	
4	Duchés de Parme et Plaisance	

ADDITIONAL POSTAGE ARTICLES *between Great Britain and France. Signed at Paris the 22nd, and at London the 26th February, 1845.*

[See French version, Page 333.]

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES to those agreed upon between the Post Office of Great Britain and the Post Office of France, for carrying into execution the Convention of April 3rd, 1843.*

In pursuance of the power granted by the Articles XLIX and LXXXVII of the Convention of April 3, 1843, between France and Great Britain, to the 2 Post Offices, to settle the matters of detail which are to be arranged by mutual consent for ensuring the execution of the said Convention,

The Undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective Offices, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ART. I. There shall be established on the part of Great Britain, a new Office of Exchange at Folkestone, which shall exchange mails with the French Office of Boulogne, by means of private steam-packets plying between those ports.

II. The mails which the Offices of Exchange at Boulogne and Folkestone are authorized to forward to each other reciprocally, by means of packets and merchant-ships plying between those two ports, may contain, independently of the correspondence coming from or addressed to the said Offices, the transit correspondence from or to any country whatever, which may be forwarded to advantage through those Offices.

Nevertheless, there shall be no transit correspondence forwarded from Folkestone to Boulogne, or from Boulogne to Folkestone, unless those words are expressed on the address:

Via Boulogne, on the correspondence of Great Britain;

Via Folkestone, on the correspondence of France.

III. The rules actually followed for paying the expense of the conveyance of the ordinary or supplementary mails exchanged by means of steam-packets or private ships, between the respective Offices mentioned in Articles XII and XIII of the Convention of April 3, 1843, apply to the payment of the expense for conveying the mails exchanged between the Offices of Folkestone and Boulogne.

* See Vol. 6, Page 349.

IV. The stipulations of Articles XV and XVI of the Convention of April 3, 1843, concerning the moveable boxes for receiving such letters as the public may wish to deposit in them, between the closing of the mails and the departure of the vessel intrusted with their conveyance, shall likewise apply to the Regulations established in pursuance of the 1st Article of these Additional Articles, between the Exchange Offices of Folkestone and Boulogne.

V. Letters originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British colonies and possessions, or the Kingdom of Greece, which are sent by way of France and the French Mediterranean packets, may be forwarded to the French Post Office, either unpaid, or paid to their destination, at the option of the senders.

VI. Reciprocally, letters originating in the Kingdom of Greece, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British colonies and possessions, and conveyed by the French Mediterranean Packets, may be forwarded to the British Post Office, either unpaid or paid to their destination, at the option of the senders.

VII. The French Post Office shall pay to the British Post Office, for postage on unpaid letters originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British colonies and possessions, addressed to the Kingdom of Greece, namely:

1st. On letters from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, at the rate of 1 shilling per ounce British, net weight.

2ndly. On letters from the British colonies and possessions (but only from the port of embarkation in the said colonies and possessions), at the rate of 3 shillings and 4 pence per ounce British, net weight.

There shall be added to fixed as above, that of 8 pence of the aforesaid letters as coming from Kingston except Scotia, Prince Edward's Island all 4 shillings per ounce British.

VIII. The French Post Office, for post

Kingdom of Greece, which shall be paid to their destination in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British colonies and possessions, viz. :

1st. On letters addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, at the rate of 1 shilling per ounce British, net weight ;

2ndly. On letters addressed to the British colonies and possessions (but paid only to the port of landing in the said colonies and possessions), at the rate of 3 shillings and 4 pence per ounce British, net weight.

There shall be added to the rate of 3 shillings and 4 pence, fixed as above, that of 8 pence for the internal postage of such of the aforesaid letters as are addressed to Jamaica (those addressed to Kingston excepted), Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland, making in all 4 shillings per ounce British, net weight.

IX. The British Post Office shall pay, on its part, to the French Post Office, for postage on unpaid letters, originating in the Kingdom of Greece, and addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British colonies and possessions, at the rate of 4 francs and 60 centimes for every 30 grammes, net weight, making 4 francs for sea conveyance and transit postage through the French dominions, and 60 centimes for the internal postage of the Kingdom of Greece.

X. The British Post Office shall likewise pay to the French Post Office for postage on letters originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British colonies and possessions, which shall be paid to their destination in the Kingdom of Greece, at the rate of 4 francs and 60 centimes for every 30 grammes, net weight, making 4 francs for the sea conveyance and transit postage through the French dominions, and 60 centimes for the internal postage of the Kingdom of Greece.

XI. The inhabitants of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the British colonies and possessions, and those of the Kingdom of Greece, may reciprocally send registered letters, by means of the French Mediterranean packets. The postage on such letters must in all cases be paid to the place of destination.

XII. The sum for which the two Offices of France and Great Britain shall mutually account to each other, as regards the postage of registered letters, sent either from the United Kingdom and its possessions to the Kingdom of Greece, or from the Kingdom of Greece to the United Kingdom and its possessions, shall be double the sums mutually fixed upon, by the preceding Articles VIII and X, for ordinary letters paid to the place of destination.

XIII. The French Post Office shall pay to the Post Office of Great Britain an uniform rate of 3 shillings and 4 pence per ounce British, net weight, for transit through the territory of the United Kingdom, and for sea conveyance of paid letters originating in the Kingdom of Greece, and addressed to colonies and countries beyond the sea, wherever the same may be situated, when forwarded by the French to the British Post Office, to be conveyed either by private ships, by Government vessels, or by vessels freighted or maintained by order of Government, from the ports of the United Kingdom.

The same rate of 3 shillings and 4 pence per ounce British, net weight, shall likewise be paid by the French Post Office to the Post Office of Great Britain and Ireland, for sea conveyance and transit postage through the territory of the United Kingdom, of unpaid letters originating in colonies and countries beyond sea, wherever the same may be situated, addressed to the Kingdom of Greece.

It is, however, understood that in the rate of 3 shillings and 4 pence per ounce British, fixed as above, for sea conveyance and transit through the territory of the United Kingdom of the letters described in the 2 preceding paragraphs, the rate with which those letters may be chargeable for internal postage in the said colonies and countries beyond sea, is not included.

XIV. The Post Office of Great Britain shall forward to the French Post Office, free from any charge for postage, newspapers and printed papers originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and addressed to the Kingdom of Greece, which are to be conveyed by the French Mediterranean packets.

XV. The Post Office of Great Britain shall pay to the French Post Office, at the rate of 10 centimes, for every news-

paper or printed sheet of paper, for sea conveyance and transit postage through France, of newspapers and printed papers originating in the Kingdom of Greece, and addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and conveyed by the French Mediterranean packets.

XVI. The Post Office of France shall pay, on its part, to the Post Office of Great Britain, at the rate of one penny, for every newspaper or printed sheet of paper, for sea conveyance and transit postage of newspapers and printed papers originating in the Kingdom of Greece, and addressed to colonies and countries beyond sea, wherever the same may be situated, when forwarded to the British Post Office, to be conveyed either by private ships, by Government vessels, or by vessels freighted by order of Government, from the ports of the United Kingdom.

XVII. The French Post Office shall likewise pay to the British Post Office, the same sum of 1 penny for every newspaper or printed sheet of paper, for transit postage and sea conveyance of newspapers and printed papers, addressed to the Kingdom of Greece, and originating in the colonies and countries beyond sea, without distinction, and brought in any manner whatsoever into the United Kingdom, or the Channel Islands.

XVIII. The present Articles shall be considered as additional to those agreed upon between the 2 Offices for carrying into execution the Convention of April 3, 1843, signed at London the 1st May following*, and shall come into operation on the 1st day of March, 1845.

Done in duplicate, and signed at Paris the 22nd day of February, 1845, and at London the 26th of the same month.

W. L. MABERLY,

Secretary.

*L'Administrateur des Postes
de France,*

DUBOST.

Approved,

LONSDALE,

Postmaster-General.

Approuvé,

*Le Conseiller d'Etat, Directeur-
Général des Postes de France,*

CONTE.

* See Page 244.

ARTICLES ADDITIONNELS POSTALS *entre la Grande Bretagne et la France. Signés à Paris le 22, et à Londres le 26 Février, 1845.*

[See English version, Page 328.]

ARTICLES ADDITIONNELS aux Articles convenus entre l'Office des Postes de France et l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne, pour l'exécution de la Convention du 3 Avril, 1843*.

EN vertu de la faculté conférée par les Articles XLIX et LXXXVII de la Convention du 3 Avril, 1843, entre la France et la Grande Bretagne, aux Offices des Postes des 2 pays, d'arrêter de concert les mesures d'ordre et de détail qui doivent procurer l'exécution de cette Convention,

Les Soussignés, dûment autorisés à cet effet par leurs Offices respectifs, sont convenus des Articles suivants :

ART. I. Il sera établi du côté de la Grande Bretagne, un nouveau Bureau d'Echange à Folkestone, qui correspondra avec le Bureau d'Echange Français de Boulogne par la voie des entreprises particulières de paquebots à vapeur naviguant d'un de ces ports à l'autre.

II. Les dépêches que sont autorisés à s'expédier réciproquement les Bureaux d'Echange de Folkestone et de Boulogne, par la voie des paquebots et bâtimens de commerce naviguant entre ces deux Ports pourront contenir, indépendamment des correspondances originaires ou à destination de ces localités, les correspondances en transit de ou pour quelque pays que ce soit qui pourraient être dirigées avec avantage par ces Bureaux.

Cependant il ne pourra être expédié de Folkestone à Boulogne, ou de Boulogne à Folkestone, des correspondances en transit qu'autant qu'elles porteront sur l'adresse, savoir :

- 1°. Celles de la Grande
- 2°. Celles de France, les

III. Les règles actuelles
frais du transport des dépêches
échangées par la voie des paquebots
entre les Bureaux des Offices des Postes.
Articles XII et XIII de la Convention du 3 Avril, 1843.
cables au payement des frais de transport.

seront échangées entre les Bureaux de Folkestone et de Boulogne.

IV. Seront également applicables aux relations établies en vertu de l'Article I des présents Articles Additionnels, entre les Bureaux d'Echange de Folkestone et de Boulogne, les dispositions des Articles XV et XVI de la Convention du 3 Avril, 1843, concernant les boîtes mobiles destinées à recevoir les lettres que le public voudrait y déposer, entre le moment qui suit la clôture des dépêches et le départ du bâtiment chargé de leur transport.

V. Les lettres originaires du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, des colonies et possessions Anglaises, pour le Royaume de Grèce, qui seront dirigées par la France pour être transportées par les paquebots à vapeur Français de la Méditerranée, pourront être livrées à l'Office des Postes de France non affranchies, ou affranchies jusqu'à destination, au choix des envoyeurs.

VI. Par réciprocité, les lettres originaires du Royaume de Grèce pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, les colonies et possessions Anglaises, qui seront transportées par les paquebots Français de la Méditerranée, pourront être livrées à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne, non affranchies, ou affranchies jusqu'à destination, au choix des envoyeurs.

VII. L'Office des Postes de France payera à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne, pour le port des lettres non affranchies, originaires du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, des colonies et possessions Anglaises, à destination du Royaume de Grèce, savoir :

1°. Pour les lettres du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, 1 shilling par once Britannique, poids net :

2°. Et pour celles des colonies et possessions Anglaises (mais seulement à partir du port d'embarquement dans ces colonies et possessions), la somme de 3 shillings et 4 pence par once Britannique, poids net.

Il sera ajouté à la somme de 3 shillings et 4 pence, ci-dessus fixée, celle de 8 pence, pour port intérieur de celles des dites lettres qui seront originaires de la Jamaïque (le port de Kingston excepté), du Canada, du Nouveau Brunswick, de la

Nouvelle Ecosse, de l'Île du Prince Edouard, et de Terre Neuve; en tout 4 shillings par once Britannique, poids net.

VIII. L'Office des Postes de France payera également à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne, pour le port des lettres originaires du Royaume de Grèce, qui seront affranchies jusqu'à destination dans le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, les colonies et possessions Anglaises, savoir :

1°. Pour les lettres adressées dans le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, 1 shilling par once Britannique, poids net;

2°. Et pour les lettres adressées dans les colonies et possessions Anglaises (mais affranchies seulement jusqu'au port de débarquement dans ces colonies et possessions), la somme de 3 shillings et 4 pence, aussi par once Britannique, poids net.

Il sera ajouté à la somme de 3 shillings et 4 pence, ci-dessus fixée, celle de 8 pence, pour port intérieur de celles des dites lettres qui seront destinées pour la Jamaïque (le port de Kingston excepté), le Canada, le Nouveau Brunswick, la Nouvelle Ecosse, l'Île du Prince Edouard, et Terre Neuve: en tout 4 shillings par once Britannique, poids net.

IX. L'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne payera, de son côté, à l'Office des Postes de France, pour les lettres non affranchies originaires du Royaume de Grèce, et destinées pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et l'Irlande, les colonies et possessions Anglaises, la somme de 4 francs 60 centimes par 30 grammes, poids net, dont 4 francs pour le port de voie de mer et le prix de transit à travers le territoire Français, et 60 centimes pour le port intérieur du Royaume de Grèce.

X. L'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne payera également à l'Office des Postes de France, pour les lettres originaires du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et des colonies et possessions Anglaises, qui seront affranchies jusqu'à destination dans le Royaume de Grèce, la somme de 4 francs 60 centimes par 30 grammes, poids net, dont 4 francs pour le port de voie de mer et le prix de transit à travers le territoire Français, et 60 centimes pour le port intérieur du Royaume de Grèce.

XI. Les habitants du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande et des colonies et possessions Anglaises du Royaume de Grèce, pourront réciproque

pays dans l'autre des lettres chargées, par la voie des paquebots à vapeur Français de la Méditerranée. Le port de ces lettres devra toujours être acquitté d'avance et jusqu'à destination.

XII. Le prix dont les deux Offices de France et de la Grande Bretagne se tiendront réciproquement compte pour le port des lettres chargées, envoyées soit du Royaume Uni et de ses possessions, dans le Royaume de Grèce, soit du Royaume de Grèce dans le Royaume Uni et ses possessions, sera du double des prix respectivement fixés par les Articles VIII et X précédents, pour lettres ordinaires affranchies jusqu'à destination.

XIII. L'Office des Postes de France payera à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne un prix uniforme de 3 shillings et 4 pence par once Britannique, poids net, pour prix de transit sur le territoire du Royaume Uni, et pour port de voie de mer, des lettres affranchies, originaires du Royaume de Grèce, et destinées pour les colonies et pays d'outremer, sans distinction de parages qui seront livrées par l'Office des Postes de France à l'Office des Postes Britanniques, pour être transportées, soit par des bâtiments du commerce, soit par des bâtiments de l'Etat, ou frétés ou entretenus pour le compte de l'Etat, partant des ports du Royaume Uni.

La même somme de 3 shillings et 4 pence par once Britannique, poids net, sera également payée par l'Office des Postes de France à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, pour port de voie de mer, et pour prix de transit sur le territoire du Royaume Uni, des lettres non affranchies, originaires des colonies et pays d'outremer, sans distinction de parages, destinées pour le Royaume de Grèce.

Il est toutefois entendu que dans le prix ci-dessus fixé de 3 shillings et 4 pence par once Britannique, pour port de voie de mer et de transit sur le territoire du Royaume Uni, des lettres désignées dans les 2 paragraphes précédents, n'est pas comprise la taxe dont ces lettres seront passibles à raison de leur parcours dans l'intérieur des dites colonies ou pays d'outremer.

XIV. L'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne livrera exempts de tout prix de port à l'Office des Postes de France, les journaux et imprimés originaires du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et adressés dans le Royaume de Grèce, qui devront être transportés par les paquebots Français de la Méditerranée.

XV. L'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne payera à l'Office des Postes de France, la somme de 10 centimes, par journal ou par feuille d'imprimés, pour tout port de voie de mer et de transit à travers la France, des journaux et imprimés originaires du Royaume de Grèce, et destinés pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, qui auront été transportés par les paquebots Français de la Méditerranée.

XVI. L'Office des Postes de France payera, de son côté, à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne, la somme de 1 penny par journal ou par feuille d'imprimés, pour tout port de voie de mer et de transit, des journaux et imprimés originaires du Royaume de Grèce, et destinés pour les colonies et pays d'outremer, sans distinction de parages, qui seront livrés à l'Office des Postes Britanniques pour être transportés soit par des bâtiments du commerce, soit par des bâtiments de l'Etat ou frétés au compte de l'Etat, partant des ports du Royaume Uni.

XVII. L'Office des Postes de France payera également à l'Office des Postes Britanniques la même somme de 1 penny par journal ou par feuille d'imprimés, pour tout port de voie de mer et de transit des journaux et imprimés adressés dans le Royaume de Grèce, et originaires des colonies et pays d'outremer, sans distinction de parages, qui seront apportés par quelque voie que ce soit dans le Royaume Uni ou dans les Iles du Canal de la Manche.

XVIII. Les présents Articles seront considérés comme additionnels aux Articles d'exécution de la Convention du 3 Avril, 1843, signés à Londres le 1er Mai suivant,* et seront mis à exécution le 1er Mars, 1845.

Fait en double original, et signé à Paris, le 22e jour du mois de Février, 1845, et à Londres le 26 du même mois.

*L'Administrateur des Postes
de France,*

DUBOST.

Approuvé,
*Le Conseiller d'Etat, Directeur-
Général des Postes de France,*

CONTE.

W. L. MABERLY,
Secretary.

Approved,
LONSDALE,
Postmaster-General.

* See Page 266.

CONVENTION *between Great Britain and France, for the Suppression of the Traffic in Slaves. Signed at London, May 29, 1845**.

[See French version, Page 347.]

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the French, considering that the Conventions of the 30th of November, 1831, and the 22nd March, 1833 †, have effected their object, in preventing the use of the English and French flags in carrying on the Slave Trade, but that this odious traffic still exists, and that the said Conventions are insufficient to insure its complete suppression;—His Majesty the King of the French, having expressed his desire to adopt more effectual measures for the suppression of the Slave Trade, than those contemplated in the said Conventions; and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland being anxious to co-operate for the attainment of this object; they have agreed to conclude a new Convention, which, as between the 2 High Contracting Parties, shall be substituted in the place of the above-mentioned Conventions of 1831 and 1833; and for that purpose they have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable George Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount Gordon, Viscount Formartine, Lord Haddo, Methlick, Tarvis and Kellie, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, and Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; And the Right Honourable Stephen Lushington, a member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Judge of her High Court of Admiralty;

And His Majesty the King of the French, the Sieur Louis de Beaupoil, Count of Sainte Aulaire, a Peer of France, Grand Cross of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross

* Ratifications exchanged at London, June 7, 1845.

† See Vol. 4, Pages 109, 115.

of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, his Ambassador to Her Britannic Majesty; and the Sieur Charles Léonce Achille Victor, Duke of Broglie, a Peer of France, Grand Cross of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honour, Vice-President of the Chamber of Peers:

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

ART. I. In order that the flags of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of His Majesty the King of the French, may not, contrary to the Law of Nations and the laws in force in the 2 countries, be usurped, to cover the Slave Trade, and in order to provide for the more effectual suppression of that traffic, His Majesty the King of the French engages, as soon as may be practicable, to station on the West Coast of Africa, from Cape Verd to 16° 30' south latitude, a naval force of at least 26 cruizers, consisting of sailing and steam-vessels; and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland engages, as soon as may be practicable, to station on the same part of the West Coast of Africa a naval force of not less than 26 cruizers, consisting of sailing vessels and steam-vessels; and on the East Coast of Africa such number of cruizers as Her Majesty shall judge sufficient for the prevention of the Trade on that coast: which cruizers shall be employed for the purposes above mentioned, in conformity with the following stipulations.

II. The said British and French naval forces shall act in concert for the suppression of the Slave Trade. It will be their duty to watch strictly every part of the West Coast of Africa within the limits described in Article I, where the Trade is carried on. For this purpose they shall employ completely all the powers vested in the British and France for the suppression of the Trade, subject only to the modifications hereinafter mentioned. British and French ships.

III. The officers of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and

King of the French, having respectively the command of the squadrons of Great Britain and France, to be employed in carrying out this Convention, shall concert together as to the best means of watching strictly the parts of the African coast before described, by selecting and defining the stations, and committing the care thereof to English and French cruizers, jointly or separately, as may be deemed most expedient; provided always that in case of a station being specially committed to the charge of cruizers of either nation, the cruizers of the other nation may at any time enter the same for the purpose of exercising the rights respectively belonging to them for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

IV. Treaties for the suppression of the Slave Trade shall be negotiated with the native Princes or Chiefs on the above-mentioned part of the West Coast of Africa, wherever it may seem necessary to the Commanders of the English and French squadrons respectively.

Such Treaties shall be negotiated by the commanders themselves, or by officers specially instructed by them to that effect.

V. The object of the aforesaid Treaties shall be confined to the suppression of the Slave Trade.

If such Treaty be concluded by a British officer, power shall be expressly reserved to His Majesty the King of the French to become a party to such Treaty; and if by a French officer, the like power shall be reserved to Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of great Britain and Ireland. Whenever Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty the King of the French shall both become parties to such a Treaty, the expense which may have been incurred in effecting the same, whether for presents or other similar expenses, shall be borne equally by both nations.

VI. Whenever it shall be necessary to employ force, conformably to the Law of Nations, in order to compel the due execution of any Treaty made in pursuance of the present Convention, no such force shall be resorted to, either by land or sea, without the consent of the commanders both of the British and of the French squadrons.

And if it should be deemed necessary for the attainment of the objects of this Convention, that posts should be occupied on that part of the coast of Africa before described, this shall be done only with the consent of the 2 High Contracting Parties.

VII. As soon as the squadron to be sent by His Majesty the King of the French to the coast of Africa, shall be ready to commence operations on the coast of Africa, His Majesty the King of the French shall cause notification thereof to be made to Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and the 2 High Contracting Parties shall, by a joint Declaration*, make known that the measures to be adopted in virtue of this Convention, are about to be carried into execution; and the aforesaid Declaration shall be published wherever it may be deemed necessary.

Within 3 months after the date of the said declaration, the warrants that have been issued in pursuance of the Conventions of 1831 and 1833, to the cruizers of the 2 nations, for the mutual exercise of the right of search, shall be respectively delivered up.

VIII. Whereas experience has shown that the Traffic in Slaves in those parts of the world where it is habitually carried on, is often accompanied by acts of piracy, dangerous to the tranquillity of the seas and to the safety of all flags; and considering at the same time, that if the flag carried by a vessel be *prima facie* evidence of the national character of such vessel, this presumption cannot be considered as sufficient to forbid in all cases the proceeding to the verification thereof,—since otherwise all flags might be exposed to abuse, by their serving to cover piracy, the Slave Trade, or any other illegal traffic; it is agreed, in order to prevent any difficulty in the execution of the present Convention, that Instructions, founded on the Law of Nations and on the constant usage addressed to the commanding officers of squadrons and stations on the coasts have accordingly communicated to the respective Governments, which are

XI. Her Majesty the Queen

* See Pages 370, 371.

Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the French, mutually engage to continue the prohibition for ever of all Slave Trade in the colonies which they now possess or may hereafter possess ; and also to prevent, as far as the laws of each country shall permit, their respective subjects from being engaged, directly or indirectly, in this traffic.

X. Three months after the declaration mentioned in Article VII, the present Convention shall come into execution. The duration of it is fixed at 10 years. The previous Conventions shall be suspended. In the course of the 5th year the 2 High Contracting Parties will concert together anew, and will decide according to circumstances, whether it is fitting either to put again in force the whole or part of the said Conventions, or to modify or to abrogate the whole or part of the present Convention. At the end of the 10th year, unless the previous Conventions shall have been put again in force, they shall be considered as definitively abrogated. And the High Contracting Parties further engage to continue to concert together for ensuring the suppression of the Slave Trade, by all the means which may appear to them most useful and most efficacious, until the time when this traffic shall be completely abolished.

XI. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London at the expiration of 10 days from this date, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the 29th day of May, 1845.

(L.S.) ABERDEEN.

(L.S.) STE. AULAIRE.

(L.S.) STEPHEN LUSHINGTON.

(L.S.) V. BROGLIE.

ANNEX referred to in Article VIII. Instructions to Commanders of Squadrons on the Coast of Africa.

Instructions for the Senior Officer of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the West Coast of Africa.

By the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

WE transmit to you herewith a copy of a Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French, dated the

29th day of May, 1845, by which it is stipulated, that the Contracting Parties shall each maintain on the West Coast of Africa a naval force of not less than 26 vessels, to be employed for the prevention of the Slave Trade, by closely watching all the parts of the West Coast where the Slave Trade is carried on, from Cape Verd to 19° 30' south latitude, and by exercising all the powers vested in the crowns of France and Great Britain for such purposes: and we desire that you will take every opportunity and use your utmost efforts to effect the objects of this Convention.

You are to take the earliest opportunity of putting yourself in communication with the senior officer of the French squadron, for the purpose of co-operating with him in the execution of this Convention, and of concerting with him as to the best means of closely watching the parts of the African coast before described, by selecting and defining the stations to be established, and by taking the charge thereof either conjointly with the French cruizers, or separately with the force under your command, or by leaving the same to the French naval force, as may be deemed most expedient.

You will understand, however, that in the case of a station being specially committed to the charge of cruizers of either nation, the cruizers of the other nation may at any time enter the same for the purpose of exercising the rights respectively belonging to them for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

You will, in concert with the commander of the French squadron, determine with what Native Princes and Chiefs it may be necessary to negotiate Treaties for the suppression of the Slave Trade. And you are authorized to negotiate such Treaties, either personally or by an officer specially instructed for such purpose; such Treaties to be framed in accordance with the Draft of Engagement* forming Appendix to Section VII of

* APPENDIX TO SECTION VII. *Draft of Engagement with the Chiefs of Africa.*

— of Her Majesty's ship — on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England and the chiefs of — and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

ART. I. The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the chiefs of —; and the chiefs of — engage to make and proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and

the Instructions issued on the 12th of June, 1844, to Her Majesty's naval officers employed in the suppression of the Slave Trade.

Whenever it may be necessary to employ force to compel the due execution of any Treaty contracted with any native chief in virtue of this Convention, and to which both Her Majesty and the King of the French are parties, you will concert with the commander of the French squadron as to the employment of force for such purpose, and arrange, in concert with him, to act conjointly with the French force, or separately, as may be deemed most advisable; but with respect to these conjoint Treaties, you will not employ force without the consent of the commander of the French squadron.

It will be the duty of yourself and of the commanding officers of Her Majesty's ships under your orders, upon all occasions to communicate to the officers of the French squadron any information which may be of service in detecting the frauds of the Slave Traders, and especially to give notice of any vessel supposed to belong to France, and suspected of being engaged

the chiefs of — promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

II. No European, or other person whatever, shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the chiefs of — for the purpose of carrying on in any way the Traffic in Slaves; and no houses, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever, shall be erected for the purpose of Slave Trade, within the territory of the chiefs of —.

III. If at any time it shall appear that Slave Trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the chiefs of —, the Slave Trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory; and British officers may seize the boats of — found anywhere carrying on the Slave Trade; and the chiefs of — will subject themselves to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

IV. The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of — in every article they may wish to buy and sell, in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the chiefs of —, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the chiefs of — pledge themselves to show no favour, and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries, which they do not show to those of England.

For Contingent Cases.

ADDITIONAL ART. I. The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to — for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated: and all the implements of Slave Trade, and the barracoons, or buildings exclusively used in the Slave Trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

II. Europeans or other persons now engaged in the Slave Trade, are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within 3 months of the conclusion of this Engagement, are to be destroyed.

in the Slave Trade, which may be met with or heard of in the course of a cruize; and you will give directions to the officers under your orders to pay strict attention to this duty.

With respect to the visit, search and detention of vessels, belonging to nations between whom and Great Britain there are existing Treaties relating thereto and for the suppression of the Slave Trade, and also with respect to vessels not entitled to claim the flag of any nation, you will be guided by the instructions founded upon the statute passed in the 2nd and 3rd year of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, chap. 73,* and upon the Treaties in force with Foreign States, and the Acts of Parliament made in furtherance thereof, which have been delivered to you for your government; the present instructions in no respect interfering therewith.

You are not to capture, visit, or in any way interfere with vessels of France; and you will give strict instructions to the commanding officers of cruizers under your orders to abstain therefrom. At the same time you will remember that the King of the French is far from claiming that the flag of France should give immunity to those who have no right to bear it; and that Great Britain will not allow vessels of other nations to escape visit and examination by merely hoisting a French flag, or the flag of any other nation with which Great Britain has not, by existing Treaty, the right of search. Accordingly, when from intelligence which a cruizer may have received, or other sufficient grounds, that the vessel does not bear the colours, he is, if there is no ground or a-head of the suspicion by hailing, and ascertaining her nationality, without really proving her to be a French vessel, which she has done, authorized to search her, or in other circumstance impracticable, he is authorized to, in order that he

be justified in enforcing it, if necessary :—understanding always, that he is not to resort to any coercive measure until every other shall have failed ; and the officer who boards the stranger is to be instructed merely in the first instance to satisfy himself by the vessel's papers, or other proof, of her nationality ; and if she prove really to be a vessel of the nation designated by her colours, and one which he is not authorized to search, he is to lose no time in quitting her, offering to note on the papers of the vessel the cause of his having suspected her nationality, as well as the number of minutes the vessel was detained (if detained at all) for the object in question ; such notation to be signed by the boarding officer, specifying his rank and the name of Her Majesty's cruizer ; and whether the commander of the visited vessel consents to such notation on the vessel's papers or not (and it is not to be done without his consent), all the said particulars are to be immediately inserted in the log-book of Her Majesty's cruizer ; and a full and complete statement of the circumstances is to be sent, addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, by the first opportunity, direct to England ; and also a similar statement to you as senior officer on the station, to be forwarded by you to our Secretary, accompanied by any remarks you may have reason to make thereon.

The commanding officers of Her Majesty's vessels must bear in mind that the duty of executing the instruction immediately preceding, must be discharged with great care and circumspection. For if any injury be occasioned by examination without sufficient cause, or by the examination being improperly conducted, compensation must be made to the party aggrieved ; and the officer who may cause an examination to be made without sufficient cause, or who may conduct it improperly, will incur the displeasure of Her Majesty's Government.

Of course in cases when the suspicion of the commander turns out to be well founded, and the vessel boarded proves, notwithstanding her colours, not to belong to the nation designated by those colours, the commander of Her Majesty's cruizer will deal with her as he would have been authorized and required to do had she not hoisted a false flag.

Given under our hands, &c.

See Instructions for the Commander of the French Squadron, Page 351.

CONVENTION *entre la France et la Grande Bretagne, pour la Suppression de la Traite des Noirs. Signé à Londres, le 29 Mai, 1845*.*

[See English version, Page 338.]

SA Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et Sa Majesté le Roi des Français, considérant que les Conventions du 30 Novembre, 1831, et du 22 Mars, 1833,† ont atteint leur but, en prévenant la Traite des Noirs sous les pavillons Anglais et Français, mais que ce trafic odieux subsiste encore, et que les dites Conventions sont insuffisantes pour en assurer la suppression complète; Sa Majesté le Roi des Français ayant témoigné le désir d'adopter pour la suppression de la Traite, des mesures plus efficaces que celles qui sont prévues par ces Conventions; et Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande ayant à cœur de concourir à ce dessein; elles ont résolu de conclure une nouvelle Convention, qui sera substituée entre les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes, au lieu et place des dites Conventions de 1831 et 1833; et à cet effet elles ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir :

Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, le Très Honorable George, Comte d'Aberdeen, Vicomte Gordon, Vicomte Formartine, Lord Haddo, Methlick, Tarvis, et Kellie, Pair du Royaume Uni, Conseiller de Sa Majesté en son Conseil Privé, Chevalier du Très Ancien et Très Noble Ordre du Chardon, et Principal Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté ayant le Département des Affaires Etrangères; et le Très Honorable Stephen Lushington, Conseiller de Sa Majesté en son Conseil Privé, et Juge de sa Haute Cour d'Amirauté;

Et Sa Majesté le Roi des Français, le Sieur Louis de Beauvoir, Comte de Sainte Aulaire, Pair de France, Grand-Croix de l'Ordre Royal de la Légion d'Honneur, Grand-Croix de l'Ordre de Léopold de Belgique, son Ambassadeur près Sa Majesté Britannique; Et le Sieur Charles Léonce Achille Victor, Duc de Broglie, Pair de France, Grand-Croix de l'Ordre Royal de la Légion d'Honneur, Vice-Président de la Chambre des Pairs:

Lesquels, après s'être communiqués leur pleins-pouvoirs

* Ratifications exchanged at London, June 7, 1845.

† See Vol. 4, Pages 109, 115.

respectifs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont arrêté et conclu les Articles suivans :

ART. I. Afin que le pavillon de Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et celui de Sa Majesté le Roi des Français, ne puissent être usurpés, contrairement au Droit des Gens et aux lois en vigueur dans les 2 pays pour couvrir la Traite des Noirs, et afin de pourvoir plus efficacement à la suppression de ce trafic, Sa Majesté le Roi des Français s'engage à établir, dans le plus court délai possible, sur la Côte Occidentale de l'Afrique, depuis le Cap Verd jusqu'au 16° 30' de latitude méridionale, une force navale composée au moins de 26 croiseurs, tant à voile qu'à vapeur ; et Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande s'engage à établir, dans le plus court délai possible, sur la même partie de la Côte Occidentale de l'Afrique, une force navale composée au moins de 26 croiseurs, tant à voile qu'à vapeur ; et sur la Côte Orientale de l'Afrique, le nombre de croiseurs que Sa dite Majesté jugera suffisant pour la suppression de la Traite sur cette côte : lesquels croiseurs seront employés dans le but ci-dessus indiqué, conformément aux dispositions suivantes.

II. Les dites forces navales Anglaises et Françaises agiront de concert pour la suppression de la Traite des Noirs. Elles établiront une surveillance exacte sur tous les points de la partie de la Côte Occidentale d'Afrique où se fait la Traite des Noirs, dans les limites désignées par l'Article I. Elles exerceront à cet effet pleinement et complètement tous les pouvoirs dont la Couronne de la Grande Bretagne et celle de France sont en possession pour la suppression de la Traite des Noirs, sauf les modifications qui vont être ci-après indiquées en ce qui concerne les navires Anglais et Français.

III. Les officiers au service de Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et les officiers au service de Sa Majesté le Roi des Français, qui seront respectivement chargés du commandement des escadres Anglaises et Françaises destinées à assurer l'exécution de la présente Convention, se concerteront sur les meilleurs moyens de surveiller exactement les points de la côte d'Afrique ci-indiquée, en choisissant et en désignant les lieux de station en confiant ces postes aux croiseurs des 2 nations, &

ensemble ou séparément, selon qu'il sera jugé convenable ; de telle sorte, néanmoins, que dans le cas où l'un de ces postes serait spécialement confié aux croiseurs de l'une des 2 nations, les croiseurs de l'autre nation puissent en tout temps y venir exercer les droits qui leur appartiennent pour la suppression de la Traite des Noirs.

IV. Des Traités pour la suppression de la Traite des Noirs seront négociés avec les Princes ou Chefs indigènes de la partie de la Côte Occidentale d'Afrique ci-dessus désignée, selon qu'il paraîtra nécessaire aux commandans des escadres Anglaises et Françaises.

Ces Traités seront négociés ou par les commandans eux-mêmes, ou par des officiers auxquels ils donneront à cet effet des Instructions.

V. Les Traités ci-dessus mentionnés n'auront d'autre objet que la suppression de la Traite des Noirs. Si l'un de ces Traités vient à être conclu par un officier de la Marine Britannique, la faculté d'y accéder sera expressément réservée à Sa Majesté le Roi des Français. La même faculté sera réservée à Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, dans tous les Traités qui pourraient être conclus par un officier de la Marine Française. Dans le cas où Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande et Sa Majesté le Roi des Français deviendraient tous deux parties contractantes à de tels Traités, les frais qui auraient pu être faits pour leur conclusion, soit en cadeaux ou autres dépenses semblables, seront supportés également par les 2 nations.

VI. Dans le cas où il deviendrait nécessaire, conformément aux règles du Droit des Gens, de faire usage de la force pour assurer l'observation de Traités conclus en conséquence de la présente Convention, on ne pourra y avoir recours, soit par terre, soit par mer que du commun consentement des Officiers commandant les escadres Anglaises et Françaises.

Et s'il était jugé nécessaire pour atteindre le but de la présente Convention, d'occuper quelques points de la côte d'Afrique ci-dessus indiquée, cette occupation ne pourrait avoir lieu que du commun consentement des 2 Hautes Parties Contractantes.

VII. Dès l'instant où l'escadre que Sa Majesté le Roi des Français doit envoyer à la côte d'Afrique sera prête à commencer ses opérations sur la dite côte, Sa Majesté le Roi des

Français le notifiera à Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande; et les 2 Hautes Parties Contractantes feront connaître par une Déclaration commune*, que les mesures stipulées dans la présente Convention sont sur le point d'entrer en cours d'exécution; et la dite déclaration sera publiée partout où besoin sera.

Dans les 3 mois qui suivront la publication de la dite Déclaration, les mandats délivrés aux croiseurs des 2 nations en vertu des Conventions de 1831 et 1833, pour l'exercice du droit de visite réciproque, seront respectivement restitués.

VIII. Attendu que l'expérience a fait voir que la Traite des Noirs dans les parages où elle est habituellement exercée, est souvent accompagnée de faits de piraterie, dangereux pour la tranquillité des mers et la sécurité de tous les pavillons; considérant en même temps, que si le pavillon porté par un navire est *prima facie* le signe de la nationalité de ce navire, cette présomption ne saurait être considérée comme suffisante pour interdire, dans tous les cas, de procéder à sa vérification,— puisque, s'il en était autrement, tous les pavillons pourraient être exposés à des abus en servant à couvrir la piraterie, la Traite des Noirs, ou tout autre commerce illicite; afin de prévenir toute difficulté dans l'exercice de la présente Convention, il est convenu que des instructions fondées sur les principes du Droit des Gens, et sur la pratique constante des nations maritimes, seront adressées aux commandans des escadres et stations Anglaises et Françaises sur la côte d'Afrique.

En conséquence les 2 Gouvernemens se sont communiqués leurs Instructions respectives, dont le texte se trouve annexé à la présente Convention†.

IX. Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et Sa Majesté le Roi des Français, s'engagent réciproquement à continuer d'interdire, tant à présent qu'à l'avenir, toute Traite des Noirs dans les colonies qu'elles possèdent ou pourront posséder par la suite; et à empêcher, autant que les lois de chaque pays le permettront, leurs sujets respectifs de prendre dans ce commerce une part directe ou indirecte.

X. Trois mois après la Déclaration mentionnée en l'Article

* See Pages 370, 371.

† See Pages 342, 351.

VII, la présente Convention entrera en cours d'exécution. La durée en est fixée à 10 ans. Les Conventions antérieures seront suspendues. Dans le cours de la 5^{me} année les 2 Hautes Parties Contractantes se concerteront de nouveau, et décideront, selon les circonstances, s'il convient, soit de remettre en vigueur tout ou partie des dites Conventions, soit de modifier ou d'abroger tout ou partie de la Convention actuelle. A la fin de la 10^{me} année, si les Conventions antérieures n'ont pas été remises en vigueur, elles seront considérées comme définitivement abrogées. Les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent en outre à continuer de s'entendre pour assurer la suppression de la Traite des Noirs, par tous les moyens qui leur paraîtront les plus utiles et les plus efficaces jusqu'au moment où ce trafic aura été complètement aboli.

XI. La présente Convention sera ratifiée, et les ratifications en seront échangées à Londres à l'expiration de 10 jours à compter de ce jour, ou plus tôt si faire se peut.

En foi le quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs l'ont signée, et y ont apposé le sceau de leurs armes.

Fait à Londres, le 29 Mai, 1845.

(L.S.) STE. AULAIRE.

(L.S.) ABERDEEN.

(L.S.) V. BROGLIE.

(L.S.) STEPHEN LUSHINGTON.

ANNEXE mentionnée dans l'Article VIII. Instructions adressées aux Commandans des Escadres sur la côte d'Afrique.

Instructions pour le Commandant de l'Escadre Française

Monsieur le Commandant,

UNE Convention conclue le 29 Mai, 1845, entre Sa Majesté le Roi des Français et Sa Majesté la Reine de la Grande Bretagne, et dont vous trouverez ici copie, règle sur de nouvelles bases la surveillance et la répression que les 2 pays se sont engagés à exercer de concert, sur la Traite des Esclaves. Toujours d'accord sur le but à poursuivre, et fermement résolus à obtenir, par les voies les plus promptes, l'extinction de ce trafic criminel, les 2 Gouvernemens ont reconnu la nécessité d'y appli-

quer des combinaisons entièrement distinctes de celles que consacraient les Traités de 1831 et de 1833.

La station d'Afrique aura à prendre à l'exécution de ce nouveau Traité la part la plus active et la plus importante. Vous devez donc vous pénétrer de l'esprit de cet acte et du sens de chacune de ses dispositions. Vous n'oublierez jamais que la principale de vos obligations, comme commandant de cette division, est de faire produire à cette Convention tous les résultats que les 2 Puissances Contractantes sont en droit d'en attendre.

La base de ces arrangements, le principe de l'œuvre à poursuivre en commun, de la part de la France et de l'Angleterre, c'est un accord complet et soutenu entre la station Française et celle de la Grande Bretagne. Dès votre arrivée à la côte d'Afrique, vous vous mettrez immédiatement en rapport avec l'officier commandant les forces Anglaises, afin d'établir, dès le début, le concert qui devra présider à l'ensemble et aux détails de vos opérations. Vous examinerez en commun, pour l'ordre du service à établir, les points de la côte qui sont des foyers de Traite déjà connus, et qui doivent être serrés de près par les 2 croisières; vous vous entendrez pour connaître subséquemment et faire également surveiller, à mesure qu'il y aura lieu, les localités où la Traite se transporterait, et vous ferez en conséquence la distribution des croiseurs placés sous vos ordres sur toutes les parties de côtes où le mode de coopération devra être appliqué simultanément ou alternativement.

Vous donnerez une attention toute particulière aux moyens à employer pour obtenir l'abandon du Trafic des Esclaves par les Rois ou Chefs des peuplades qui habitent le littoral. Quelques uns ont déjà été amenés à y renoncer; d'autres paraissent disposés à prendre le même parti: le plus grand nombre a encore besoin d'y être déterminé par des négociations et par des promesses de dédommagement. Maintenir les premiers dans l'observation de leurs engagements, réduire autant que possible, par des Traités librement consentis, le nombre de ceux qui servent encore d'auxiliaires ou d'associés aux traitans,—tels sont, à cet égard, les résultats que le système de coopération se propose de réaliser. La communauté d'intentions et d'action dans ce but, est un point essentiel à régler entre les commandans des 2 divisions. Je vous recommande donc de vous

entendre avec le chef de la division Britannique, afin de déterminer les démarches dont chacun de vous devra se charger pour le succès de cette partie importante de la nouvelle Convention.

L'accord qui se sera établi entre vous deux devra aussi se former, à tous les degrés de la hiérarchie, entre les officiers des 2 escadres. Le commandant de la station Anglaise recevra à cet égard la même recommandation, qui, de part et d'autre, sera applicable non seulement aux cas de coopération explicitement stipulés par le Traité, mais aussi à toutes les circonstances qui comporteront entre les bâtimens, les états-majors, et les équipages des 2 divisions, l'échange de bons procédés et la réciprocité du concours moral et matériel. Le devoir de chacun à bord des croiseurs des 2 nations sera donc, tout en maintenant l'indépendance réciproque, de s'entr'aider constamment dans l'exécution des ordres supérieurs, et de se communiquer toutes les informations utiles au succès des dispositions adoptées, en tout ce qui se rattache à la répression du Trafic des Esclaves.

Quant aux navires de commerce et aux croiseurs portant le pavillon des autres nations, dont les Gouvernemens ont successivement conclu avec la France des Conventions basées sur le principe du droit de visite, et conformes aux Traités de 1831 et de 1833, il n'y a rien de modifié à l'état des choses réglé par ces actes, et vous aurez à exécuter, pour ce qui les concerne, les instructions générales précédemment émanées de mon Département. Je me borne donc à vous rappeler ici que ces pays sont la Sardaigne, la Toscane, les Deux Siciles, la Suède, le Danemarck, et les Villes Anséatiques. Je dois maintenant fixer votre attention sur l'Article VI de la nouvelle Convention.

Cet Article rappelle un fait bien connu de tous les officiers qui ont été en des Noirs.

Tous les n.
d'armes de gr
ques une même
Cette précaution
maintenir dans
plusieurs cent
et à leur sol n.

Mais il arrive fréquemment que les commandans et les équipages des vaisseaux Négriers font emploi de leurs armes dans un autre but non moins criminel ; qu'ils se livrent, soit entre eux, soit à l'égard des habitans de la côte ou des Européens qui la fréquentent, à des actes de déprédation et de brigandage. C'est ce qu'attestent les instructions remises à vos prédécesseurs, et en particulier celles que le Gouverneur du Sénégal a données aux officiers employés à la station d'Afrique, le 15 Juillet, 1841.

C'est également un fait constant, que presque tous les navires Négriers ont à bord des expéditions doubles, des papiers émanés en apparence de plusieurs Gouvernemens différens, des rôles d'équipage faux, qui leur permettent de se donner, selon l'occurrence, pour appartenir tantôt à une nation, tantôt à une autre.

C'est d'ordinaire à St. Thomas et à l'Ile de Cuba que se fabriquent ces faux papiers de bord, sur lesquels les formules imprimés et les signatures autographes des diverses autorités de chaque nation maritime sont contrefaites plus ou moins habilement.

Vous connaissez les dispositions de la Loi du 12 Avril, 1825, sur la piraterie. Vous savez que cette loi considère comme pirates, non seulement les équipages des navires armés qui se livrent à des actes de déprédation, mais ceux qui naviguent sans papiers de bord, ou avec des papiers qui ne justifient point la régularité de l'expédition, ou enfin avec des commissions émanées de plusieurs Puissances ou Etats différens,—le mot *commission* étant entendu ici non seulement des lettres de marque en temps de guerre, mais des expéditions délivrées aux navires marchands en temps de paix.*

La Loi de 1825 n'a fait en cela que reproduire et consacrer de nouveau les principes reçus, la doctrine qui sert de fondement à notre législation maritime, à l'Ordonnance de 1554, à l'Ordonnance de 1681, admise comme autorité dans toute l'Europe,† à celle de 1718, et au Décret du 2 Prairial, an II ;

* Rapport sur la Loi du 12 Avril, 1825, à la Chambre des Pairs, par M. le Baron Portal.—(Moniteur de 1825—1er Vol., p. 190.)

† Discours du Garde des Sceaux. Discours de M. Pardessus. (Séance de la Chambre des Députés, 25 Avril, 1825.)

Post Office, for postage on letters, originating in the Cantons of the Swiss Confederation, which shall be paid to their destination in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British colonies and possessions; namely,

1st. On letters addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, at the rate of 1 shilling per ounce British, net weight.

2nd. On letters addressed to the British colonies and possessions (but paid only to the port of landing in the said colonies and possessions), at the rate of 3 shillings and 4 pence per ounce British, net weight.

There shall be added to the rate of 3 shillings and 4 pence fixed as above, that of 8 pence for the internal postage of such of the aforesaid letters as are addressed to Jamaica (those addressed to Kingston excepted), Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland; making in all, 4 shillings per ounce British, net weight.

VI. The British Post Office shall pay on its part to the French Post Office, for postage on unpaid letters originating in the Cantons of the Swiss Confederation, and addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British colonies and possessions, at the rate of 2 francs and 40 centimes for every 30 grammes, net weight.

VII. The British Post Office shall likewise pay to the French Post Office, for postage on letters originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British colonies and possessions, which shall be paid to their destination in the Cantons of the Swiss Confederation, at the rate of 2 francs and 40 centimes for every 30 grammes, net weight.

VIII. The inhabitants of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the British colonies and possessions, and those of the Cantons of the Swiss Confederation, must all send registered letters. The postage must in all cases be paid to the post office.

IX. The sum for which the United Kingdom of Great Britain shall mutually account with the French Republic for postage of registered letters, sent from the United Kingdom and its possessions to the Cantons of the Swiss Confederation, or from the Cantons of the

porte est usurpé, toute croisière deviendrait inutile; vous ne pourriez ni réprimer le commerce prohibé, ni protéger le commerce licite.

Lors donc que vous aurez lieu de soupçonner quelque fraude de cette nature, vous pourrez vérifier la nationalité du bâtiment suspect. Si vos soupçons se trouvent fondés, si le bâtiment suspect se trouve être en effet ou Français ou soumis à votre surveillance en vertu des Traités actuellement en vigueur, et si ce navire est réellement engagé dans la Traite des Noirs, vous n'hésitez point à l'arrêter. Aucune nation ne serait fondée à réclamer pour son pavillon le droit de protéger les crimes et de soustraire les criminels qui lui sont étrangers, au châtement qui leur est dû. Si vos soupçons au contraire ne sont pas fondés, si le navire suspect appartient *bonâ fide* à la nation dont il porte le pavillon, vous n'hésitez point à le relâcher sur-le-champ, sauf à donner avis du fait aux croiseurs qui auraient le droit de l'arrêter.

Vous ne perdrez jamais de vue dans cette opération, que vous agissez à vos risques et périls; et que si, par votre fait, le bâtiment suspect éprouvait quelques dommages, il aurait droit à une indemnité. Vous ne sauriez donc user à son égard de trop de ménagemens.

Signé par le Ministre de la Marine.

Instructions for the Senior Officer of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the West Coast of Africa.

[See Page 342.]

ACT of the British Parliament "for facilitating Execution of the Treaties with France and the United States of America, for the apprehension of certain Offenders."

[8 & 9 Vict. cap. 120.]

[8th August, 1845.]

WHEREAS 2 Acts were passed in the 7th year of the reign of Her Majesty, severally intituled *An Act for giving effect to a Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French, for the apprehension of certain offenders**, and *An Act for giving effect to a Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of*

* See Vol. 6, Page 448.

*America, for the apprehension of certain offenders**; and it is expedient to make provision for giving more immediate effect to the warrant of any one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for the better execution of the said Convention and Treaty respectively: Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that any police magistrate of the metropolis to whom any one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State shall have signified, by warrant under his hand and seal, that requisition has been made, pursuant to the said Convention or Treaty respectively, to deliver up to justice, in terms of the said Convention or Treaty, as the case may be, any person accused of any crime rendering him liable to be so delivered up under either of the recited Acts, shall, upon such evidence as according to the laws of England would justify the apprehension of the person so accused if the crime of which he is accused had been committed in England within the jurisdiction of such magistrate, issue his warrant for the apprehension of such person, in the form annexed to this Act, or to the like effect; and such warrant may be executed in any part of England, and shall have the same force and effect throughout England as if the same had been originally issued or subsequently endorsed by a justice of the peace or magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where the same shall be executed, and may be lawfully executed anywhere within England by the constable or constables to whom the same shall be directed, or who shall be appointed to execute the same, who shall severally have all the powers and privileges for the execution of such warrant as any constable duly appointed within his constablewick.

II. And be it enacted, that every person hended under any such warrant shall be b
venient speed before the magistrate by who
have been issued, or some other magistrate
court, and that such magistrate may cause
mittal of such person to be drawn up ac
given in the schedule annexed to this Act,

* See Vol. 6, Page 862.

which shall be good and sufficient in law to warrant the persons to whom the same shall be directed to detain such person in custody, as directed in the said warrant, until delivered pursuant to the Act under which he shall have been apprehended.

III. And be it enacted, that this Act shall be construed with each of the said Acts separately, and as if this Act had been enacted in each of the said Acts.

IV. And be it enacted, that this Act may be amended or repealed by any Act to be passed in this Session of Parliament.

Schedule—Warrant of Apprehension.

Metropolitan Police District, to wit.	}	To all and each of the Constables of the Metropolitan Police Force.
---	---	--

WHEREAS the Right Honourable one of Her
Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by warrant under his
hand and seal, hath signified to me, that pursuant to the [Con-
vention made between Her Majesty and the King of the French
in the year 1843, *or* the Treaty made between Her Majesty and
the United States of America in the year 1842, *as the case may*
be], for the apprehension of certain offenders, requisition hath
been duly made to him for delivering up to justice *A.B.*, late of
who is charged with having committed the crime.
of [*hereby specify the offence*], within the jurisdiction of [His
Majesty the King of the French, *or* the United States of
America, *as the case may be*]:

This is therefore to command you, in Her Majesty's name,
forthwith to apprehend the said *A.B.*, pursuant to an Act passed
in the 9th year of the reign of Her Majesty, intituled [*here*
insert the title of this Act], wherever he may be found in Eng-
land, and bring him before me, or some other Magistrate sitting
in this Court, to answer unto the said charge, for which this
shall be your warrant.

Given under my hand and seal, at
police courts of the metropolis, this
in the year of our Lord

one of the
day of

J. P. (L.S.)

Warrant of Committal.

Metropolitan
Police District,
to wit. } To A.B., One of the Constables of the Metro-
politan Police Force, and to the Keeper of
the at

BE it remembered, that on the day of
in the year of our Lord A.B., late of
is brought before me, J.P., one of the police magistrates of the
metropolis, sitting at the police court in within the
metropolitan police district, and is charged before me, for that
he the said A.B., on the day of at
within the jurisdiction of [His Majesty the King of the French,
or the United States of America, *as the case may be*], did [*here
state the offence*]: And forasmuch as it hath been shown to
me, upon such evidence as by law is sufficient to justify the
committal to gaol of the said A.B., pursuant to an Act passed in
the 7th year of the reign of Queen Victoria, intituled [*here
insert the title of the 6th and 7th Victoria, chap. 75, or 6th and
7th Victoria, chap. 76, as the case may require*], that the said
A.B. is guilty of the said offence:

This is therefore to command you the said constable, in Her
Majesty's name, forthwith to convey and deliver the body of the
said A.B. into the custody of the said keeper of the
at ; and you the said keeper to receive the said
A.B. into your custody in the same and him there
safely to keep until he shall be thence delivered pursuant to the
provisions of the said Act ; for which this shall be your warrant.

Given under my hand and seal, at one of the
police courts of the metropolis, this day of
in the year of our Lord

J. P. (L.S.)

ADDITIONAL POSTAGE ARTICLES *between Great
Britain and France. Signed at Paris the 11th, and at
London the 17th November, 1845.*

[See French version, Page 364.]

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES to those agreed upon between the Post
Office of Great Britain and the Post Office of France, for
carrying into execution the Convention of April 3, 1843.

IN pursuance of the power granted by the Articles XLIX

United Kingdom and its possessions, shall be double the sums mutually fixed upon by the preceding Articles V and VII for ordinary letters paid to the place of destination.

X. The French Post Office shall pay to the Post Office of Great Britain an uniform rate of 3 shillings and 4 pence per ounce British, net weight, for transit through the territory of the United Kingdom, and for sea conveyance of paid letters originating in the Cantons of the Swiss Confederation, and addressed to colonies and countries beyond sea, wherever the same may be situated, when forwarded by the French to the British Post Office, to be conveyed either by private ships, by Government vessels, or by vessels freighted or maintained by order of Government, from the ports of the United Kingdom.

The same rate of 3 shillings and 4 pence per ounce British net weight, shall likewise be paid by the French Post Office to the Post Office of Great Britain, for sea conveyance and transit postage through the territory of the United Kingdom of unpaid letters, originating in colonies and countries beyond sea, wherever the same may be situated, addressed to the Cantons of the Swiss Confederation. It is however understood, that in the rate of 3 shillings and 4 pence per ounce British, fixed as above for sea conveyance and transit through the territory of the United Kingdom, of the letters described in the 2 preceding paragraphs, the rate with which those letters may be chargeable for internal postage in the said colonies and countries beyond sea is not included.

XI. The Post Office of Great Britain shall forward to the French Post Office, free from any charge for postage, newspapers and printed papers originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and addressed to the Cantons of the Swiss Confederation.

XII. The Post Office of Great Britain shall pay to the French Post Office, at the rate of 4 centimes, for every newspaper, for transit postage through France, of newspapers originating in the Cantons of the Swiss Confederation, and addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

XIII. The Post Office of France shall pay, on its part, to the Post Office of Great Britain, at the rate of 1 penny, for every newspaper or printed sheet of paper, for transit postage

and sea conveyance of newspapers and printed papers originating in the Cantons of the Swiss Confederation, and addressed to colonies and countries beyond sea, wherever the same may be situated (those addressed to Canada excepted), when forwarded to the British Post Office, to be conveyed either by private ships, by Government vessels, or by vessels freighted by order of Government, from the ports of the United Kingdom.

XIV. The French Post Office shall likewise pay to the British Post Office the same sum of 1 penny for every newspaper or printed sheet of paper, for sea conveyance and transit postage of newspapers and printed papers addressed to the Cantons of the Swiss Confederation, and originating in the colonies and countries beyond sea, without distinction (those coming from Canada excepted), and brought in any manner whatsoever into the United Kingdom or the Channel Islands.

XV. The Post Office of France shall pay to the Post Office of Great Britain at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ for every newspaper or printed sheet of paper, for transit postage and sea conveyance of newspapers and printed papers addressed to Canada, and originating either in France, Algeria, and those countries where France maintains Post Offices, or in the Kingdom of Greece, the Cantons of the Swiss Confederation, the German States served by the Post Office of His Highness the Prince of Tour and Taxis, and the Northern States, the correspondence of which passes through the said Post Office.

XVI. The Post Office of France shall likewise pay to the British Post Office the same sum of $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ for every newspaper or printed sheet of paper, for sea conveyance and transit postage of newspapers and printed papers originating in Canada, and addressed either to France, Algeria, and those countries where France maintains Post Offices, or to the Kingdom of Greece, the Cantons of the Swiss Confederation, the German States served by the Post Office of His Highness the Prince of Tour and Taxis, and the Northern States, the correspondence of which passes through the said Post Office.

XVII. The forms of letter-bills and acknowledgments of receipts for the use of the respective Offices of Exchange, beginning from the 1st day of December next, shall be made

according to the forms agreed upon and annexed to the present Articles*.

XVIII. The present Articles shall be considered as additional to those agreed upon between the 2 Offices for carrying into execution the Convention of April 3, 1843, signed at London the 1st May following†, and shall come into operation the 1st day of December, 1845.

Done in duplicate, and signed at Paris the 11th day of November, 1845, and at London the 17th of the same month.

W. L. MABERLY, <i>Secretary.</i>	<i>L'Administrateur des Postes de France,</i> DUBOST.
Approved, LONSDALE, <i>Postmaster-General.</i>	Approuvé, <i>Le Conseiller d'Etat, Directeur- Général des Postes de France,</i> CONTE

ARTICLES ADDITIONNELS POSTALS *entre la France
et la Grande Bretagne. Signés à Paris le 11, et à Londres le
17 Novembre, 1845.*

[See English version, Page 359.]

ARTICLES ADDITIONNELS aux Articles convenus entre l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne et l'Office des Postes de France, pour l'exécution de la Convention du 3 Avril, 1843.

EN vertu de la faculté conférée par les Articles XLIX et LXXXVII de la Convention du 3 Avril, 1843, entre la France et la Grande Bretagne, aux Offices des Postes des 2 pays, d'arrêter de concert les mesures d'ordre et de détail qui doivent procurer l'exécution de cette Convention,

Les Soussignés, dûment autorisés à cet effet par leurs Offices respectifs, sont convenus des Articles suivants :

ART. I. L'échange de dépêches est supprimé entre les Bureaux de Cherbourg et Jersey, Paris et Gibraltar, Marseilles et Gibraltar.

II. Les lettres originaires du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, des colonies et possessions Anglaises, pour les Cantons de la Confédération Suisse, pourront être livrées à l'Office des Postes de France, non affranchies, ou affranchies jusqu'à destination, au choix des envoyeurs.

* See Forms of Accounts, March, 1844, Pages 309, 321. † See Page 244.

III. Par réciprocité, les lettres originaires des Cantons de la Confédération Suisse, pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, les colonies et possessions Anglaises, pourront être livrées à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne, non affranchies, ou affranchies jusqu'à destination, au choix des envoyeurs.

IV. L'Office des Postes de France payera à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne, pour le port des lettres non affranchies originaires du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, des colonies et possessions Anglaises, à destination des Cantons de la Confédération Suisse ; savoir :

1°. Pour les lettres du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, 1 shilling par once Britannique, poids net.

2°. Et pour celles des colonies et possessions Anglaises (mais seulement à partir du port d'embarquement dans ces colonies et possessions), la somme de 3 shillings et 4 pence par once Britannique, poids net.

Il sera ajouté à la somme de 3 shillings et 4 pence, ci-dessus fixée, celle de 8 pence, pour port intérieur de celles des dites lettres qui seront originaires de la Jamaïque (le port de Kingston excepté), du Canada, du Nouveau Brunswick, de la Nouvelle Ecosse, de l'Ile du Prince Edouard, et de Terre Neuve ; en tout, 4 shillings par once Britannique, poids net.

V. L'Office des Postes de France payera également à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne, pour le port des lettres originaires des Cantons de la Confédération Suisse, qui seront affranchies jusqu'à destination dans le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, les colonies et possessions Anglaises ; savoir :

1°. Pour les lettres adressées dans le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, 1 shilling par once Britannique, poids net.

2°. Et pour les lettres adressées dans les colonies et possessions Anglaises (mais affranchies seulement jusqu'au port de débarquement dans ces colonies et possessions) la somme de 3 shillings et 4 pence aussi par once Britannique, poids net.

Il sera ajouté à la somme de 3 shillings et 4 pence, ci-dessus fixée, celle de 8 pence pour port intérieur de celles des dites lettres qui seront destinées pour la Jamaïque (le port de Kings-

ton excepté), le Canada, le Nouveau Brunswick, la Nouvelle Ecosse, l'Ile du Prince Edouard, et Terre Neuve; en tout, 4 shillings par once Britannique, poids net.

VI. L'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne payera, de son côté l'Office des Postes de France, pour les lettres non affranchies originaires des Cantons de la Confédération Suisse, et destinées pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, les colonies et possessions Anglaises, la somme de 2 francs 40 centimes par 30 grammes, poids net.

VII. L'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne payera également à l'Office des Postes de France, pour les lettres originaires du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, des colonies et possessions Anglaises, qui seront affranchies jusqu'à destination dans les Cantons de la Confédération Suisse, la somme de 2 francs 40 centimes par 30 grammes, poids net.

VIII. Les habitants du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et des colonies et possessions Anglaises, et ceux des Cantons de la Confédération Suisse, pourront réciproquement envoyer d'un pays dans l'autre des lettres chargées. Le port de ces lettres devra toujours être acquitté d'avance et jusqu'à destination.

IX. Le prix dont les deux Offices de France et de la Grande Bretagne se tiendront réciproquement compte pour le port des lettres chargées envoyées soit du Royaume Uni et de ses possessions dans les Cantons de la Confédération Suisse, soit des Cantons de la Confédération Suisse dans le Royaume Uni et ses possessions, sera du double des prix respectivement fixés par les Articles V et VII précédents pour les lettres ordinaires affranchies jusqu'à destination.

X. L'Office des Postes de France payera à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne un prix uniforme de 3 shillings et 4 pence par once Britannique, poids net, pour prix de transit sur le territoire du Royaume Uni, et pour port de voie de mer, des lettres affranchies, originaires des Cantons de la Confédération Suisse, et destinées pour les colonies et pays d'outremer, sans distinction de parages, qui seront livrées par l'Office des Postes de France à l'Office des Postes Britanniques, pour être transportées, soit par des bâtiments du commerce, soit par des bâtiments de l'Etat, partant des ports du Royaume Uni.

La même somme de 3 shillings et 4 pence par once Britannique, poids net, sera également payée par l'Office des Postes de France à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne, pour port de voie de mer, et pour prix de transit sur le territoire du Royaume Uni, des lettres non affranchies, originaires des colonies et pays d'outremer, sans distinction de parages, destinées pour les Cantons de la Confédération Suisse. Il est toutefois entendu que dans le prix ci-dessus fixé de 3 shillings et 4 pence par once Britannique, pour port de voie de mer, et de transit sur le territoire du Royaume Uni, des lettres désignées dans les 2 paragraphes précédents, n'est pas comprise la taxe dont ces lettres seront passibles à raison de leur parcours dans l'intérieur des dites colonies et pays d'outremer.

XI. L'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne livrera, exempts de tout prix de port à l'Office des Postes de France, les journaux et imprimés originaires du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et adressés dans les Cantons de la Confédération Suisse.

XII. L'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne payera à l'Office des Postes de France, la somme de 4 centimes par journal, pour port de transit à travers la France, des journaux originaires des Cantons de la Confédération Suisse, et destinées pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande.

XIII. L'Office des Postes de France payera, de son côté, à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne, la somme de 1 penny par journal ou par feuille d'imprimés pour tout port de transit et de voie de mer, des journaux et imprimés originaires des Cantons de la Confédération Suisse, et destinés pour les colonies et pays d'outremer, sans distinction de parages (le Canada excepté), qui seront livrés à l'Office des Postes Britanniques, pour être transportés, soit par des bâtiments de commerce, soit par des bâtiments de l'Etat, ou frétés au compte de l'Etat, partant des ports du Royaume Uni.

XIV. L'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne livrera, à l'Office des Postes Britanniques, les journaux et imprimés originaires des Cantons de la Confédération Suisse, et destinés pour les colonies et pays d'outremer, sans distinction de parages, pour être transportés, soit par des bâtiments de commerce, soit par des bâtiments de l'Etat, ou frétés au compte de l'Etat, partant des ports du Royaume Uni.

ton excepté), le Canada, le Nouveau Brunswick, la Nouvelle Ecosse, l'Ile du Prince Edouard, et Terre Neuve; en tout, 4 shillings par once Britannique, poids net.

VI. L'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne payera, de son côté l'Office des Postes de France, pour les lettres non affranchies originaires des Cantons de la Confédération Suisse, et destinées pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, les colonies et possessions Anglaises, la somme de 2 francs 40 centimes par 30 grammes, poids net.

VII. L'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne payera également à l'Office des Postes de France, pour les lettres originaires du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, des colonies et possessions Anglaises, qui seront affranchies jusqu'à destination dans les Cantons de la Confédération Suisse, la somme de 2 francs 40 centimes par 30 grammes, poids net.

VIII. Les habitants du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et des colonies et possessions Anglaises, et ceux des Cantons de la Confédération Suisse, pourront réciproquement envoyer d'un pays dans l'autre des lettres chargées. Le port de ces lettres devra toujours être acquitté d'avance et jusqu'à destination.

IX. Le prix dont les deux Offices de France et de la Grande Bretagne se tiendront réciproquement compte pour le port des lettres chargées envoyées soit du Royaume Uni et de ses possessions dans les Cantons de la Confédération Suisse, soit des Cantons de la Confédération Suisse dans le Royaume Uni et ses possessions, sera du double des prix respectivement fixés par les Articles V et VII précédents pour les lettres ordinaires affranchies jusqu'à destination.

X. L'Office des Postes de France payera à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne un prix uniforme de 3 shillings et 4 pence par once Britannique, poids net, pour prix de transit sur le territoire du Royaume Uni, et pour port de voie de mer, des lettres affranchies, originaires des Cantons de la Confédération Suisse, et destinées pour les colonies et pays d'outremer, sans distinction de parages, qui seront livrées par l'Office des Postes de France à l'Office des Postes Britanniques, pour être transportées, soit par des bâtiments du commerce, soit par des bâtiments de l'Etat, partant des ports du Royaume Uni.

BRITISH ORDER IN COUNCIL, *granting to the Vessels of France the privilege of trading with the Island of St. Helena.* November 20, 1845.

At the Court at Windsor, the 20th day of November, 1845.

PRESENT,

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the session of Parliament holden in the 8th and 9th years of the reign of her present Majesty [cap. 93], intituled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad*," after reciting, that, by the law of navigation, *Foreign* ships are permitted to import into any of the British Possessions in Asia, Africa, or America, from the countries to which they belong, goods, the produce of those countries, and to export goods from such possessions to be carried to any *Foreign* country whatever; and that it is expedient that such permission should be subject to certain conditions, it is enacted, that the privileges thereby granted to *Foreign* ships shall be limited to the ships of those countries which, having colonial possessions, shall grant the like privileges of trading with those possessions to British ships, or which, not having colonial possessions, shall place the commerce and navigation of this country, and of its possessions abroad, upon the footing of the most favoured nation, unless Her Majesty, by her Order in Council, shall in any case deem it expedient to grant the whole or any of such privileges to the ships of any *Foreign* country, although the conditions aforesaid shall not in all respects be fulfilled by such *Foreign* country:

And whereas the said conditions have not in all respects been fulfilled by the Government of *France*; but, nevertheless, Her Majesty and divers of her royal predecessors have, from time to time, by divers Orders in Council, granted certain of the privileges aforesaid to the ships of *France*, in respect of certain of Her Majesty's possessions, in such Orders particularly mentioned:

And whereas the said  do not, nor doth any of them, extend to *H. Saint Helena*:

qui seront apportés par quelque voie que ce soit dans le Royaume Uni ou dans les Iles du Canal de la Manche.

XV. L'Office des Postes de France payera à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne la somme de 1½ penny par journal ou par feuille d'imprimés, pour tout port de transit et de voie de mer des journaux et imprimes adressés au Canada, et originaires tant de la France, de l'Algérie et des pays où la France possède des Bureaux de Poste, que du Royaume de Grèce, des Cantons de la Confédération Suisse, des Etats d'Allemagne desservis par les Postes de S. A. S. le Prince de la Tour et Taxis, et des Etats du Nord auxquels les dites Postes servent d'intermédiaire.

XVI. L'Office des Postes de France payera également à l'Office des Postes Britanniques la même somme de 1½ penny par journal ou par feuille d'imprimés, pour tout port de voie de mer et de transit des journaux et imprimés originaires du Canada, et adressés tant en France, en Algérie et dans les pays où la France possède des Bureaux de Postes, que dans le Royaume de Grèce, les Cantons de la Confédération Suisse, les Etats d'Allemagne desservis par les Postes de S. A. S. le Prince de la Tour et Taxis, et les Etats du Nord, auxquels les dites Postes servent d'intermédiaire.

XVII. Les feuilles d'avis et accusés de réception dont devront faire usage les Bureaux d'Echange respectifs, à dater du 1 Décembre prochain, seront conformes aux modèles paraphés qui sont joints aux présents Articles*.

XVIII. Les présents Articles seront considérés comme additionnels aux Articles d'exécution de la Convention du 3 Avril, 1843, signés à Londres le 1 Mai suivant†, et seront mis à exécution le 1er Décembre, 1845.

Fait en double original, et signé à Paris le 11e jour du mois de Novembre, 1845, et à Londres, le 17e jour du même mois.

L'Administrateur des Postes
de France, DUBOST.

W. L. MABERLY,
Secretary.

Approuvé,
Le Conseiller d'Etat, Directeur-
Général des Postes de France,
CONTE.

Approved, LONSDALE,
Postmaster-General.

* See Forms of Accounts, March, 1844, Pages 309, 321. † See Page 266.

BRITISH ORDER IN COUNCIL, *granting to the Vessels of France the privilege of trading with the Island of St. Helena.* November 20, 1845.

At the Court at Windsor, the 20th day of November, 1845.

PRESENT,

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the session of Parliament holden in the 8th and 9th years of the reign of her present Majesty [cap. 93], intituled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad*," after reciting, that, by the law of navigation, *Foreign* ships are permitted to import into any of the British Possessions in Asia, Africa, or America, from the countries to which they belong, goods, the produce of those countries, and to export goods from such possessions to be carried to any *Foreign* country whatever; and that it is expedient that such permission should be subject to certain conditions, it is enacted, that the privileges thereby granted to *Foreign* ships shall be limited to the ships of those countries which, having colonial possessions, shall grant the like privileges of trading with those possessions to British ships, or which, not having colonial possessions, shall place the commerce and navigation of this country, and of its possessions abroad, upon the footing of the most favoured nation, unless Her Majesty, by her Order in Council, shall in any case deem it expedient to grant the whole or any of such privileges to the ships of any *Foreign* country, although the conditions aforesaid shall not in all respects be fulfilled by such *Foreign* country :

And whereas the said conditions have not in all respects been fulfilled by the Government of *France* ; but, nevertheless, Her Majesty and divers of her royal predecessors have, from time to time, by divers Orders in Council, granted certain of the privileges aforesaid to the ships of *France*, in respect of certain of Her Majesty's possessions, in such Orders particularly mentioned :

And whereas the said Orders in Council do not, nor doth any of them, extend to Her Majesty's Island of *Saint Helena* :

* See Great Britain.

And whereas it is expedient that the same privileges should be granted to *French* vessels trading with the said island, as to *French* vessels trading with such other of Her Majesty's possessions as aforesaid :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that it shall be lawful for *French* ships to import into the said Island of *Saint Helena*, from the dominions of *France*, such goods, being the produce of those dominions, and to export from the said island to any *Foreign* country, such goods as they are permitted to import or to export, respectively, into or from Her Majesty's possessions in the *West Indies* and *America*, under or by virtue of a certain Order in Council, issued by His late Majesty King George IV, and bearing date the 1st day of June, 1826*, or any other Order now in force :

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the Right Honourable Lord Stanley, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them respectively may appertain.

WM. L. BATHURST.

JOINT DECLARATION *made on the part of Great Britain and France, in pursuance of Article VII of the Convention of May 29, 1845†, for the suppression of the Slave Trade. London, December 6, 1845.*

WHEREAS His Majesty the King of the French has caused notification to be made to Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, that the French squadron to be sent to the coast of Africa, in pursuance of the Convention between their said Majesties, signed at London on the 29th of May, 1845, will be ready to commence operations on that coast by the 15th of the present month of December ;

The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty the King of the French at the Court of London, being furnished with the necessary powers, do, in conformity

* See Vol. 3, Page 138.

† See Pages 341, 349.

with the provisions of the VIIth Article of the said Convention, by this Declaration, make known, that the measures to be adopted in virtue of the said Convention are about to be carried into execution at the time mentioned in the said notification; and that, in consequence thereof, on the 6th day of March, 1846, being 3 months from the date of this joint Declaration, the warrants that have been issued in pursuance of the Conventions of 1831 and 1833, to the cruizers of the 2 nations, for the mutual exercise of the right of search, are to be respectively delivered up.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed the present joint Declaration, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done in duplicate, at London, the 6th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1845.

(L.S.) ABERDEEN.

(L.S.) JARNAC.

DECLARATION COMMUNE faite au nom de la Grande Bretagne et de la France, en exécution de l'Article VII de la Convention du 29 Mai, 1845, pour la Suppression de la Traite des Esclaves. Londres, le 6 Décembre, 1845.*

SA Majesté le Roi des Français ayant fait notifier à Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, que l'escadre Française destinée à être envoyée à la côte d'Afrique, conformément à la Convention entre leurs dites Majestés, signée à Londres le 29 Mai, 1845, sera prête à commencer ses opérations sur cette côte avant le 15 du présent mois;

Les soussignés, le Principal Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté Britannique au Département des Affaires Etrangères, et le

(
(
|
(
.

dite notification ; et qu'en conséquence, le 6^{me} jour de Mars, 1846, à 3 mois de date de cette commune Déclaration, les mandats qui ont été délivrés en exécution des Conventions de 1831 et de 1833, aux croiseurs des 2 nations, pour l'exercice mutuel du droit de visite, doivent être respectivement restitués.

En foi de quoi, les soussignés ont signé la présente commune Déclaration, et y ont fait apposer le sceau de leurs armes.

Fait double, à Londres, le 6^{me} Décembre, l'an de grâce, 1845.

(L.S.)

JARNAC.

(L.S.)

ABERDEEN.

NOTIFICATION *respecting the Examination of Fishing Vessels, under the Regulations between Great Britain and France, of May, 1843* *. London, January 2, 1846.

The Board of Trade to the Board of Customs.

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,

Sir,

Whitehall, January, 2, 1846.

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to state to you, for the information of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs, that the XIIIth Article of the Regulations for the guidance of the fisheries between Great Britain and France, prepared in pursuance of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French, and which Article is in the terms following:—"The fishermen of both countries shall, when required, exhibit their licenses or muster-rolls to the commanders of the fishing cruisers, and to all other persons of either country, appointed to superintend the fisheries,"—has been under the consideration of the Governments of both countries ; and that it is understood and agreed that the above-cited Article is to be held to be not applicable to vessels to which no suspicion of having infringed the fishery regulations attaches.

I am to request that you will forthwith communicate to the several officers of Customs and of the coast guard service, the above-mentioned interpretation of the meaning of the said XIIIth Regulation, in order that they may govern themselves accordingly.

I am, &c.

Charles Scovell, Esq.

JOHN LEFEVRE.

* See Vol. 6, Page 415.

ORDONNANCE DU ROI *des Français, qui prescrit la publication de la Convention conclue, le 29 Mai, 1845, entre la France et la Grande Bretagne, pour la Suppression de la Traite des Noirs. Paris, le 28 Janvier, 1846.*

Au palais des Tuileries, le 28 Janvier, 1846.

LOUIS PHILIPPE, Roi des Français, à tous présents et à venir, salut.

Savoir faisons, que, entre nous et Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, il a été conclu à Londres, le 29^{me} jour du mois de Mai de l'année 1845, une Convention pour la suppression de la Traite des Noirs ;

Convention dont les Ratifications ont été échangées également à Londres, le 7^{me} jour du mois de Juin dernier, et dont la teneur suit.

[Suit la Convention. See Page 347.]

Mandons et ordonnons qu'en conséquence les présentes lettres, revêtues du sceau de l'Etat, soient publiées partout où besoin sera, et insérées au Bulletin des Lois, afin qu'elles soient notoires à tous et à chacun.

Notre Garde des Sceaux, Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat au Département de la Justice et des Cultes, et notre Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat au Département des Affaires Etrangères, sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de surveiller ladite publication.

Donné en notre Palais des Tuileries, le 28^{me} jour du mois de Janvier de l'an 1846.

Vu et scellé du grand sceau :

LOUIS PHILIPPE.

*Le Garde des Sceaux de France,
Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat
au Département de la Justice
et des Cultes,*

N. MARTIN (du Nord).

Par le Roi :

*Le Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat
au Département des Affaires
Etrangères,*

GUIZOT.

ADDITIONAL POSTAGE ARTICLES *between Great Britain and France. Signed at Paris the 25th, and at London the 30th March, 1846.*

[See French version, Page 378.]

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES to those agreed upon between the Post Office of Great Britain and the Post Office of France, for carrying into execution the Convention of April 3, 1843 *.

IN pursuance of the power granted by the Articles XLIX and LXXXVII of the Convention of April 3, 1843, between France and Great Britain, to the 2 Post Offices, to settle the matters of detail, which are to be arranged by mutual consent, for ensuring the execution of the said Convention,

The undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective Offices, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ART. I. Letters originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British colonies and possessions, for the Grand Duchy of Baden, shall be transmitted through the Post Office of France, unless especially directed to be sent by some other route. They may be forwarded to the said French Post Office, either unpaid or paid, to their destination, at the option of the senders.

II. Reciprocally, letters originating in the Grand Duchy of Baden, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British colonies and possessions, shall be transmitted through the Post Office of France, unless especially directed to be sent by some other route.

They may be forwarded to the British Post Office, either unpaid or paid, to their destination, at the option of the senders.

III. The French Post Office shall pay to the British Post Office, for postage on unpaid letters originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British colonies and possessions, addressed to the Grand Duchy of Baden, namely:

1st. On letters from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, at the rate of 1s. per ounce British, net weight.

2nd. On letters from the British colonies and possessions (but only from the port of embarkation in the said colonies and

* See Vol. 6, Page 381.

possessions), at the rate of 3 shillings and 4 pence per ounce British, net weight.

There shall be added to the rate of 3 shillings and 4 pence, fixed as above, that of 8 pence, for the internal postage of such of the aforesaid letters as are forwarded from Jamaica (those coming from Kingston excepted), Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland, making in all 4 shillings per ounce, net weight.

IV. The French Post Office shall likewise pay to the British Post Office, for postage on letters originating in the Grand Duchy of Baden, which shall be paid to their destination in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British colonies and possessions, namely :

1st. On letters addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, at the rate of 1 shilling per ounce British, net weight.

2nd. On letters addressed to the British colonies and possessions, (but paid only to the port of landing in the said colonies and possessions), at the rate of 3 shillings and 4 pence per ounce British, net weight.

There shall be added to the rate of 3 shillings and 4 pence, fixed as above, that of 8 pence for the internal postage of such of the aforesaid letters as are addressed to Jamaica (those addressed to Kingston excepted), Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland, making in all 4 shillings per ounce British, net weight.

V. The British Post Office shall pay, on its part, to the French Post Office, for postage on unpaid letters originating in the Grand Duchy of Baden, and addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British colonies and possessions, at the rate of 1 franc and 60 centimes for every 30 grammes, net weight.

VI. The British Post Office shall likewise pay to the French Post Office, for postage on the letters originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British colonies and possessions, which shall be paid to their destination in the Grand Duchy of Baden, at the rate of 1 franc and 60 centimes for every 30 grammes, net weight.

VII. The British Post Office shall likewise pay to the French Post Office, for postage on the letters originating in the United Kingdom of Great

Britain and Ireland and the British colonies and possessions, and those of the Grand Duchy of Baden, may reciprocally send registered letters.

The postage on such letters must in all cases be paid to the place of destination.

VIII. The sum for which the 2 Offices of France and Great Britain shall mutually account to each other, as regards the postage of registered letters, sent either from the United Kingdom and its possessions to the Grand Duchy of Baden, or from the Grand Duchy of Baden to the United Kingdom and its possessions, shall be double the sums mutually fixed upon by the preceding Articles IV and VI for ordinary letters paid to the place of destination.

IX. The French Post Office shall pay to the Post Office of Great Britain an uniform rate of 3 shillings and 4 pence per ounce British, net weight, for transit through the territory of the United Kingdom and for sea conveyance of paid letters originating in the Grand Duchy of Baden, and addressed to colonies and countries beyond sea, wherever the same may be situated, when forwarded by the French to the British Post Office; to be conveyed, either by private ships, by Government vessels, or by vessels freighted or maintained by order of Government, from the ports of the United Kingdom.

The same rate of 3 shillings and 4 pence per ounce British, net weight, shall likewise be paid by the French Post Office to the Post Office of Great Britain, for sea conveyance and transit postage through the territory of the United Kingdom of unpaid letters, originating in colonies and countries beyond sea, wherever the same may be situated, addressed to the Grand Duchy of Baden.

It is however understood, that in the rate of 3 shillings and 4 pence per ounce British, fixed as above, for sea conveyance and transit postage through the territory of the United Kingdom, of the letters described in the two preceding paragraphs, the rate with which those letters may be chargeable for internal postage in the said colonies and countries beyond sea is not included.

X. The Post Office of Great Britain shall forward to the French Post Office, free from any charge for postage, news-

papers and printed papers originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and addressed to the Grand Duchy of Baden.

XI. The Post Office of Great Britain shall pay to the French Post Office, at the rate of 4 centimes for every newspaper, for transit postage through France, of newspapers originating in the Grand Duchy of Baden, and addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

XII. The Post Office of France shall pay, on its part, for transit postage and sea conveyance of newspapers originating in the Grand Duchy of Baden, and addressed to colonies and countries beyond sea, when forwarded to the British Post Office, to be conveyed either by private ships, by Government vessels, or by vessels freighted by order of Government, from the ports of the United Kingdom, the following rates, namely :

1st. On newspapers addressed to colonies and countries beyond sea, wherever the same may be situated (those addressed to Canada), 1 penny each ;

2nd. On newspapers addressed to Canada, $1\frac{1}{2}$ penny each.

XIII. The Post Office of France shall likewise pay to the British Post Office, for sea conveyance and transit postage of newspapers addressed to the Grand Duchy of Baden, and originating in the colonies and countries beyond sea, and brought in any manner whatsoever into the United Kingdom or the Channel Islands, the following rates, namely :

1st. On newspapers originating in the colonies and countries beyond sea, wherever the same may be situated (those coming from Canada excepted), 1 penny each ;

2nd. On newspapers originating in Canada, $1\frac{1}{2}$ penny each.

XIV. The forms of letter-bills and acknowledgments of receipts, for the use of the respective Offices of Exchange, beginning from the 1st day of May next, shall be made according to the forms agreed upon and annexed to the present Articles *.

XV. The present Articles shall be considered as additional to those agreed upon between the 2 Offices for carrying into execution the Convention of April 3, 1843, signed at London the 1st May following †, and shall come into operation the 1st day of May, 1846.

* See Forms of Accounts, March, 1844. Pages 309, 321. † See Page 244.

Done in duplicate, and signed at Paris the 25th day of the month of March, 1846, and at London the 30th day of the same month.

W. L. MABERLY,
*Secretary of the General
 Post Office of the United
 Kingdom.*

Approved,

ST. GERMANS,
*Postmaster-General of the
 United Kingdom.*

*L'Administrateur des Postes de
 France,*

DUBOST.

Approuvé,

*Le Conseiller d'Etat, Directeur-
 Général des Postes de France,*

CONTE.

ARTICLES ADDITIONNELS POSTALS *entre la France
 et la Grande Bretagne. Signés à Paris le 25, et à Londres
 le 30 Mars, 1846.*

VERB

[See English version, Page 374.]

ARTICLES ADDITIONNELS aux Articles convenus entre l'Office
 des Postes de la Grande Bretagne, pour l'exécution de la
 Convention du 3 Avril, 1843 *.

EN vertu de la faculté conférée par les Articles XLIX et
 LXXXVII de la Convention du 3 Avril, 1843, entre la France
 et la Grande Bretagne, aux Offices des Postes des 2 pays,
 d'arrêter de concert les mesures d'ordre et de détail qui doivent
 procurer l'exécution de cette Convention,

Les soussignés, dûment autorisés à cet effet par leurs Offices
 respectifs, sont convenus des Articles suivants :

ART. I. Les lettres originaires du Royaume Uni de la Grande
 Bretagne et d'Irlande, et des colonies et possessions Anglaises,
 pour le Grand Duché de Bade, seront transmises par l'inter-
 médiaire de l'Office des Postes de France, à moins que l'adresse
 de ces lettres n'indique une direction différente.

Elles pourront être livrées au dit Office des Postes de France,
 non affranchies, ou affranchies jusqu'à destination, au choix
 des envoyeurs.

II. Par réciprocité, les lettres originaires du Grand Duché
 de Bade, pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et
 d'Irlande, et pour les colonies et possessions Anglaises, seront

* See Vol. 6, Page 381.

transmises par l'intermédiaire de l'Office des Postes de France, à moins que l'adresse de ces lettres n'indique une direction différente.

Elles pourront être livrées à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne, non affranchies, ou affranchies jusqu'à destination, au choix des envoyeurs.

III. L'Office des Postes de France payera à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne, pour le port des lettres non affranchies, originaires du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, des colonies et possessions Anglaises, à destination du Grand Duché de Bade ; savoir :

1°. Pour les lettres du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, 1 shilling par once Britannique, poids net ;

2°. Et pour les lettres des colonies et possessions Anglaises (mais seulement à partir du port d'embarquement dans ces colonies et possessions), la somme de 3 shillings et 4 pence par once Britannique, poids net.

Il sera ajouté à la somme de 3 shillings et 4 pence, ci-dessus fixée, celle de 8 pence pour port intérieur de celles des dites lettres qui seront originaires de la Jamaïque (le port de Kingston excepté), du Canada, du Nouveau Brunswick, de la Nouvelle Ecosse, de l'Ile du Prince Edouard, et de Terre Neuve ; en tout, 4 shillings par once Britannique, poids net.

IV. L'Office des Postes de France payera également à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne, pour le port des lettres originaires du Grand Duché de Bade, qui seront affranchies jusqu'à destination dans le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, les colonies et possessions Anglaises ; savoir :

1°. Pour les lettres adressées dans le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, 1 shilling par once Britannique, poids net ;

2°. Et pour les lettres adressées dans les colonies et possessions Anglaises (mais affranchies seulement jusqu'au port de débarquement dans ces colonies et possessions), la somme de 3 shillings et 4 pence, aussi par once Britannique, poids net.

Il sera ajouté à la somme de 3 shillings et 4 pence, ci-dessus fixée, celle de 8 pence pour port intérieur de celles des dites lettres qui seront destinées pour la Jamaïque (le port de Kingston excepté), le Canada, le Nouveau Brunswick, la Nouvelle Ecosse, l'Ile du Prince Edouard, et Terre Neuve ; en tout, 4 shillings par once Britannique, poids net.

V. L'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne payera, de son côté, à l'Office des Postes de France, pour les lettres non affranchies, originaires du Grand Duché de Bade, et destinées pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, les colonies et possessions Anglaises, la somme de 1 franc 60 centimes par 30 grammes, poids net.

VI. L'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne payera également à l'Office des Postes de France, pour les lettres originaires du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, des colonies et possessions Anglaises, qui seront affranchies jusqu'à destination dans le Grand Duché de Bade, la somme de 1 franc 60 centimes par 30 grammes, poids net.

VII. Les habitants du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande et des colonies et possessions Anglaises, et ceux du Grand Duché de Bade, pourront, réciproquement, se transmettre des lettres chargées.

Le port de ces lettres devra toujours être acquitté d'avance et jusqu'à destination.

VIII. Le prix dont les 2 Offices de France et de la Grande Bretagne se tiendront réciproquement compte pour le port des lettres chargées, envoyées, soit du Royaume Uni et de ses possessions dans le Grand Duché de Bade, soit du Grand Duché de Bade dans le Royaume Uni et ses possessions, sera du double des prix respectivement fixés par les Articles IV et VI précédents pour les lettres ordinaires affranchies jusqu'à destination.

IX. L'Office des Postes de France payera à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne un prix uniforme de 3 shillings et 4 pence par once Britannique, poids net, pour prix de transit sur le territoire du Royaume Uni et pour port de voie de mer, des lettres affranchies, originaires du Grand Duché de Bade et destinées pour les colonies et pays d'outremer, sans distinction de parages, qui seront livrées, par l'Office des Postes de France à l'Office des Postes Britanniques, pour être transportées, soit par des bâtiments de commerce, soit par des bâtiments de l'Etat, ou frétés, ou entretenus pour le compte de l'Etat, partant des ports du Royaume Uni.

La même somme de 3 shillings et 4 pence par once Britannique, poids net, sera également payée par l'Office des Postes de France à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne, pour

port de voie de mer, et pour prix de transit sur le territoire du Royaume Uni, des lettres non affranchies, originaires des colonies et pays d'outremer, sans distinction de parages, destinées pour le Grand Duché de Bade.

Il est toutefois entendu, que dans le prix ci-dessus fixé de 3 shillings et 4 pence, par once Britannique, pour port de voie de mer, et de transit sur le territoire du Royaume Uni, des lettres désignées dans les 2 paragraphes précédents, n'est pas comprise la taxe dont ces lettres sont passibles à raison de leur parcours dans l'intérieur des dites colonies ou pays d'outremer.

X. L'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne livrera, exempts de tout prix de port, à l'Office des Postes de France, les journaux et imprimés originaires du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et adressés dans le Grand Duché de Bade.

XI. L'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne payera à l'Office des Postes de France, la somme de 4 centimes par journal, pour port de transit à travers la France, des journaux originaires du Grand Duché de Bade, et destinées pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande.

XII. L'Office des Postes de France payera, de son côté, à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne, pour port de transit et de voie de mer, des journaux originaires du Grand Duché de Bade, et destinés pour les colonies et pays d'outremer, qui seront livrés à l'Office des Postes Britanniques, pour être transportés, soit par des bâtiments de commerce, soit par des bâtiments de l'Etat, ou frétés au compte de l'Etat, partant des ports du Royaume Uni, les prix ci-après fixés ; savoir :

1°. Pour les journaux à destination des colonies et pays d'outremer, sans distinction de parages (le Canada excepté), 1 penny par journal ;

2°. Pour les journaux à destination du Canada, 1½ penny par journal.

XIII. L'
l'Office des P
transit des j
originaires d
par quelque
des du Cana

1°. Pour les journaux originaires des colonies et pays d'outremer, sans distinction de parages (le Canada excepté), 1 penny par journal ;

2°. Pour les journaux originaires du Canada, 1½ penny par journal.

XIV. Les feuilles d'avis et accusés de réception dont les Bureaux d'échange respectifs devront faire usage, à dater du 1er Mai prochain, seront conformes aux modèles parafés qui sont joints aux présents Articles*.

XV. Les présents Articles seront considérés comme additionnels aux Articles d'exécution de la Convention du 3 Avril, 1843, signés à Londres le 1er Mai suivant†, et seront mis à exécution le 1er Mai, 1846.

Fait en double original, et signé à Paris le 25me jour du mois de Mars, 1846, et à Londres le 30me jour du même mois.

*L'Administrateur des Postes de
France,*

DUBOST.

Approuvé,

*Le Conseiller d'Etat, Directeur-
Général des Postes de France,*
CONTE

W. L. MABERLY,
*Secretary to the General
Post Office of the United
Kingdom.*

Approved,

ST. GERMANS,
*Postmaster-General of the
United Kingdom.*

ADDITIONAL POSTAGE ARTICLES *between Great Britain and France. Signed at Paris the 11th, and at London the 14th May, 1846.*

[See French version, Page 383.]

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES to those agreed upon between the Post Office of Great Britain and the Post Office of France, for carrying into execution the Convention of the 3rd April, 1843‡.

IN pursuance of the power granted by the Articles XLIX and LXXXVII of the Convention of April 3, 1843,§ between Great Britain and France, to the 2 Post Offices, to settle the matters of detail which are to be arranged by mutual consent for ensuring the execution of the said Convention,

* See Forms of Accounts, March, 1844. Pages 309, 321. † See Page 266.

‡ See Vol. 6, Page 349.

§ See this Vol., Page 244.

The undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective Offices, have agreed upon the following Articles :

ART. I. The British Post Office shall pay to the French Post Office, for postage on *unpaid* letters originating in the Kingdom of Würtemberg, and addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British colonies and possessions, at the rate of 2 francs for every 30 grammes, net weight.

II. The British Post Office shall likewise pay to the French Post Office, for postage on the letters originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British colonies and possessions, which shall be paid to their destination in the Kingdom of Würtemberg, at the rate of 2 francs for every 30 grammes, net weight.

III. The present Articles shall be considered as additional to those agreed upon between the 2 Post Offices, for carrying into execution the Convention of the 3rd April, 1843, signed at London the 1st May following*, and shall come into operation the 1st day of June, 1846.

Done in duplicate, and signed at Paris the 11th day of May, 1846, and at London the 14th of the same month.

W. L. MABERLY,
*Secretary of the General
 Post Office of the United
 Kingdom.*
 Approved, ST. GERMANS,
*Postmaster-General of the
 United Kingdom.*

*L'Administrateur des Postes de
 France,*
 DUBOST.
 Approuvé,
*Le Conseiller d'Etat, Directeur-
 Général des Postes de France,*
 CONTE.

ARTICLES ADDITIONNELS POSTALS *entre la France
 et la Grande Bretagne. Signés à Paris le 11, et à Londres le
 14 Mai, 1846.*

[See English version, Page 382.]

ARTICLES ADDITIONNELS aux Articles convenus entre l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne et l'Office des Postes de France, pour l'exécution de la Convention du 3 Avril, 1843.†

EN vertu de la ~~Faculté~~ *Faculté* conférée par les Articles XLIX et LXXXVII de la Convention du 3 Avril, 1843, entre la Grande Bretagne et la France, au Directeur des Postes des 2

* See this Vol., Page

2. 6, Page 381.

pays, d'arrêter de concert les mesures d'ordre et de détail qui doivent procurer l'exécution de cette Convention,

Les soussignés, dûment autorisés à cet effet par leurs Offices respectifs, sont convenus des Articles suivants :

ART. I. L'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne **payera** à l'Office des Postes de France, pour les lettres *non affranchies* originaires du Royaume de Wurtemberg, et destinées pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, les colonies et possessions Anglaises, la somme de 2 francs par 30 grammes, poids net.

II. L'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne **payera** également à l'Office des Postes de France, pour les lettres originaires du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, des colonies et possessions Anglaises, qui seront affranchies jusqu'à destination dans le Royaume de Wurtemberg, la somme de 2 francs par 30 grammes, poids net.

III. Les présents Articles seront considérés comme additionnels aux Articles d'exécution de la Convention du 3 Avril, 1843, signés à Londres le 1er Mai suivant,* et seront mis à exécution le 1er Juin, 1846.

Fait en double original, et signé à Paris, le 11^{me} jour du mois de Mai, 1846, et à Londres le 14^{me} jour du même mois.

L'Administrateur des Postes de W. L. MABERLY,

France,

DUBOST.

Approuvé,

*Le Conseiller d'Etat, Directeur-
Général des Postes de France,*

CONTE.

Secretary of the General

*Post Office of the United
Kingdom.*

Approved, ST. GERMANS,

*Postmaster-General of the
United Kingdom.*

ORDONNANCE DU ROI *des Français*, qui prescrit la publication de la *Déclaration portant Règlement général des Pêcheries entre la France et la Grande Bretagne. Neuilly, le 23 Juin, 1846.*

Au Palais de Neuilly, le 23 Juin, 1846.

LOUIS PHILIPPE, Roi des Français, à tous présents et à venir, salut.

* See this Vol., Page 266.

Savoir faisons que, en notre nom et au nom de Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, il a été conclu, conformément aux clauses de l'Article XI de la Convention du 2 Août 1839*, une Déclaration portant règlement général des pêcheries entre la France et la Grande Bretagne ;

Déclaration approuvée par nous et par Sa Majesté Britannique, et dont la teneur suit.

[Suivent la Déclaration et le Règlement y annexé, du 23 Juin et du 24 Mai 1843†.]

Mandons et ordonnons qu'en conséquence les présentes lettres, revêtues du sceau de l'Etat, soient publiées partout où besoin sera, et insérées au Bulletin des Lois, afin qu'elles soient notoires à tous et à chacun.

Notre Garde des Sceaux, Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat au département de la Justice et des Cultes, et notre Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat au département des Affaires Etrangères, sont chargés chacun en ce qui le concerne, de surveiller ladite publication.

Donné en notre Palais de Neuilly, le 23e jour du mois de Juin de l'an 1846.

Vu et scellé du grand sceau :

LOUIS PHILIPPE.

Le Garde des Sceaux de France,

Par le Roi :

*Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat
au Département de la Justice
et des Cultes,*

*Le Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat
au Département des Affaires
Etrangères,*

N. MARTIN (du Nord).

GUIZOT.

ADDITIONAL POSTAGE ARTICLES *between Great Britain and France. Signed at Paris the 7th, and at London the 30th November, 1846.*

[See French version, Page 387.]

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES to those agreed upon between the Post Office of Great Britain and the Post Office of France, for carrying into execution the Convention of 3rd April, 1843.‡

IN pursuance of the power granted by the Articles III and LXXXVII of the Convention of April 3rd, 1843, between France and Great Britain, to the 2 Post Offices, to settle the

* See Vol. 5, Page 94.

† See Vol. 6, Pages 448, 431. See also Notification, January 2, 1846, this Vol., page 372.

‡ See Vol. 6, Page 349.

matters of detail which are to be arranged by mutual consent for ensuring the execution of the said Convention,

The undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective Offices, have agreed upon the following Articles :

ART. I. There shall be established, on the part of Great Britain, a new office of exchange at Portsmouth, which shall exchange mails with the French Office of Hâvre, by means of packets and merchant-ships plying between those ports.

II. The mails which the offices of exchange at Portsmouth and Hâvre are authorized to forward to each other reciprocally, by means of packets and merchant-ships plying between those 2 ports, may contain, independently of the correspondence coming from, or addressed to, the said offices, the transit correspondence from or to any country whatever which may be forwarded to advantage through those offices.

Nevertheless, there shall be no transit correspondence forwarded from Portsmouth to Hâvre, unless the words, "*ria* Hâvre," be expressed on the address.

III. The rules actually followed, for paying the expense of the conveyance of the ordinary or supplementary mails exchanged by means of packets or merchant-ships between the respective Offices mentioned in Articles XII and XIII of the Convention of April 3, 1843, shall apply to the payment of the expense for conveying the mails exchanged between the offices of Portsmouth and Hâvre.

IV. The stipulations of Articles XV and XVI of the Convention of April 3, 1843, concerning the moveable boxes for receiving such letters as the public may wish to deposit in them, between the closing of the mails and the departure of the vessel intrusted with their conveyance, shall likewise apply to the regulations established in pursuance of Article I of these Additional Articles, between the exchange offices of Portsmouth and Hâvre.

V. The present Articles shall be considered as additional to those agreed upon between the 2 Post Offices, for carrying into execution the Convention of 3rd April, 1843, signed at London, the 1st May following,* and shall come into operation the 1st day of January, 1847.

* See this Vol. Page 244.

Done in duplicate, and signed at Paris, the 7th day of the month of November, 1846, and at London, the 30th day of the same month.

W. L. MABERLY,
*Secretary of the General
 Post Office of the United
 Kingdom.*

*L'Administrateur des Postes
 de France,*

DUBOST.

Approved,

Approuvé,

CLANRICARDE,
*Postmaster-General of the
 United Kingdom.*

*Le Conseiller d'Etat Directeur-
 Général des Postes de France,*

CONTE.

ARTICLES ADDITIONNELS POSTALS *entre la France
 et la Grande Bretagne. Signés à Paris le 7, et à Londres le
 30 Novembre, 1846.*

[See English version, Page 385.]

ARTICLES ADDITIONNELS aux Articles convenus entre l'Office
 des Postes de la Grande Bretagne et l'Office des Postes de
 France, pour l'exécution de la Convention du 3 Avril, 1843*.

EN vertu de la faculté conférée par les Articles III et
 LXXXVII de la Convention du 3 Avril, 1843, entre la France et
 la Grande Bretagne, aux Offices des Postes des 2 pays, d'arrêter
 de concert les mesures d'ordre et de détail qui doivent procurer
 l'exécution de cette Convention,

Les soussignés, dûment autorisés à cet effet par leurs Offices
 respectifs, sont convenus des Articles suivants :

ART. I. Il sera établi, du côté de la Grande Bretagne, un
 nouveau bureau d'échange à Portsmouth, qui correspondra avec
 le bureau d'échange Français du Hâvre, par la voie des paquebots
 et bâtiments de commerce naviguant d'un de ces ports à l'autre.

II. Les dépêches que sont autorisés à s'expédier récipro-
 quement les bureaux de Portsmouth et du Hâvre, par la voie
 des paquebots et bâtiments de commerce naviguant entre ces 2
 ports, pourront contenir, indépendamment des correspondances
 originaires ou à destination des localités, les correspondances
 en transit de ou pour qu'il soit qui pourraient
 être dirigées avec avant

Cependant, il ne pourra être expédié de Portsmouth au Havre des correspondances en transit, qu'autant qu'elles porteront sur l'adresse, les mots "par le Havre."

III. Les règles actuellement suivies, pour le paiement des frais du transport des dépêches ordinaires ou supplémentaires échangées par la voie des paquebots ou bâtiments de commerce entre les bureaux des Offices respectifs désignés dans les Articles XII et XIII de la Convention du 3 Avril, 1843, seront applicables au paiement des frais du transport des dépêches qui seront échangées entre les bureaux de Portsmouth et du Havre.

IV. Seront également applicables aux relations établies, en vertu de l'Article Ier des présents Articles Additionnels, entre les bureaux d'échange de Portsmouth et du Havre, les dispositions des Articles XV et XVI de la Convention du 3 Avril, 1843, concernant les boîtes mobiles destinées à recevoir les lettres que le public voudrait y déposer, entre le moment qui suit la clôture des dépêches et le départ du bâtiment chargé de leur transport.

V. Les présents Articles seront considérés comme additionnels aux Articles d'exécution de la Convention du 3 Avril, 1843, signés à Londres, le 1er Mai suivant*, et seront mis à exécution le 1er Janvier, 1847.

Fait en double original, et signé à Paris, le 7me jour du mois de Novembre, 1846, et à Londres le 30me jour du même mois.

*L'Administrateur des Postes
de France,*

DUBOST.

Approuvé,

*Le Conseiller d'Etat, Directeur-
Général des Postes de France,*

CONTE.

W. L. MABERLY,

*Secretary of the General
Post Office of the United
Kingdom.*

Approved,

CLANRICARDE,
*Postmaster-General of the
United Kingdom.*

* See this Vol. Page 266.

G E R M A N Y.

*DECLARATION of the Diet of the Germanic Confederation,
respecting the Slave Trade. Frankfort, February 3, 1843.*

*Extract from the Protocol of the 3rd Sitting of the
German Diet. (Translation.)*

COMMUNICATION of the Treaty entered into between Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, in London, on the 20th December, 1841,* and of one of the Protocols relating thereto, of the 9th of November, 1842,† on the subject of the Slave Trade.

AUSTRIA and Prussia.—The Envoy has the honour (in consequence of instructions to that effect) to present to the High Diet a copy of a Treaty entered into in London on the 20th December, 1841, between Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, but nevertheless (as the Protocol of the 9th November, 1842, likewise communicated, shows) only ratified by Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, relative to the suppression of the Slave Trade; with the papers connected therewith.

The Courts of Vienna and Berlin feel persuaded that their high Confederates will find in the present communication a joyful occasion of according their approbation to the principles of Christian philanthropy on which the London Treaty is based, and particularly in the resolution arising therefrom, expressed in the 1st Article thereof, whereby the Slave Trade is put on the same level with, and stigmatized as, piracy, and that, in furtherance of the noble object of this Treaty, they are ready to declare themselves of the same opinion and spirit, whenever opportunities offer.

Question put.

Bavaria.—The Envoy ~~announced~~ that his Government will thankfully participate in the communication of this Treaty, and gives its concurrence in the principles of philanthropy and

* See Vol. 6, Page 2.

† See Vol. 4, Page 340.

Christian feeling contained in it, and in particular to the resolution, that the Slave Trade is put on the same level with piracy; and he expresses the most sanguine hope that the measures which the Contracting Powers have agreed upon may soon accomplish the object of rooting out this shameful trade.

In accordance with this declaration on the part of the Royal Bavarian Court, it was, on putting the question, unanimously agreed that:

“The German Diet has, with many thanks, concurred in the communication made to them, on the part of the 2 High Governments of Austria and Prussia, relative to the Treaty entered into in London on the 20th December, 1841. It gives its entire approbation to the sentiments and principles of Christian philanthropy out of which this Treaty, and especially the Resolutions contained therein, have arisen, whereby the Slave Trade is put on the same level, as to crime, with piracy; and it expresses its sincere hope, that the measures which the Contracting Powers have agreed upon, may speedily accomplish the object of entirely rooting out this shameful traffic.”

RESOLUTION of the Diet of the Germanic Confederation, for
the punishment of Slave Trade as Piracy.

(Translation.)

Frankfort, June 19, 1845.

RESOLVED,—In full and just acknowledgment of the sentiments and principles of Christian humanity, which have induced the Courts of Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, to conclude the Treaty of the 20th December, 1841, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, the German Governments conjointly animated by the desire on their side, so far as in their power lies, of assisting to root out effectually this iniquitous traffic, agree that the Slave Trade shall be generally prohibited by them.

Accordingly, where provision to this end is not made in the existing criminal laws, the Traffic in Slaves is punished as piracy: in those States, however, whose code of laws make no particular mention of piracy, the punishment for kidnapping [*menschenraubes*], or a similar heavy punishment, will be inflicted.

G R E A T B R I T A I N.

*ACT of the British Parliament, "to alter certain Rates of Postage," &c.**

[5 Geo. III, cap. 25.]

[1764.]

AND, to the end that more easy and equal rates of postage may be settled and established, and the benefit of posts be in time extended to every part of the British dominions in America, be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the said 10th day of October, 1765, it shall and may be lawful to and for His Majesty's Postmaster-General for the time being, and his deputy and deputies by him thereunto sufficiently authorized, to and for the use of His Majesty, his heirs, and successors, to demand, have, receive, and take, for the post and conveyance of all and every the letters, packets, and other things, that shall be carried or conveyed to or from London, from or to any of the British dominions in America, and to or from any part of the said dominions, from or to any other part thereof, according to the several and respective rates and sums hereafter mentioned; the same being rated either by the letter, or by the ounce, that is to say:

For all letters and packets conveyed by sea from any port in the British dominions in America to any other port within the said dominions, for every single letter, 4 pence; for every double letter, 8 pence; for every treble letter, 1 shilling; and for every ounce, 1 shilling and 4 pence; and so in proportion for every packet of deeds, writs, or other things.

For the inland conveyance of all letters and packets to or from any chief post office established, or to be established, within the British dominions in America, from or to any other part of the said dominions, not exceeding 60 British miles distant from such chief offices respectively; or from the office where such letters or packets, not passing through any such chief office, may be put in, for every single letter, 4 pence; for every double letter, 8 pence; for every treble letter, 1 shilling;

* Cited in Treasury Warrant of November 28, 1844. Great Britain.

and for every ounce, 1 shilling and 4 pence: and being upwards of 60 such miles, and not exceeding 100 such miles, for every single letter, 6 pence; for every double letter, 1 shilling; for every treble letter, 1 shilling and 6 pence; and for every ounce, 2 shillings: and being upward of 100 such miles, and not exceeding 200 such miles, for every single letter, 8 pence; for every double letter, 1 shilling and 4 pence; for every treble letter, 2 shillings; and for every ounce, 2 shillings and 8 pence: and for every distance not exceeding 100 such miles beyond such 200 miles, and for every such further distance, for every single letter, 2 pence; for every double letter, 4 pence; for every treble letter, 6 pence; and for every ounce, 8 pence: and so in proportion, according to the said several and respective rates and distances, for every packet of deeds, writs, or other things.

ACT of the British Parliament, "for more effectually securing the Property of Prints to Inventors and Engravers, by enabling them to sue for and recover penalties in certain cases."*

[17 Geo. III, cap. 57.]

[1777.]

WHEREAS an Act of Parliament was passed in the 8th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George II, intituled "An Act for the encouragement of the Arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints, by vesting the properties thereof in the inventors and engravers, during the time therein mentioned" [14 years]:

And whereas by an Act of Parliament, passed in the 7th year of the reign of his present Majesty, "for amending and rendering more effectual the aforesaid Act, and for other purposes therein mentioned," it was (among other things) enacted, that "from and after the 1st day of January, 1767, all and every person or persons who should engrave, etch, or work in mezzotinto or chiaro-scuro, or cause to be engraved, etched, or worked, any print taken from any picture, drawing, model, or sculpture, either ancient or modern, should have and were thereby declared to have the benefit and protection of the said former Act, and that Act, for the term thereafter mentioned,

* Cited in Act 6 and 7 Will. IV, cap. 59. Great Britain.

in like manner as if such print had been graved or drawn from the original design of such graver, etcher, or draughtsman : ”

And whereas the said Acts have not effectually answered the purposes for which they were intended, and it is necessary for the encouragement of artists, and for securing to them the property of and in their works, and for the advancement and improvement of the aforesaid arts, that such further provisions should be made as are hereinafter mentioned and contained :

May it therefore please your Majesty, that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the 24th day of June, 1777, if any engraver, etcher, printseller, or other person, shall within the time limited by the aforesaid Acts, or either of them, engrave, etch, or work, or cause or procure to be engraved, etched, or worked, in mezzo-tinto or chiaro-scuro or otherwise, or in any other manner copy in the whole or in part, by varying, adding to, or diminishing from, the main design, or shall print, reprint, or import for sale, or cause or procure to be printed, reprinted, or imported for sale, or shall publish, sell, or otherwise dispose of, or cause or procure to be published, sold, or otherwise disposed of, any copy or copies of any historical print or prints, or any print or prints of any portrait, conversation, landscape, or architecture, map, chart, or plan, or any other print or prints whatsoever, which hath or have been or shall be engraved, etched, drawn, or designed in any part of Great Britain, without the express consent of the proprietor or proprietors thereof, first had and obtained in writing, signed by him, her, or them respectively, with his, her, or their own hand or hands, in the presence of and attested by 2 or more credible witnesses, then every such proprietor or proprietors shall or may, by and in a special action upon the case to be brought against the person or persons so offending, recover such damages as a jury on the trial of such action, or on the execution of a writ of inquiry thereon, shall give or assess, together with double costs of suit.

and for every ounce, 1 shilling and 4 pence: and being upwards of 60 such miles, and not exceeding 100 such miles, for every single letter, 6 pence; for every double letter, 1 shilling; for every treble letter, 1 shilling and 6 pence; and for every ounce, 2 shillings: and being upward of 100 such miles, and not exceeding 200 such miles, for every single letter, 8 pence; for every double letter, 1 shilling and 4 pence; for every treble letter, 2 shillings; and for every ounce, 2 shillings and 8 pence: and for every distance not exceeding 100 such miles beyond such 200 miles, and for every such further distance, for every single letter, 2 pence; for every double letter, 4 pence; for every treble letter, 6 pence; and for every ounce, 8 pence: and so in proportion, according to the said several and respective rates and distances, for every packet of deeds, writs, or other things.

ACT of the British Parliament, "for more effectually securing the Property of Prints to Inventors and Engravers, by enabling them to sue for and recover penalties in certain cases."*

[17 Geo. III, cap. 57.]

[1777.]

WHEREAS an Act of Parliament was passed in the 8th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George II, intituled "An Act for the encouragement of the Arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints, by vesting the properties thereof in the inventors and engravers, during the time therein mentioned" [14 years]:

And whereas by an Act of Parliament, passed in the 7th year of the reign of his present Majesty, "for amending and rendering more effectual the aforesaid Act, and for other purposes therein mentioned," it was (among other things) enacted, that "from and after the 1st day of January, 1767, all and every person or persons who should engrave, etch, or work in mezzotinto or chiaro-scuro, or cause to be engraved, etched, or worked, any print taken from any picture, drawing, model, or sculpture, either ancient or modern, should have and were thereby declared to have the benefit and protection of the said former Act, and that Act, for the term thereafter mentioned,

* Cited in Act 6 and 7 Will. IV, cap. 59. Great Britain.

in like manner as if such print had been graved or drawn from the original design of such graver, etcher, or draughtsman : ”

And whereas the said Acts have not effectually answered the purposes for which they were intended, and it is necessary for the encouragement of artists, and for securing to them the property of and in their works, and for the advancement and improvement of the aforesaid arts, that such further provisions should be made as are hereinafter mentioned and contained :

May it therefore please your Majesty, that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the 24th day of June, 1777, if any engraver, etcher, printseller, or other person, shall within the time limited by the aforesaid Acts, or either of them, engrave, etch, or work, or cause or procure to be engraved, etched, or worked, in mezzo-tinto or chiaro-scuro or otherwise, or in any other manner copy in the whole or in part, by varying, adding to, or diminishing from, the main design, or shall print, reprint, or import for sale, or cause or procure to be printed, reprinted, or imported for sale, or shall publish, sell, or otherwise dispose of, or cause or procure to be published, sold, or otherwise disposed of, any copy or copies of any historical print or prints, or any print or prints of any portrait, conversation, landscape, or architecture, map, chart, or plan, or any other print or prints whatsoever, which hath or have been or shall be engraved, etched, drawn, or designed in any part of Great Britain, without the express consent of the proprietor or proprietors thereof, first had and obtained in writing, signed by him, her, or them respectively, with his, her, or their own hand or hands, in the presence of and attested by 2 or more credible witnesses, then every such proprietor or proprietors shall or may, by and in a special action upon the case to be brought against the person or persons so offending, recover such damages as a jury on the trial of such action, or on the execution of a writ of inquiry thereon, shall give or assess, together with double costs of suit.

and for every ounce, 1 shilling and 4 pence: and being upwards of 60 such miles, and not exceeding 100 such miles, for every single letter, 6 pence; for every double letter, 1 shilling; for every treble letter, 1 shilling and 6 pence; and for every ounce, 2 shillings: and being upward of 100 such miles, and not exceeding 200 such miles, for every single letter, 8 pence; for every double letter, 1 shilling and 4 pence; for every treble letter, 2 shillings; and for every ounce, 2 shillings and 8 pence: and for every distance not exceeding 100 such miles beyond such 200 miles, and for every such further distance, for every single letter, 2 pence; for every double letter, 4 pence; for every treble letter, 6 pence; and for every ounce, 8 pence: and so in proportion, according to the said several and respective rates and distances, for every packet of deeds, writs, or other things.

ACT of the British Parliament, "for more effectually securing the Property of Prints to Inventors and Engravers, by enabling them to sue for and recover penalties in certain cases."*

[17 Geo. III, cap. 57.]

[1777.]

WHEREAS an Act of Parliament was passed in the 8th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George II, intituled "An Act for the encouragement of the Arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints, by vesting the properties thereof in the inventors and engravers, during the time therein mentioned" [14 years]:

And whereas by an Act of Parliament, passed in the 7th year of the reign of his present Majesty, "for amending and rendering more effectual the aforesaid Act, and for other purposes therein mentioned," it was (among other things) enacted, that "from and after the 1st day of January, 1767, all and every person or persons who should engrave, etch, or work in mezzotinto or chiaro-scuro, or cause to be engraved, etched, or worked, any print taken from any picture, drawing, model, or sculpture, either ancient or modern, should have and were thereby declared to have the benefit and protection of the said former Act, and that Act, for the term thereafter mentioned,

* Cited in Act 6 and 7 Will. IV, cap. 59. Great Britain.

in like manner as if such print had been graved or drawn from the original design of such graver, etcher, or draughtsman : ”

And whereas the said Acts have not effectually answered the purposes for which they were intended, and it is necessary for the encouragement of artists, and for securing to them the property of and in their works, and for the advancement and improvement of the aforesaid arts, that such further provisions should be made as are hereinafter mentioned and contained :

May it therefore please your Majesty, that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the 24th day of June, 1777, if any engraver, etcher, printseller, or other person, shall within the time limited by the aforesaid Acts, or either of them, engrave, etch, or work, or cause or procure to be engraved, etched, or worked, in mezzo-tinto or chiaro-scuro or otherwise, or in any other manner copy in the whole or in part, by varying, adding to, or diminishing from, the main design, or shall print, reprint, or import for sale, or cause or procure to be printed, reprinted, or imported for sale, or shall publish, sell, or otherwise dispose of, or cause or procure to be published, sold, or otherwise disposed of, any copy or copies of any historical print or prints, or any print or prints of any portrait, conversation, landscape, or architecture, map, chart, or plan, or any other print or prints whatsoever, which hath or have been or shall be engraved, etched, drawn, or designed in any part of Great Britain, without the express consent of the proprietor or proprietors thereof, first had and obtained in writing, signed by him, her, or them respectively, hand or hands, in the presence of credible witnesses, then every such person shall or may, by and in a special writ brought against the person or persons so offending, be adjudged and pay damages as a jury on the trial of such writ shall determine, and shall also pay the costs of such writ of a writ of inquiry thereon, shall double costs of suit.

Library at *Oxford*, the public library at *Cambridge*, the library of the Faculty of Advocates at *Edinburgh*, the libraries of the 4 Universities of *Scotland*, Trinity College library, and the King's Inns library at *Dublin*, or so many of such 11 copies as shall be respectively demanded on behalf of such libraries respectively, shall be delivered by the publisher or publishers thereof respectively within 1 month after demand made thereof in writing as aforesaid, to the warehousekeeper of the said Company of Stationers for the time being; which copies the said warehousekeeper shall and he is hereby required to receive at the hall of the said company, for the use of the library for which such demand shall be made within such 12 months as aforesaid; and the said warehousekeeper is hereby required, within 1 month after any such book or volume shall be so delivered to him as aforesaid, to deliver the same for the use of such library; and if any publisher, or the warehousekeeper of the said Company of Stationers, shall not observe the directions of this Act therein, that then he and they so making default in not delivering or receiving the said 11 printed copies as aforesaid, shall forfeit, besides the value of the said printed copies, the sum of 5*l.* for each copy not so delivered or received, together with the full costs of suit, the same to be recovered by the person or persons, or body politic or corporate, proprietors or managers of the library for the use whereof such copy or copies ought to have been delivered or received; for which penalties and value such person or persons, body politic or corporate, is or are now hereby authorized to sue by action of debt or other proper action in any court of record in the United Kingdom.

III. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that no such printed copy or copies shall be demanded by or delivered to or for the use of any of the libraries hereinbefore mentioned, of the 2nd edition, or of any subsequent edition of any book or books so demanded and delivered as aforesaid, unless the same shall contain additions or alterations; and in case any edition after the 1st of any book so demanded and delivered as aforesaid, shall contain any addition or alteration, no printed copy or copies thereof shall be demanded or delivered as aforesaid, if a printed copy of such additions or alterations only, printed in an

uniform manner with the former edition of such book, be delivered to each of the libraries aforesaid for whose use a copy of the former edition shall have been demanded and delivered as aforesaid: Provided also, that the copy of every book that shall be demanded by the British Museum shall be delivered of the best paper on which such work shall be printed.

IV. And whereas by the said recited Acts of the 8th year of the reign of Queen Anne and the 41st year of his present Majesty's reign, it is enacted, that the author of any book or books, and the assignee or assigns of such author respectively, should have the sole liberty of printing and reprinting such book or books for the term of 14 years, to commence from the day of first publishing the same, and no longer; and it was provided that after the expiration of the said term of 14 years, the right of printing or disposing of copies should return to the authors thereof, if they were then living, for another term of 14 years: And whereas it will afford further encouragement to literature if the duration of such copyright were extended in manner hereinafter mentioned; be it further enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, the author of any book or books composed and not printed and published, or which shall hereafter be composed, and be printed and published, and his assignee or assigns, shall have the sole liberty of printing and reprinting such book or books for the full term of 28 years, to commence from the day of first publishing the same, and also, if the author shall be living at the end of that period, for the residue of his natural life; and that if any bookseller or printer or other person whatsoever in any part of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, in the Isles of *Man*, *Jersey*, or *Guernsey*, or in any other part of the *British* dominions, shall, from and after the passing of this Act, within the terms and times granted and limited by this Act, as aforesaid, print, reprint, or import, or shall cause to be printed, reprinted, or imported, any such book or books, without the consent of the author or authors, or other proprietor or proprietors of the copyright of and in such book and book, had and obtained in writing, or knowing the same to be so, and, reprint, or imported, without such consent of such author or proprietor or proprietors, shall, or shall cause to be

sold, published, or exposed to sale, or shall have in his or their possession for sale, any such book or books, without such consent first had and obtained as aforesaid, then such offender or offenders shall be liable to a special action on the case, at the suit of the author or authors, or other proprietor or proprietors of the copyright of such book or books so unlawfully printed, reprinted, or imported, or published or exposed to sale, or being in the possession of such offender or offenders for sale as aforesaid, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act ; and every such author or authors, or other proprietor or proprietors, shall and may, by and in such special action upon the case to be so brought against such offender or offenders, in any court of record in that part of the said United Kingdom or of the *British* dominions in which the offence shall be committed, recover such damages as the jury on the trial of such action, or on the execution of a writ of inquiry thereon, shall give or assess, together with double costs of suit, in which action no wager of law, essoin, privilege, or protection, nor more than one imparlance, shall be allowed ; and all and every such offender and offenders shall also forfeit such book or books, and all and every sheet being part of such book or books, and shall deliver the same to the author or authors, or other proprietor or proprietors of the copyright of such book or books, upon order of any court of record in which any action or suit in law or equity shall be commenced or prosecuted by such author or authors, or other proprietor or proprietors, to be made on motion or petition to the said court ; and the said author or authors, or other proprietor or proprietors, shall forthwith damask or make waste paper of the said book or books, and sheet or sheets ; and all and every such offender and offenders shall also forfeit the sum of 3 pence for every sheet thereof, either printed or printing, or published or exposed to sale, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act ; the one moiety thereof to the King's most excellent Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the other moiety thereof to any person or persons who shall sue for the same, in any such court of record, by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, in which no wager of law, essoin, privilege, or protection, not more than one imparlance, shall be allowed : Provided always, that in *Scotland* such offender or offenders

shall be liable to an action of damages in the Court of Session in *Scotland*, which shall and may be brought and prosecuted in the same manner in which any other action of damages to the like amount may be brought and prosecuted there; and in any such action where damages shall be awarded, double costs of suit or expenses of process shall be allowed.

V. And, in order to ascertain what books shall be from time to time published, be it enacted, that the publisher or publishers of any and every book demandable under this Act, which shall be published at any time after the passing of this Act, shall, within 1 calendar month after the day on which any such book or books respectively shall be first sold, published, advertized, or offered for sale, within the bills of mortality, or within 3 calendar months if the said book shall be sold, published, or advertized in any other part of the United Kingdom, enter the title to the copy of every such book, and the name or names and place of abode of the publisher or publishers thereof, in the register book of the Company of Stationers in *London*, in such manner as hath been usual with respect to books the title whereof hath heretofore been entered in such register book, and deliver 1 copy on the best paper as aforesaid, for the use of the British Museum; which register book shall at all times be kept at the hall of the said company; for every of which several entries the sum of 2 shillings shall be paid, and no more; which said register book may at all seasonable and convenient times be resorted to and inspected by any person; for which inspection the sum of 1 shilling shall be paid to the warehouse-keeper of the said Company of Stationers; and such warehouse-keeper shall, when and as often as thereto required, give a certificate under his hand of every or any such entry, and for every such certificate the sum of 1 shilling shall be paid; and in case such entry of the title of any such book or books shall not be duly made by the publisher or publishers of any such book or books, within the said calendar month, or 3 months, as the case may be, then the publisher or publishers of such books or books shall forfeit the sum of 5*l.*, together with 11 times the price at which such book shall be sold or advertized, to be recovered, together with full costs of suit, by the person or persons, body politic or corporate, authorized to sue, &

who shall first sue for the same, in any court of record in the United Kingdom, by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, in which no wager of law, essoin, privilege, or protection, nor more than one imparlance, shall be allowed: Provided always, that in the case of magazines, reviews, or other periodical publications, it shall be sufficient to make such entry in the register book of the said company, within 1 month next after the publication of the 1st number or volume of such magazine, review, or other periodical publication: Provided always, that no failure in making any such entry shall in any manner affect any copyright, but shall only subject the person making default to the penalty aforesaid under this Act.

VI. And be it further enacted, that the said warehouse-keeper of the Company of Stationers shall from time to time and at all times, without any greater interval than 3 months, transmit to the librarian or other person authorized on behalf of the libraries before mentioned, correct lists of all books entered in the books of the said company, and not contained in former lists; and that on being required so to do by the said librarian or other authorized person, or either of them, he shall call on the publisher or publishers of such books for as many of the said copies as may have been demanded of them.

VII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that if any publisher shall be desirous of delivering the copy of such book or volume as aforesaid as shall be demanded on behalf of any of the said libraries at such library, it shall and may be lawful for him to deliver the same at such library to the librarian or other person authorized to receive the same (who is hereby required to receive and to give a receipt in writing for the same); and such delivery shall to all intents and purposes of this Act be held as equivalent to a delivery to the said warehousekeeper.

VIII. And whereas it is reasonable that authors of books already published, and who are now living, should also have the benefit of the extension of copyright; be it further enacted, that if the author of any book or books which shall not have been published 14 years at the time of passing this Act, shall be living at the said time, and if such author shall afterwards die before the expiration of the said 14 years, then the personal representative of the said author, and the assignee or assigns of

such personal representative, shall have the sole right of printing and publishing the said book or books for the further term of 14 years after the expiration of the first 14 years. Provided that nothing in this Act contained shall affect the right of the assignee or assigns of such author to sell any copies of the said book or books which shall have been printed by such assignee or assigns within the first 14 years, or the terms of any contract between such author and such assignee or assigns.

IX. And be it also further enacted, that if the author of any book or books which have been already published shall be living at the end of 28 years after the first publication of the said book or books, he or she shall for the remainder of his or her life have the sole right of printing and publishing the same; provided that this shall not affect the right of the assignee or assigns of such author to sell any copies of the said book or books which shall have been printed by such assignee or assigns within the said 28 years, or the terms of any contract between such author and such assignee or assigns.

X. Provided nevertheless and be it further enacted, that all actions, suits, bills, indictments, or informations for any offence that shall be committed against this Act shall be brought, sued, and commenced within 12 months next after such offence committed, or else the same shall be void and of no effect.

ACT of the British Parliament, "to amend the Laws relating to Dramatic Literary Property."*

[3 Will. IV, cap. 15.]

[June 10, 1833.]

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the 54th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George III, intituled "An Act to amend the several Acts for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies and Copyright of printed Books to the Authors of such Books, or their Assigns†," it was amongst other things provided and enacted, that from and after the passing of the said Act the author of any book or books composed, and

* Cited in Act 7 Vict., cap. 12, relating to International Copyright.

† See Page 394.

not printed or published, or which should thereafter be composed and printed and published, and his assignee or assigns, should have the sole liberty of printing and re-printing such book or books for the full term of 28 years, to commence from the day of first publishing the same, and also, if the author should be living at the end of that period, for the residue of his natural life: And whereas it is expedient to extend the provisions of the said Act; be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this Act, the author of any tragedy, comedy, play, opera, farce, or any other dramatic piece or entertainment, composed, and not printed and published by the author thereof or his assignee, or which hereafter shall be composed, and not printed or published by the author thereof or his assignee, or the assignee of such author, shall have as his own property the sole liberty of representing, or causing to be represented, at any place or places of dramatic entertainment whatsoever, in any part of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, in the Isles of *Man*, *Jersey*, and *Guernsey*, or in any part of the British dominions, any such production as aforesaid, not printed and published by the author thereof or his assignee, and shall be deemed and taken to be the proprietor thereof; and that the author of any such production, printed and published within 10 years before the passing of this Act by the author thereof or his assignee, or which shall hereafter be so printed and published, or the assignee of such author, shall, from the time of passing this Act, or from the time of such publication respectively, until the end of 28 years from the day of such first publication of the same, and also, if the author or authors, or the survivor of the authors, shall be living at the end of that period, during the residue of his natural life, have as his own property the sole liberty of representing, or causing to be represented, the same at any such place of dramatic entertainment as aforesaid, and shall be deemed and taken to be the proprietor thereof: Provided nevertheless, that nothing in this Act contained shall prejudice, alter, or affect the right or authority of any person to represent or cause to be represented, at any place or places of dramatic entertain-

ment whatsoever, any such production as aforesaid, in all cases in which the author thereof or his assignee shall, previously to the passing of this Act, have given his consent to or authorized such representation, but that such sole liberty of the author or his assignee shall be subject to such right or authority.

II. And be it further enacted, that if any person shall, during the continuance of such sole liberty as aforesaid, contrary to the intent of this Act, or right of the author or his assignee, represent, or cause to be represented, without the consent in writing of the author or other proprietor first had and obtained, at any place of dramatic entertainment within the limits aforesaid, any such production as aforesaid, or any part thereof, every such offender shall be liable for each and every such representation to the payment of an amount not less than 40 shillings, or to the full amount of the benefit or advantage arising from such representation, or the injury or loss sustained by the plaintiff therefrom, whichever shall be the greater damages, to the author or other proprietor of such production so represented contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, to be recovered, together with double costs of suit, by such author or other proprietor, in any court having jurisdiction in such cases in that part of the said United Kingdom or of the British dominions in which the offence shall be committed; and in every such proceeding where the sole liberty of such author or his assignee as aforesaid shall be subject to such right or authority as aforesaid, it shall be sufficient for the plaintiff to state that he has such sole liberty, without stating the same to be subject to such right or authority, or otherwise mentioning the same.

III. Provided nevertheless, and be it further enacted, that all actions or proceedings for any offence or injury that shall be committed against this Act shall be brought, sued, and commenced within 12 calendar months next after such offence committed, or else the same shall be void and of no effect.

IV. And be it further enacted, that whenever authors, persons, offenders, or others are spoken of in this Act in the singular number or in the masculine gender, the same shall extend to any number of persons and to either sex.

ACT of the British Parliament, "*for the Prevention of Smuggling* * ;" so far as it relates specifically to *Foreigners, and to Foreign Vessels and Boats.*

[6 Geo. IV, cap. 108.]

[July 5, 1825.]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the present session of Parliament, intituled "An Act to repeal the several laws relating to the Customs" [cap. 105], in which it is declared that the laws of the Customs have become very intricate, by reason of the great number of Acts relating thereto which have been passed through a long series of years; and that it is therefore highly expedient, for the interests of commerce and the ends of justice, and also for affording convenience and facility to all persons who may be required to act in obedience to those laws or in execution of them, that all the laws relating to Customs should be repealed, and that the purposes for which those laws have from time to time been made should be secured by new enactments in more compendious form, and commencing at one and the same time: And whereas by the said Act all the laws relating to smuggling will be repealed: And whereas other laws relating to the Customs have been made, and may hereafter be made; and it is expedient to make provisions to prevent or punish any infraction of such laws: may it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the 5th day of January, 1826, this Act, and all the provisions therein contained, shall have effect and come into and be and continue in full force and operation, for the prevention of smuggling, and shall extend and be construed to extend to any law in force, or hereafter to be made, relating to the revenue or management of the Customs.

IV. And be it further enacted, that if any *Foreign* vessel or boat (not being square-rigged), in which there shall be one or more subjects of His Majesty, shall be found within 4 leagues of that part of the United Kingdom which is between the North Foreland on the coast of Kent, and Beachy Head on the

* Repealed by Act 3 and 4 Will. IV, cap. 50. (Repeal Act.)

coast of Sussex, or within 8 leagues of any other part of the coast of the United Kingdom, to be measured as aforesaid, or shall be discovered to have been within the said distances, not proceeding on her voyage, wind and weather permitting, having on board or in any manner attached or affixed thereto, or having had on board or in any manner attached or affixed thereto, or conveying or having conveyed in any manner, any brandy or other spirits, in any cask or package of less size or content than 40 gallons (except only for the use of the seamen belonging to and on board such vessel, not exceeding 2 gallons for each seaman), or any tea, exceeding 6 pounds weight in the whole, or any tobacco or snuff in any cask or package whatsoever, containing less than 450 pounds weight, or packed separately in any manner within such cask or package (except loose tobacco for the use of the seamen, not exceeding 5 pounds weight for each seaman on board such vessel), that then such vessel or boat, with all her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle, and apparel shall be forfeited.

V. And be it further enacted, that if any *Foreign* vessel whatsoever shall be found * within 1 league of the coast of the United Kingdom, not proceeding on her voyage, wind and weather permitting, having on board or in any manner attached or affixed thereto, or having had on board or in any manner attached or affixed thereto, or conveying or having conveyed in any manner, within such distance, any goods whatsoever, liable to forfeiture by this or any other Act relating to the revenue of Customs, upon being imported into the United Kingdom, that then and in such case the said vessel, together with her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle, and apparel, and all such goods laden therein, shall be forfeited.

IX. And be it further enacted, that if any vessel or boat, whether British or *Foreign*, shall be found or discovered to have been within 1 league of the Islands of *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Alderney*, *Sark*, or *Man* respectively, not proceeding on her voyage, wind and weather permitting, or within any bay, harbour, river, or creek of or belonging to any one of the said islands, having on board or in any manner attached or affixed thereto, or having had on board or in any manner attached or

* "At anchor, or hovering." *Margin of Act.*

affixed thereto, or conveying or having conveyed in any manner within the said last-mentioned distances or places, any goods which, by this or any other Act relating to the revenue of Customs, are liable to forfeiture, upon being imported into, exported from, or carried coastwise into the said islands respectively, then and in such case the said vessel or boat, with all her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle, and apparel, and all such goods as aforesaid with their packages, and any other goods which may be contained therein, shall be forfeited.

XLIX. And be it further enacted, that every person, being a subject of His Majesty, who shall be found or discovered to have been on board any vessel or boat liable to forfeiture, under this or any other Act relating to the revenue of Customs, for being found within 4 or 8 leagues of the coast of the United Kingdom as aforesaid, or for being found or discovered to have been within any of the distances or places in this Act mentioned, from or in the United Kingdom, or from or in the Isle of *Man*, having on board or in any manner attached or affixed thereto, or having had on board or in any manner attached or affixed thereto, or conveying or having conveyed in any manner, such goods or other things as subject such vessel or boat to forfeiture, or who shall be found or discovered to have been on board any vessel or boat, from which any part of the cargo shall have been thrown overboard during chase, or staved or destroyed, shall forfeit the sum of 100*l.*; and that every person, *not being a subject of His Majesty*, who shall be found or discovered to have been on board any vessel or boat, liable to forfeiture for any of the causes aforesaid, within 1 league of the coast of the United Kingdom, or of the Isle of *Man*, or within any bay, harbour, river, or creek of the said island, shall forfeit for such offence the sum of 100*l.*; and it shall be lawful for any officer or officers of the army, navy, or marines, being duly authorized and on full pay, or any officer of Customs or Excise, or other person acting in his or their aid or assistance, or duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, and he and they is and are hereby authorized, empowered, and required to stop, arrest, and detain every such person, and to carry and convey such person before 2 or more Justices of the Peace in the United Kingdom, or a governor, deputy governor, or, deem-

stave or destroy any part of such lading, to prevent seizure thereof, that then and in such case the said vessel or boat shall be forfeited; and all persons escaping from such vessels or boats, or from any *Foreign* vessel or boat, during any chase made thereof by any vessel or boat in His Majesty's service or in the service of the revenue, shall be deemed and taken to be subjects of His Majesty, unless it shall be proved to the contrary.

XIV. And be it further enacted, that all vessels and boats belonging in the whole or in part to His Majesty's subjects, having false bulkheads, false bows, double sides or bottoms, or any secret or disguised place whatsoever in the construction of the said vessel or boat adapted for the purpose of concealing goods, or having any hole, pipe, or other device in or about the vessel or boat adapted for the purpose of running goods, shall be forfeited, with all the guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle and apparel belonging to such vessel or boat; and that all *Foreign* vessels or boats, not being square-rigged, coming to or arriving at any port of the United Kingdom, having on board any goods liable to the payment of duties, or prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom, concealed in false bulkheads, false bows, double sides or bottoms, or any secret or disguised place whatsoever in the construction of the said vessel or boat, shall be forfeited.

XLVIII. And be it further enacted, that every person, being a subject of his Majesty, who shall be found or discovered to have been on board any vessel or boat liable to forfeiture under this or any other Act relating to the Customs, for being found or discovered to have been within any of the distances, ports, or places in this Act mentioned, from or in the United Kingdom, or from or in the Isle of *Man*, having on board or in any manner attached thereto, or having had on board or in any manner attached thereto, or conveying or having conveyed in any manner, such goods or things as subject such vessel or boat to forfeiture, or who shall be found or discovered to have been within any such distance as aforesaid, on board any vessel or boat from which any part of the cargo or lading of such vessel or boat shall have been thrown overboard, or staved or destroyed, to prevent seizure, shall forfeit the sum of 100*l.*; and that every person *not being a subject of His Majesty* who shall be found or dis-

rigged, or any *Foreign* boat, in which there shall be one or more subjects of His Majesty, shall be found or discovered to have been within 4 leagues of that part of the United Kingdom which is between the North Foreland on the coast of Kent, and Beachy Head on the coast of Sussex, or within 8 leagues of any other part of the coast of the United Kingdom; or if any *Foreign* vessel or boat shall be found or discovered to have been within 1 league of the coast of the United Kingdom; or if any vessel or boat shall be found or discovered to have been within 1 league of the Islands of *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Alderney*, *Sark*, or *Man* respectively, or within any bay, harbour, river, or creek of or belonging to any one of the said islands; any such vessel or boat so found or discovered, having on board or in any manner attached thereto, or having had on board or in any manner attached thereto, or conveying or having conveyed in any manner, any spirits not being in a cask or package containing 40 gallons at the least, or any tea exceeding 6 pounds weight in the whole, or any tobacco or snuff not being in a cask or package containing 450 pounds weight at least, or being packed separately in any manner within any cask or package, or any cordage or other articles adapted and prepared for slinging or sinking small casks, or any casks or other vessels whatsoever of less size or content than 40 gallons, of the description used for the smuggling of spirits, then and in every such case the said spirits, tea, tobacco, or snuff, together with the casks or packages containing the same, and the cordage or other articles, casks, and other vessels of the description aforesaid, and also the vessel or boat, shall be forfeited.

V. And be it further enacted, that when any vessel or boat belonging in the whole or in part to His Majesty's subjects, or having one half of the persons on board subjects of His Majesty, shall be found within 100 leagues of the coast of this kingdom, and shall not bring to upon signal made by any vessel or boat in His Majesty's service, or in the service of the revenue, hoisting the proper pendant and ensign, in order to bring such vessel or boat to, and thereupon chase shall be given, if any person or persons on board such vessel or boat so chased shall, during the chase or before such vessel or boat shall bring to, throw overboard any part of the lading of such vessel or boat, or shall

II. And be it enacted, that all and singular the privileges, franchises, abilities, capacities, powers, authorities, whether military or civil, rights, remedies, methods of suit, penalties, forfeitures, disabilities, provisions, matters, and things whatsoever granted to or continued in the said United Company by the said Act of the 53rd year of King George III, for and during the term limited by the said Act, and all other the enactments, provisions, matters, and things contained in the said Act, or in any other Act or Acts whatsoever, which are limited or may be construed to be limited to continue for and during the term granted to the said Company by the Act of the 53rd year of King George III, so far as the same or any of them are in force, and not repealed by or repugnant to the enactments hereinafter contained, and all powers of alienation and disposition, rights, franchises and immunities, which the said United Company now have, shall continue and be in force, and may be exercised and enjoyed, as against all persons whomsoever, subject to the superintendence, direction, and control hereinbefore mentioned, until the 30th day of April, 1854.

III. Provided always, and be it enacted, that from and after the 22nd day of April, 1834, the exclusive right of trading with the dominions of the Emperor of China, and of trading in Tea, continued to the said Company by the said Act of the 53rd year of King George III, shall cease.

XLIII. And be it enacted, that the said Governor-General in Council shall have power to make laws and regulations for repealing, amending, or altering any laws or regulations whatever now in force or hereafter to be in force in the said territories or any part thereof, and to make laws and regulations for all persons, whether British or Native, *Foreigners* or others, and for all courts of justice, whether established by His Majesty's Charters or otherwise, and the jurisdictions thereof, and for all places and things whatsoever within and throughout the whole and every part of the said territories, and for all servants of the said Company within the dominions of Princes and States in alliance with the said Company; save and except that the said Governor-General in Council shall not have the power of making any laws or regulations which shall in any way repeal, suspend, or affect any of the provisions of this Act the provisions of

punishing mutiny a

vered to have been on board any vessel or boat liable to forfeiture for any of the causes aforesaid, within 1 league of the coast of the United Kingdom or of the Isle of *Man*, or within any bay, harbour, river or creek of the said island, shall forfeit for such offence the sum of 100*l.*; and it shall be lawful for any officer or officers of the army, navy, or marines, being duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, and on full pay, or any officer or officers of Customs or excise, or other person acting in his or their aid or assistance, or duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, and he and they is and are hereby authorized, empowered, and required, to detain every such person, and to carry and convey such person before any Justice of the Peace in the United Kingdom, to be dealt with as hereinafter directed: Provided always, that any such person proving, to the satisfaction of any Justice or Justices before whom he may be brought, that he was only a passenger in such vessel or boat, and had no interest whatever either in the vessel or boat, or in the cargo or any goods on board the same, shall be forthwith discharged by such Justices.

ACT of the British Parliament, "for effecting an arrangement with the East India Company, and for the better government of His Majesty's Indian Territories, till the 30th day of April, 1854;" so far as it relates specifically to Trade with China in Tea, and to Foreigners and Slavery in India.

[3 & 4 Will. IV, cap. 85.]

[August 28, 1833.]

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the 53rd year of the reign of His Majesty King George III [cap. 155], intituled "An Act for continuing in the East India Company for a further term the possession of the British Territories in India, together with certain exclusive privileges; for establishing further regulations for the government of the said territories, and the better administration of justice within the same; and for regulating the trade to and from the places within the limits of the said Company's Charter," the possession and government of the British territories in India were continued in the United Company of merchants trading to the East Indies for a term therein mentioned, &c.

II. And be it enacted, that all and singular the privileges, franchises, abilities, capacities, powers, authorities, whether military or civil, rights, remedies, methods of suit, penalties, forfeitures, disabilities, provisions, matters, and things whatsoever granted to or continued in the said United Company by the said Act of the 53rd year of King George III, for and during the term limited by the said Act, and all other the enactments, provisions, matters, and things contained in the said Act, or in any other Act or Acts whatsoever, which are limited or may be construed to be limited to continue for and during the term granted to the said Company by the Act of the 53rd year of King George III, so far as the same or any of them are in force, and not repealed by or repugnant to the enactments hereinafter contained, and all powers of alienation and disposition, rights, franchises and immunities, which the said United Company now have, shall continue and be in force, and may be exercised and enjoyed, as against all persons whomsoever, subject to the superintendence, direction, and control hereinbefore mentioned, until the 30th day of April, 1854.

III. Provided always, and be it enacted, that from and after the 22nd day of April, -1834, the exclusive right of trading with the dominions of the Emperor of China, and of trading in Tea, continued to the said Company by the said Act of the 53rd year of King George III, shall cease.

XLIII. And be it enacted, that the said Governor-General in Council shall have power to make laws and regulations for repealing, amending, or altering any laws or regulations whatever now in force or hereafter to be in force in the said territories or any part thereof, and to make laws and regulations for all persons, whether British or Native, *Foreigners* or others, and for all courts of justice, whether established by His Majesty's Charters or otherwise, and the jurisdictions thereof, and for all places and things whatsoever within and throughout the whole and every part of the said territories, and for all servants of the said Company within the dominions of Princes and States in alliance with the said Company; save and except that the said Governor-General in Council shall not have the power of making any laws or regulations which shall in any way repeal, vary, suspend, or affect any of the provisions of this Act, or any of the provisions of the Acts for punishing mutiny and desertion

of officers and soldiers, whether in the service of His Majesty or the said Company, or any provisions of any Act hereafter to be passed in anywise affecting the said Company or the said territories or the inhabitants thereof, or any laws or regulations which shall in any way affect any prerogative of the Crown, or the authority of Parliament, or the constitution or rights of the said Company, or any part of the unwritten laws or constitution of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, whereon may depend in any degree the allegiance of any person to the Crown of the United Kingdom, or the sovereignty or dominion of the said Crown over any part of the said territories.

LXXXVIII. And be it further enacted, that the said Governor-General in Council shall and he is hereby required forthwith to take into consideration the means of mitigating the state of slavery, and of ameliorating the condition of slaves, and of extinguishing slavery throughout the said territories so soon as such extinction shall be practicable and safe, and from time to time to prepare and transmit to the said Court of Directors drafts of laws or regulations for the purposes aforesaid, and that in preparing such drafts due regard shall be had to the laws of marriage and the rights and authorities of fathers and heads of families, and that such drafts shall forthwith, after receipt thereof, be taken into consideration by the said Court of Directors, who shall, with all convenient speed, communicate to the said Governor-General in Council their instructions on the drafts of the said laws and regulations, but no such laws and regulations shall be promulgated or put in force without the previous consent of the said Court; and the said Court shall, within 14 days after the first meeting of Parliament in every year, lay before both Houses of Parliament a report of the drafts of such rules and regulations as shall have been received by them, and of their resolutions or proceedings thereon.

ACT of the British Parliament, "to extend the Protection of Copyright in Prints and Engravings to Ireland*."

[6 & 7 Will. IV, cap. 59.]

[August 13, 1836.]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the 17th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George III [cap. 57], intituled "An

* Cited in Act 7 Vict., cap. 12. International Copyright.

Act for more effectually securing the property of prints to inventors and engravers by enabling them to sue for and recover penalties in certain cases *:" And whereas it is desirable to extend the provisions of the said Act to *Irèland*; be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this Act all the provisions contained in the said recited Act of the 17th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George III, and of all the other Acts therein recited, shall be and the same are hereby extended to the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*.

II. And be it further enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, if any engraver, etcher, printseller, or other person shall, within the time limited by the aforesaid recited Acts, engrave, etch, or publish, or cause to be engraved, etched, or published, any engraving or print of any description whatever, either in whole or in part, which may have been or which shall hereafter be published in any part of *Great Britain or Ireland*, without the express consent of the proprietor or proprietors thereof first had and obtained in writing, signed by him, her, or them respectively, with his, her or their own hand or hands, in the presence of and attested by 2 or more credible witnesses, then every such proprietor shall and may, by and in a separate action upon the case to be brought against the person so offending in any court of law in *Great Britain or Ireland*, recover such damages as a jury on the trial of such action or on the execution of a writ of inquiry thereon shall give or assess, together with double costs of suit.

ACT of the British Parliament, "for the Management of the Post Office," so far as it relates to the exclusive Privilege of that Office, and to Special Prohibitions

[1 Vict., cap. 33.]

[July 12, 1837.]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the present session of Parliament, intituled "An Act to repeal the several Laws relating to the Post Office" [cap. 32]; be it enacted by the

* See Page 392.

Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that on the day on which the recited Act shall come into operation this Act shall come into operation for the management of the Post Office within the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland* and all other Her Majesty's dominions and territories.

II. And be it enacted, that Her Majesty's present Postmaster-General, and the person or persons to be from time to time hereafter appointed by the Queen's Majesty by letters patent under the Great Seal of *Great Britain*, shall be the master of the Post Office by the style of Her Majesty's Postmaster-General; and wheresoever within the United Kingdom and other Her Majesty's dominions, posts or post communication are now or may be hereafter established, the Postmaster-General, by himself or by his deputies and their respective servants and agents, shall have the exclusive privilege of conveying from one place to another all letters, except in the following cases, and shall also have the exclusive privilege of performing all the incidental services of receiving, collecting, sending, dispatching, and delivering all letters, except in the following cases; (that is to say)

Letters sent by a private friend in his way, journey, or travel, so as such letters be delivered by such friend to the party to whom they shall be directed:

Letters sent by a messenger on purpose, concerning the private affairs of the sender or receiver thereof:

Commissions or returns thereof, and affidavits and writs, process or proceedings, or returns thereof, issuing out of a court of justice:

Letters sent out of the United Kingdom by a private vessel (not being a packet-boat):

Letters of merchants, owners of vessels of merchandize, or the cargo or loading therein, sent by such vessels of merchandize, or by any person employed by such owners for the carriage of such letters, according to their respective directions, and delivered to the respective persons to whom they shall be directed, without paying or receiving hire or reward, advantage or profit for the same in anywise:

Letters concerning goods or merchandize sent by common known carriers, to be delivered with the goods which such letters

concern, without hire or reward or other profit or advantage for receiving or delivering such letters :

But nothing herein contained shall authorize any person to make a collection of such excepted letters for the purpose of sending them in the manner hereby authorized :

And the following persons are expressly forbidden to carry a letter, or to receive or collect or deliver a letter, although they shall not receive hire or reward for the same ; (that is to say)

Common known carriers, their servants or agents, except a letter concerning goods in their carts or waggons or on their pack horses, and owners, drivers, or guards of stage coaches :

Owners, masters, or commanders of ships, vessels, steam-boats, or boats called or being passage or packet-boats, sailing or passing coastwise or otherwise between ports or places within *Great Britain or Ireland*, or between, to, or from a port or ports within Her Majesty's dominions or territories out of the United Kingdom, or their servants or agents, except in respect of letters of merchants, owners of ships or goods on board :

Passengers or other persons on board any such ships, vessels, steam-boat, passage or packet-boat :

The owners of, or sailors, watermen, or others on board a ship, vessel, steam-boat, or other boat or barge passing or re-passing on a river or navigable canal within the United Kingdom or other Her Majesty's dominions.

ACT of the British Parliament, "for the Regulation of the Duties of Postage" on British and Foreign Letters, Newspapers, &c.*

[1 Vict., cap. 34.]

[July 12, 1837.]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the present session of Parliament [cap. 32], intituled "An Act to repeal the several Laws relating to the Post Office ;" be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that on the day in which the recited Act shall come into operation this Act shall come into operation for providing for the payment of the duties of postage.

* Amended by Acts 1 & 2 Vict., cap. 97 ; and 2 & 3 Vict., cap. 52. Pages 458, 462.

II. And be it enacted, that the respective rates of postage hereinafter set forth shall be charged by Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, for the use of Her Majesty, on all letters not specially exempted from postage, which shall be transmitted by post; and such postage shall be paid as follows:—in all cases in which it shall be so required by the Post Office Acts, or by any regulations made by the Postmaster-General in pursuance thereof, the postage shall be paid by the sender on delivering the letter to the post office; in other cases it shall be optional with the sender to pay the postage on delivering the letter to the post office; and if the postage shall not have been paid by the sender it shall be paid by the person to whom the letter is addressed, on the delivery thereof to him; but nevertheless, if the letter be refused, or the party to whom it is addressed shall be dead or cannot be found, the writer or sender shall pay the postage; and this enactment shall apply to every packet, newspaper, and periodical publication, and everything whatsoever chargeable with postage, which shall be transmitted by the post.

III. And be it enacted, that the rates of inland postage for letters transmitted by the general post within *Great Britain*, and within the Islands of *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, and the Isle of *Man*, shall be as follows:

For every single letter to a place at any distance from the post office where the letter shall be put in: not exceeding 15 miles, 4*d.*; exceeding 15 and not exceeding 20 miles, 5*d.*; exceeding 20 and not exceeding 30 miles, 6*d.*; exceeding 30 and not exceeding 50 miles, 7*d.*; exceeding 50 and not exceeding 80 miles, 8*d.*; exceeding 80 and not exceeding 120 miles, 9*d.*; exceeding 120 and not exceeding 170 miles, 10*d.*; exceeding 170 and not exceeding 230 miles, 11*d.*; exceeding 230 and not exceeding 300 miles, 1*s.*; and for every 100 miles above 300 miles, 1*d.*; and for every fractional part of a distance of 100 miles, above 300 miles, 1*d.*; and for every letter conveyed by the post in any part of *Scotland* by a mail carriage now or hereafter established with more than 2 wheels, an additional rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

IV. And be it enacted, that the rates of inland postage for letters transmitted by the general post within *Ireland* shall be as follows:

For every single letter to a place at a distance (computed

by *Irish* miles) from the office where the letter shall be put in : not exceeding 7 miles, 2*d.*; exceeding 7 and not exceeding 15 miles, 3*d.*; exceeding 15 and not exceeding 25 miles, 4*d.*; exceeding 25 and not exceeding 35 miles, 5*d.*; exceeding 35 and not exceeding 45 miles, 6*d.*; exceeding 45 and not exceeding 55 miles, 7*d.*; exceeding 55 and not exceeding 65 miles, 8*d.*; exceeding 65 and not exceeding 95 miles, 9*d.*; exceeding 95 and not exceeding 120 miles, 10*d.*; exceeding 120 and not exceeding 150 miles, 11*d.*; exceeding 150 and not exceeding 200 miles, 1*s.*; exceeding 200 and not exceeding 250 miles, 1*s.* 1*d.*; exceeding 250 miles and not exceeding 300 miles, 1*s.* 2*d.*; and for every 100 miles above 300 miles, 1*d.*; and for every fractional part of a distance of 100 miles above 300 miles, 1*d.*

V. And be it enacted, that where a letter shall be transmitted by the post over a distance in *Great Britain* as well as over a distance in *Ireland* the like rates of postage shall be payable for the whole distances, both in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, as would be payable on letters sent for the whole of such distances within *Great Britain* only, in addition to the packet rates which may be payable for letters transmitted between *Great Britain* and *Ireland*.

VI. And be it enacted, that the following additional rates shall be payable for every single letter transmitted by packet-boat (*videlicet*):

Between the ports of *Portpatrick* in *Scotland* and *Donaghadee* in *Ireland*, 4*d.*; between either *Holyhead* or *Milford Haven* and any port in *Ireland*, 2*d.*; between *Liverpool* and *Dublin* or any other port in *Ireland*, 8*d.* Nevertheless no letter sent between *Great Britain* and *Ireland* by way of *Liverpool* shall be charged a higher postage than if it were sent by way of *Holyhead*; nor shall any letter sent between *Ireland* and *Great Britain*, or any place beyond the seas, be charged with any postage for conveyance between *Kingstown* and *Dublin*, or between *Dunmore* and *Waterford*; nor shall any letters between *Kingstown* and *Dunmore* and any place in *Great Britain* be charged more than for the actual distance between *Kingstown* and *Dunmore* and any such place in *Great Britain*.

VII. And be it enacted, that the following further additional

rates shall be payable on every single letter transmitted to or from *Ireland* (that is to say):

By way of *Holyhead*, in respect of *Menai Bridge*, 1*d.*; by way of *Conway* and *Chester*, in respect of *Conway Bridge*, 1*d.*; by way of *Milford* and *Waterford*, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

VIII. And be it enacted, that the rates for letters transmitted by the twopenny post in *London* shall be as follows:

For every letter transmitted by such post between places within the limits of delivery for the time being of the general post, 2*d.*; for every letter transmitted by such post between a place within the said limits and any place beyond the same, or between places both of which are beyond the said limits, 3*d.*; and for every letter originally sent by the general post directed to places beyond the said limits and delivered by the twopenny post, and for every letter originally sent by the twopenny post, and afterwards passing through the general post, in addition to all other rates chargeable thereon, 2*d.*

IX. And be it enacted, that the rates for letters transmitted by the penny post in *Dublin* shall be as follows:

For every letter transmitted by such post between places within the limits of such penny post, 1*d.*; and for every letter transmitted between places within the said limits and places beyond them, or between places both of which are beyond the said limits, 2*d.*; and for every letter originally sent by the general post directed to places beyond the limits of the said general post in *Dublin* and delivered by the penny post, and for every letter originally sent by the said penny post, whether within the said limits or not, and afterwards passing through the general post, in addition to all other rates chargeable thereon, 1*d.* Nevertheless, the limits of the twopenny and penny post, both of *London* and *Dublin*, as now fixed, shall be subject to such alteration and extension as shall from time to time be made by the Postmaster-General.

X. And be it enacted, that every letter transmitted by a penny post, established or to be established in or from or to any city, town, or place in the United Kingdom or other Her Majesty's dominions (other than *London* or *Dublin*), shall (whether passing through the general post or not) be liable to a rate of 1 penny for transmission by any such post.

XI. And be it enacted, that no letter which shall exceed the weight of 4 ounces shall be forwarded by a twopenny or penny post, unless it shall have first passed or unless it shall be afterwards to pass by the general post.

XII. And be it enacted, that the rates of packet postage for letters transmitted by post between the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Colonies shall (in addition to any inland postage incurred by transmission for any distance within the United Kingdom) be as follows (that is to say):

For every single letter between the port of *Weymouth* and any port in *Jersey* or *Guernsey*, 3d.; between any port in *Jersey* and any port in *Guernsey*, 3d.; between the port of *Liverpool* and any port in the Isle of *Man*, 6d.; between the port of *Falmouth* and any port in the *British* dominions in *North America* or the *West Indies*, 1s. 3d.; or between any other convenient ports than such as are above named, from or to which the Post Office packets may from time to time be dispatched.

XIII. And be it enacted, that the rates of *Foreign* postage for letters transmitted by post between the United Kingdom and *Foreign* ports shall be as follows (that is to say):

For every single between *London* and *France*, 10d.; between *Dover* and *Calais* (not to or from *London*), 3d.; between *London* and *Germany* by way of *France*, 1s. 4d.; between *London* and *Switzerland* by way of *France*, 1s. 2d.; between *London* and *Spain* by way of *France*, 1s. 7d.; between *London* and the following places by way of *France* (*videlicet*): *Italy*, *Sicily*, *Venetian Lombardy*, *Malta*, the *Ionian Islands*, *Greece*, *Turkey*, the *Levant*, the *Archipelago*, *Syria*, or *Egypt*, 1s. 7d.; between *London* and *Holland*, 1s. 4d.; between *London* and *Belgium*, 1s. 4d.; between *London* and *Switzerland*, 1s. 8d.; between *London* and *Germany*, 1s. 8d.; between *London* and *Denmark*, 1s. 8d.; between *London* and *Sweden* and other north of *Germany*, 1s. 8d.; between *London* and any other place than by way of *France*, 2s. 2d.; between the following countries through *Belgium* or *Holland* (*videlicet*): *Italy*, *Sicily*, *Venetian Lombardy*, *Malta*, *Isles*, *Greece*, *Turkey*, the *Levant*, the *Archipelago*, *Egypt*, 1s. 8d. Nevertheless, all *Foreign* letters between *London* and a place abroad which shall

from any place in the United Kingdom without coming to or passing through *London* shall be charged as if they had been sent from or to *London* (letters from or to *France* only excepted):

And the rates of *Foreign* postage for every single letter transmitted by packet-boats exclusively shall be as follows: between a port in the United Kingdom and *Lisbon* or any other port in *Portugal*, 1s. 7d.; between a port in the United Kingdom and the town or fortress of *Gibraltar*, 1s. 11d.; between a port in the United Kingdom and the Island of *Malta*, the *Ionian Islands*, the Kingdom of *Greece*, or any port in *Syria* or *Egypt*, 2s. 3d.; between the town or fortress of *Gibraltar* (not having been first conveyed thither from the United Kingdom) and the Island of *Malta*, the *Ionian Islands*, *Greece*, *Syria*, or *Egypt*, 8d.; between a port in the United Kingdom and the Island of *Madeira*, 1s. 8d.; between a port in the United Kingdom and any port in the Island of *Cuba* in the *West Indies* or any port in *Columbia* or *Mexico*, 2s. 1d.; between any ports in the *British* possessions in the *West Indies* and any port in *Columbia* or *Mexico*, 1s.; between any port in the United Kingdom and *Brazil*, 2s. 7d.; between any port in the United Kingdom and *Buenos Ayres* or any other ports on the Continent of *South America* (other than *Columbia*, *Brazil*, or *Mexico*), 2s. 5d.; between any port in the United Kingdom and any ports in the Island of *Saint Domingo*, 1s. 3d. And the foregoing rates shall be in addition to any inland or other postage for transmission within the United Kingdom, except that letters herein rated between *London* and a place abroad shall not be charged any inland rate for the distance between *London* and the outport at which the packet-boats conveying the same shall be stationed, but for the distance any such letters shall be conveyed to *London* (when going outwards) or from *London* (when coming inwards) the inland rates shall be payable:

Nevertheless the inland rates on any such *Foreign* letters shall be subject to the following reductions (that is to say):

For every letter between *London* and *France*, or between *London* and any country on the Continent of *Europe*, *Malta*, *Sicily*, the *Ionian Isles*, *Turkey*, *Levant*, or the *Archipelago* (passing through *France*, *Belgium*, *Holland*, or *Germany*, or between *London* and *Spain* otherwise than through *France*),

if put in the Post Office beyond 20 miles from *London*, or delivered by the Post Office at any place exceeding that distance from *London*, on each single letter, 2*d.*; if put in the Post Office or delivered by the Post Office at any place not exceeding 20 miles from *London*, on each single letter, 1*d.* And a proportionate reduction in both cases for double, treble, and ounce letters :

And for every letter sent by packet-boat to *Portugal* or *Gibraltar*, or the *British* dominions in *America* or the *West Indies* (except *Cuba* and *Saint Domingo*), or *Malta*, or the *Ionian Isles*, or the Kingdom of *Greece*, *Syria*, or *Egypt*, *Madeira* or *Brazil*, or received by packet-boats from those places, the inland rate for every single letter shall be reduced 1*d.*, with a proportionate reduction for double, treble, and ounce letters ; but no reduction shall be made on letters sent to or received from *Buenos Ayres*, *Columbia*, *Mexico*, *Cuba*, or *Saint Domingo*.

XIV. And for the regulation of the communication by post with *Foreign* countries, be it enacted, that in all cases in which there shall be a Treaty between the Postmaster-General and the Post Office of a *Foreign* country for collecting and accounting for the *British* postage on *Foreign* letters sent by the post from the United Kingdom to that *Foreign* country, or to any other *Foreign* country, the Postmaster-General may, so long as the Treaty or Agreement shall continue in force, receive upon any such *Foreign* letter, from the sender, the postage both *British* and *Foreign* in one entire sum, and upon *Foreign* letters addressed to places within Her Majesty's dominions may, whether there shall be any such Treaty or not, charge the *Foreign* postage in addition to the *British* postage, and he may account for and pay over to the *Foreign* countries entitled to receive the same the amount of all such *Foreign* postage ; and it shall be optional with the sender of a *Foreign* letter to a *Foreign* country included in such Treaty, or to which the same shall extend, either to pay the *British* and *Foreign* postage thereof in one entire sum, or to send the letter without paying any postage either *British* or *Foreign*, or he may otherwise pay the *British* postage only ; and, subject to this enactment, the Postmaster-General may cause the postage of all letters sent out of the United Kingdom to be paid on being put into the Post Office.

XV. And be it enacted, that the *Foreign* postage marked on a letter brought into the United Kingdom shall in all courts of justice and other places be received as conclusive evidence of the amount of *Foreign* postage payable in respect of such letter, in addition to the *British* postage, and such *Foreign* postage shall be recoverable within the United Kingdom and other Her Majesty's dominions as postage due to Her Majesty.

XVI. And be it enacted, that the Postmaster-General may at any time reduce all or any of the *British* rates of postage on *Foreign* letters to such extent as the Lords of the Treasury shall from time to time direct.

XVII. And whereas it may be expedient that packet-boats should be established to Her Majesty's colonies and *Foreign* parts where rates of postage have not hitherto been authorized, and at a time when Parliament may not be sitting; be it enacted, that from the establishment of any such packet-boats, the Postmaster-General may, with the consent of the Lords of the Treasury, charge for all letters conveyed by such packet-boats to the new packet port the rates payable for letters transmitted between the United Kingdom and the packet port nearest to any such new packet port: Provided nevertheless, that in the then next session of Parliament such packet rates to such new packet port shall be authorized by law.

XVIII. And be it enacted, that the Postmaster-General may contract for the conveyance of mails of letters by *British* vessels between any place whatsoever, and may forward the same accordingly, and charge for such conveyance the packet rates of postage.

XIX. And be it enacted, that the Postmaster-General may collect and receive letters directed to any place in the United Kingdom, or any other place within Her Majesty's dominions or any *Foreign* countries (the *Cape of Good Hope*, *Ceylon*, the *Mauritius*, and the *East Indies* excepted), and may forward the same by any vessels, although not packet-boats or ships by which he shall have contracted for the conveyance of mails, and may charge for all letters delivered to the Post Office for conveyance in that manner at the time of such delivery the following rates of postage (that is to say):

For every single letter, except between *Great Britain* and

Ireland, posted at the port from which the ship shall sail or at which she touches, a rate of 8*d.*; if posted at any other part of the United Kingdom, 1*s.*; and between *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, or any port or place in *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, in addition to any inland rates, for every single letter, 8*d.*

XX. And be it enacted, that the Postmaster-General may charge for every single letter brought into the United Kingdom by vessels other than packet-boats from places within Her Majesty's dominions, and any kingdoms and countries beyond the seas (the *Cape of Good Hope*, *Ceylon*, the *Mauritius*, and the *East Indies* excepted), a sea postage, in addition to any inland rates, of 8*d.*

XXI. And be it enacted, that for every letter which shall be brought into the United Kingdom by any vessel arriving from *Ceylon*, the *Mauritius*, the *East Indies*, or the *Cape of Good Hope*, the following sea postage, in addition to any inland postage, shall be payable (that is to say):

For every letter not exceeding the weight of 3 ounces, 4*d.*; if exceeding the weight of 3 ounces, 1*s.* per ounce.

XXII. And be it enacted, that for letters delivered to the Post Office to be sent out to *Ceylon*, the *Mauritius*, the *East Indies*, or the *Cape of Good Hope*, by ships and vessels other than packet-boats, shall be payable, in addition to inland rates,

For every letter not exceeding 3 ounces, a sea postage of 2*d.*; if exceeding that weight, 1*s.* per ounce.

XXIII. And be it enacted, that the following persons shall have their letters free from sea postage (that is to say), the owners, charterers, or consignees (resident in the United Kingdom) of vessels inward-bound, and the owners, consignees, or shippers of goods on board vessels inward-bound; but the letters brought by any one vessel to any one such person shall not collectively exceed 6 ounces; and the letters brought by vessels from the *East Indies*, or the *Cape of Good Hope*, the charterer, or consignee of such vessels shall not collectively exceed 20 ounces in weight; and the consignee shall be described in the bill of lading, and in the case of goods, it shall also appear by

goods on board the vessel; and the persons hereby exempted shall be entitled to have their letters which come within the above conditions before the master of the vessel delivers the other letters in his charge to the Post Office.

XXIV. And for encouraging masters of vessels not being Post Office packets, to undertake the conveyance of letters between places in the United Kingdom and between the United Kingdom and places beyond the seas, and for regulating the conveyance and delivery of such letters; be it enacted, that the Postmaster-General may allow to the masters thereof 2 pence for each letter which they shall receive from the Post Office when outward-bound, and 2 pence for each letter which they shall deliver to the Post Office at which they touch or arrive, or with which they communicate when inward-bound; and if from unforeseen circumstances the master cannot upon delivering his letters at an outport receive the money to which he is entitled he shall be paid by means of an order of the Postmaster-General at such other place as may be convenient; but the allowance hereby provided shall not extend to masters of vessels bound to *Ceylon*, the *Mauritius*, the *East Indies*, or the *Cape of Good Hope*, who shall carry post letters outward without being entitled to remuneration; and every master of a vessel bound outward to *Ceylon*, the *Mauritius*, the *East Indies*, or the *Cape of Good Hope*, shall receive on board his vessel every post letter bag tendered to him for conveyance, and having received the same shall deliver it on his arrival at the port or place of his destination without delay; and every master of a vessel bound inward shall cause all letters on board his vessel, except those belonging to the owners of the vessel or of the goods on board which do not exceed the prescribed weights, and except letters exceeding the weight of 3 ounces, to be collected, and inclosed in some bag or other envelope, and to be sealed with his seal, and to be addressed to any of Her Majesty's Deputy Postmasters in *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, that they may be in readiness to send on shore by his own boat, or by the pilot boat, or by any other safe or convenient means, in order that the same may be delivered at the first regular Post Office which can be communicated with, and shall likewise cause all letters exceeding the weight of 3 ounces (except such as may be obtained by owners,

charterers, consignees, and shippers of the vessel, or of the goods on board thereof, as aforesaid), to be collected, and inclosed in some bag, box, or other envelope, to be sealed and addressed as aforesaid, and shall deliver the same at the regular port or place where the vessel shall report; and shall at such port or place sign a declaration, in the presence of the person authorized by the Postmaster-General at such port or place, who shall also sign the same; and the declaration shall be in the form or to the effect following (that is to say):

“I, A.B., Commander of the [state the name of the ship or vessel], arrived from [state the place], do, as required by law, solemnly declare, that I have to the best of my knowledge and belief, delivered or caused to be delivered to the Post Office, every letter, bag, package, or parcel of letters that were on board the [state the name of the ship], except such letters as are exempted by law.”

And no collector, comptroller, or principal officer of the Customs shall permit such vessel to report till such declaration shall be made and produced; and no vessel shall be permitted by any officer of Customs to break bulk or to make entry in any port of the British dominions until all letters on board the same shall be delivered to the Post Office where posts are or hereafter may be established, and from whence such letters may be dispatched by post, except such letters, commissions, and other matters and things as are exempted by the Post Office Acts from the exclusive privilege of the Postmaster-General, and also except all such letters as shall be brought by a vessel liable to the performance of quarantine, all which last-mentioned letters shall be delivered by the persons having possession thereof to the persons appointed to superintend the quarantine, that all proper precautions may be by them taken before the delivery thereof, and when due care has been had therein the said letters shall be by them dispatched in the usual manner by the post; and the principal officer of Customs at every port shall search every vessel for letters which may be on board contrary to the Post Office Acts, and may seize all such letters, and forward them to the nearest Post Office; and the officer who shall so seize and send them, shall be entitled to a moiety of the penalties which may be recovered for any such offence; and in case an officer of Her Majesty's Cr
find a letter superscrib

as the letter of an owner or charterer, or consignee or shipper, exceeding the weight hereinbefore limited, then the officer shall seize so many of the letters as shall reduce the remainder within the proper weight, and he shall take the same to the nearest Post Office; and the Postmaster of the place shall pay to the officer delivering the same 2s. 6d. for every post letter so seized; and the Postmaster-General may appoint any person to demand from the masters of vessels arriving at or off a port of the United Kingdom all letters on board the same not exempted by the Post Office Acts, and the master of any such vessel shall forthwith deliver all letters on board to such person on his demanding the same.

XXV. And whereas it may be expedient that certain post letters should be registered; be it enacted that in case the Postmaster-General shall at any time deem it expedient that any post letters should be registered by the Post Office, the Postmaster-General may charge for each letter so registered such rate of postage, in addition to any other rates payable under the Post Office Acts, as the Postmaster General, with the consent of the Lords of the Treasury, shall from time to time direct (but such registration shall not render the Postmaster-General or the Post Office Revenue in any manner liable for the loss of any such post letters or the contents thereof); and all registered letters shall be delivered to the Post Office, and also be delivered by the post office at or between such hours in the day and under all such regulations in every respect as the Postmaster-General shall from time to time appoint, and the Postmaster-General may therein require such registration rate to be paid on the letter being put into the Post Office.

XXVI. And for computing the several rates of postage by the General Post, be it enacted, that every post letter (not a *Foreign* letter) consisting of 1 sheet or a single piece of paper under the weight of 1 ounce, shall be charged as a single letter; and every letter consisting of 2 sheets or 2 pieces of paper, or containing any inclosure, shall be charged with double the rate of a single letter; and every letter consisting of 3 sheets or 3 pieces of paper, or containing 2 inclosures, shall be charged with treble the rate of a single letter; and no letter shall be charged at a higher rate than a treble letter, unless it be 1 ounce in weight, and in that case, whether it be a single or double or

charterers, consignees, and shippers of the vessel, or of the goods on board thereof, as aforesaid), to be collected, and inclosed in some bag, box, or other envelope, to be sealed and addressed as aforesaid, and shall deliver the same at the regular port or place where the vessel shall report; and shall at such port or place sign a declaration, in the presence of the person authorized by the Postmaster-General at such port or place, who shall also sign the same; and the declaration shall be in the form or to the effect following (that is to say):

“I, A.B., Commander of the [state the name of the ship or vessel], arrived from [state the place], do, as required by law, solemnly declare, that I have to the best of my knowledge and belief, delivered or caused to be delivered to the Post Office, every letter, bag, package, or parcel of letters that were on board the [state the name of the ship], except such letters as are exempted by law.”

And no collector, comptroller, or principal officer of the Customs shall permit such vessel to report till such declaration shall be made and produced; and no vessel shall be permitted by any officer of Customs to break bulk or to make entry in any port of the British dominions until all letters on board the same shall be delivered to the Post Office where posts are or hereafter may be established, and from whence such letters may be dispatched by post, except such letters, commissions, and other matters and things as are exempted by the Post Office Acts from the exclusive privilege of the Postmaster-General, and also except all such letters as shall be brought by a vessel liable to the performance of quarantine, all which last-mentioned letters shall be delivered by the persons having possession thereof to the persons appointed to superintend the quarantine, that all proper precautions may be by them taken before the delivery thereof, and when due care has been had therein the said letters shall be by them dispatched in the usual manner by the post; and the principal officer of Customs at every port shall search every vessel for letters which may be on board contrary to the Post Office Acts, and may seize all such letters, and forward them to the nearest Post Office; and the officer who shall so seize and send them, shall be entitled to a moiety of the penalties which may be recovered for any such offence; and in case an officer of Her Majesty's Customs shall find a letter superscribed

Parliamentary Proceedings:—Printed Votes and Proceedings of the Imperial Parliament sent to Her Majesty's colonies by packet-boat: if not exceeding an ounce, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ each; for every additional ounce, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ *Printed Votes and Proceedings of the Colonial Legislature sent to the United Kingdom by packet-boat*: if not exceeding an ounce, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ each; for every additional ounce, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$

Printed Prices Current:—To the *Cape of Good Hope*, *Ceylon*, the *Mauritius*, and the *East Indies*: for each packet not exceeding an ounce, $1d.$; for each packet exceeding an ounce, *per* ounce, $1d.$ *Periodical Publications*:—Pamphlets, magazines, reviews, and other periodical publications posted at *Falmouth* may be transmitted by packet-boat to any of Her Majesty's colonies at a rate for each publication: not exceeding 6 ounces in weight, $1s.$; for every ounce beyond that weight, $3d.$ *Unstamped Publications*:—Unstamped printed publications may be sent at such a rate or annual sum as the Postmaster-General (with the consent of the Lords of the Treasury) shall agree upon with the editor, proprietor, or publisher. *Bankers' Parcels*:—Packets delivered at the General Post Office, *London*, containing re-issuable cash notes only, issued by country bankers under licence, and payable at their agents in *London* (and which shall have been paid by them), for conveyance to the place where the notes were issued (within *Great Britain*), subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned, one-fourth of the postage for a packet of that size. *Patterns*:—Packets or covers containing patterns or samples, being open at the sides, and not exceeding 1 ounce,—and without any letter or writing in, upon, or within any such packet or cover, other than the name of the sender, his place of abode, the prices of the articles contained therein, and the name and address of the person to whom the packet or cover shall be sent, the postage of a single letter; letters not open at the sides, containing patterns and samples, and not exceeding 1 ounce in weight, the postage of a double letter.

XXIX. And be it enacted, that although newspapers may be sent by the post, and thereupon are subject to the rate of postage set forth in the above Table, it shall not be compulsory to send them by post.

XXX. And be it enacted, that no printed paper, whether

newspaper, votes, and proceedings in Parliament, or other publication or thing contained in the above Table, excepting bankers' parcels and pattern letters, shall be sent by post, either free or at a reduced rate of postage, unless the following conditions shall be observed :

1. It shall be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the sides ;

2. There shall be no words or communication printed on the paper after its publication, or upon the cover thereof, nor any writing or marks upon it or upon the cover of it, except the name and address of the person to whom sent ;

3. There shall be no paper or thing inclosed in or with any such paper or publication ;

4. And the said printed papers and publications shall be put into the Post Office at such hours in the day and under all such regulations as the Postmaster-General may appoint, including therein the payment of postage on such as are going out of the United Kingdom when put into the Post Office, if the Postmaster-General shall so require :

5. All *Foreign* newspapers brought into the United Kingdom under this Act to be printed in the language of the country from which they shall have been forwarded.

XXXI. And be it enacted, that the Postmaster-General may examine any printed paper or packet which shall be sent by the post without a cover, or in a cover open at the sides, in order to discover whether it is contrary in any respect to the conditions hereby required to be observed, and also in the case of newspapers, to ascertain in what language the newspapers brought into the United Kingdom from any *Foreign* country shall be printed and published, and also in order to discover whether the newspapers printed and published in the United Kingdom are duly stamped ; and in case any one of the required conditions has not been fulfilled, the whole of every such paper shall be charged with treble the duty of postage, except as to *Foreign* newspapers not printed in the language of the country from which they shall have been forwarded, which shall be charged with full postage as letters : and as to every such paper going out of the United Kingdom the Postmaster-General may either detain the paper, or forward it charged

persons to survey or measure, by the wheel or otherwise, all the post roads which are now established or which shall hereafter be established in any part of *Great Britain* or *Ireland* and other Her Majesty's dominions; but before the surveys shall be made the persons appointed shall be sworn to perform the same according to the best of their skill and judgment; and the oath shall be administered by a justice of the peace, who shall make a certificate thereof in writing, which certificate shall be entered without fee or charge in the General Post Office of *London*, and in the chief Post Office of *Edinburgh* and *Dublin*, and in the chief Post Offices established in any of Her Majesty's dominions; and such surveyors shall cause fair surveys or books to be made out, one of each whereof shall be left with Her Majesty's Postmaster-General in *London*, and another of each shall be left at the chief Post Office in *Edinburgh* with the Postmaster-General's Secretary there, and another of each of such surveys or books shall be left at the chief Post Office in *Dublin* with the Postmaster-General's Secretary there, and another of each of such surveys or books shall be left at each of the chief Post Offices established in any other of Her Majesty's dominions with the respective deputies or agents of the Postmaster-General there, to remain in the said Post Offices; and each of such surveys or books shall be signed by the person making the same, and he shall make oath of the truth of such surveys; and such oath shall be administered by a justice of the peace on application to that effect; and a certificate of such surveyor having sworn to the truth thereof shall be signed by the Postmaster-General, or by his secretary or deputy in such chief Post Office; and the books and surveys so verified shall determine the distances on all the post roads surveyed; and in case of suspicion of error or wrong admeasurement the Postmaster-General may cause new surveys to be made, and the last survey which shall be made, and shall be verified and attested in the manner hereby prescribed, shall in all courts of justice be evidence of the distances on such post roads, and all rates granted by this Act for post letters shall be paid according to such surveys.

XXVIII. And be it enacted, that the articles enumerated in the following Table may be sent free of postage, or at a reduced rate of postage, according to the rates therein set forth:

Printed British Newspapers:—Within the United Kingdom: by the general post, from one post town to another within the United Kingdom, free; by the general post, and delivered by any penny or twopenny post, free; by any penny or twopenny post, and afterwards passing by the general post from one post town to another, free; by any penny or twopenny post, and not passing or intended to pass by the general post, 1*d.* each; by the general post of a post town, addressed to a person within the limits of that place or its suburbs, 1*d.* each; *Between places within the United Kingdom*: by private ships, 1*d.* each; *Between the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Colonies*: by packet-boats to any of Her Majesty's colonies and possessions beyond the seas, free; by private ships, 1*d.* each;

Printed Colonial Newspapers: brought into the United Kingdom by packet-boats, free; directed to a place in any of Her Majesty's colonies beyond the seas, to pass through the United Kingdom and to be forwarded by packet-boats, free; brought into the United Kingdom by private ships, and delivered by the master at the Post Office, 1*d.* each.

Newspapers between Foreign Countries and the United Kingdom:—*Printed British Newspapers*: either by packet-boats or private ships, between any *Foreign* port (not in Her Majesty's colonies or possessions) and the United Kingdom, 2*d.* each; when *British* newspapers are allowed to pass by post in a *Foreign* country free, then *British* newspapers addressed to such *Foreign* country may be transmitted to any *Foreign* port by packet-boats, free; if transmitted by private ships, 1*d.* each. *Printed Foreign Newspapers*: brought into the United Kingdom by packet-boats or private ships, 2*d.* each; if *British* newspapers are allowed to pass by post, free, in a *Foreign* country: newspapers printed in that country brought by packet-boat to the United Kingdom, free; if brought by private vessels, 1*d.* each.

Newspapers between the Colonies and Foreign Countries through the United Kingdom: if sent by private ships, 1*d.* each; colonial newspapers sent by packet-boat through the United Kingdom to a *Foreign* state (subject to the consent of the Lords of the Treasury), free; *Foreign* newspapers sent by packet-boat through the United Kingdom to the colonies (subject to the like consent), free.

Parliamentary Proceedings:—Printed Votes and Proceedings of the Imperial Parliament sent to Her Majesty's colonies by packet-boat: if not exceeding an ounce, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ each; for every additional ounce, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ *Printed Votes and Proceedings of the Colonial Legislature sent to the United Kingdom by packet-boat*: if not exceeding an ounce, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ each; for every additional ounce, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$

Printed Prices Current:—To the *Cape of Good Hope*, *Ceylon*, the *Mauritius*, and the *East Indies*: for each packet not exceeding an ounce, $1d.$; for each packet exceeding an ounce, *per* ounce, $1d.$ *Periodical Publications*:—Pamphlets, magazines, reviews, and other periodical publications posted at *Falmouth* may be transmitted by packet-boat to any of Her Majesty's colonies at a rate for each publication: not exceeding 6 ounces in weight, $1s.$; for every ounce beyond that weight, $3d.$ *Unstamped Publications*:—Unstamped printed publications may be sent at such a rate or annual sum as the Postmaster-General (with the consent of the Lords of the Treasury) shall agree upon with the editor, proprietor, or publisher. *Bankers' Parcels*:—Packets delivered at the General Post Office, *London*, containing re-issuable cash notes only, issued by country bankers under licence, and payable at their agents in *London* (and which shall have been paid by them), for conveyance to the place where the notes were issued (within *Great Britain*), subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned, one-fourth of the postage for a packet of that size. *Patterns*:—Packets or covers containing patterns or samples, being open at the sides, and not exceeding 1 ounce,—and without any letter or writing in, upon, or within any such packet or cover, other than the name of the sender, his place of abode, the prices of the articles contained therein, and the name and address of the person to whom the packet or cover shall be sent, the postage of a single letter; letters not open at the sides, containing patterns and samples, and not exceeding 1 ounce in weight, the postage of a double letter.

XXIX. And be it enacted, that although newspapers may be sent by the post, and thereupon are subject to the rate of postage set forth in the above Table, it shall not be compulsory to send them by post.

XXX. And be it enacted, that no printed paper, whether

newspaper, votes, and proceedings in Parliament, or other publication or thing contained in the above Table, excepting bankers' parcels and pattern letters, shall be sent by post, either free or at a reduced rate of postage, unless the following conditions shall be observed :

1. It shall be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the sides ;

2. There shall be no words or communication printed on the paper after its publication, or upon the cover thereof, nor any writing or marks upon it or upon the cover of it, except the name and address of the person to whom sent ;

3. There shall be no paper or thing inclosed in or with any such paper or publication ;

4. And the said printed papers and publications shall be put into the Post Office at such hours in the day and under all such regulations as the Postmaster-General may appoint, including therein the payment of postage on such as are going out of the United Kingdom when put into the Post Office, if the Postmaster-General shall so require :

5. All *Foreign* newspapers brought into the United Kingdom under this Act to be printed in the language of the country from which they shall have been forwarded.

XXXI. And be it enacted, that the Postmaster-General may examine any printed paper or packet which shall be sent by the post without a cover, or in a cover open at the sides, in order to discover whether it is contrary in any respect to the conditions hereby required to be observed, and also in the case of newspapers, to ascertain in what language the newspapers brought into the United Kingdom from any *Foreign* country shall be printed and published, and also in order to discover whether the newspapers printed and published in the United Kingdom are duly stamped ; and in case any one of the required conditions has not been fulfilled, the whole of every such paper shall be charged with treble the duty of postage, except as to *Foreign* newspapers not printed in the language of the country from which they shall have been forwarded, which shall be charged with full postage as letters ; and as to every such paper going out of the United Kingdom, the Postmaster-General may either detain the paper, or forward the same by the post, charged

with treble the duty of postage; and in case a newspaper printed in the United Kingdom and transmitted by the post under this Act shall appear not to have been duly stamped, the same shall be stopped, and sent to the Commissioners of Stamps either at *London* or *Dublin*, as the case may be.

XXXII. And be it enacted, that in all cases in which a question shall arise whether a printed paper is entitled to the privileges of a newspaper or other publication hereby privileged, so far as respects the transmission thereof by the post under the Post Office Acts, the question shall be referred to the determination of the Postmaster-General, whose decision, with the concurrence of the Lords of the Treasury, shall be final.

XXXIII. And for providing for the transmission of newspapers between the United Kingdom and *Foreign* countries free of postage, when satisfactory proof shall be laid before the Postmaster-General that *British* newspapers, addressed either to a person or to a place within a *Foreign* country, and also that newspapers addressed to a person or to a place in the United Kingdom from such *Foreign* country, are respectively allowed to pass by the post within that country free of postage; be it enacted, that the Postmaster-General may, with the consent of the Lords of the Treasury, transmit by post *British* newspapers addressed to a person or to a place in such *Foreign* country from the United Kingdom to any port out of the United Kingdom other than Her Majesty's colonies and possessions, free from postage; and he may, with the like consent, receive from such *Foreign* country *Foreign* newspapers free from postage; or he may, with the like consent, charge for every newspaper transmitted to or received from a *Foreign* country, a rate of postage which he may consider equivalent to the rates of postage payable in that country on newspapers either transmitted from or received in that country: but in all cases, whether the newspaper be transmitted free or otherwise, subject to a sea postage of 1 penny, payable on the newspaper being put into the Post Office, for every newspaper delivered at the Post Office to be conveyed by vessels not being Post Office packets, and also to a like postage for every newspaper received by vessels, not Post Office packets, addressed to a person or to a place within the United Kingdom.

XXXIV. And whereas circumstances may arise which may render it expedient again to impose the rates of 2 pence on newspapers; be it enacted, that the Postmaster-General with the consent of the Lords of the Treasury, may again impose the respective rates of 2 pence both on newspapers received from and sent to *Foreign* countries.

XXXV. And be it enacted, that the Postmaster General may, with the consent of the Lords of the Treasury, extend the Act, so far as it relates to newspapers sent through the United Kingdom and any Foreign country, to certain newspapers sent through the United Kingdom to a Foreign country, and to Foreign newspapers sent through the United Kingdom to any Foreign country or to any of Her Majesty's Colonies and possessions before the war.

[illegible]

THE ...

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of contacts. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them.

with treble the duty of postage; and in case a newspaper printed in the United Kingdom and transmitted by the post under this Act shall appear not to have been duly stamped, the same shall be stopped, and sent to the Commissioners of Stamps either at *London* or *Dublin*, as the case may be.

XXXII. And be it enacted, that in all cases in which a question shall arise whether a printed paper is entitled to the privileges of a newspaper or other publication hereby privileged, so far as respects the transmission thereof by the post under the Post Office Acts, the question shall be referred to the determination of the Postmaster-General, whose decision, with the concurrence of the Lords of the Treasury, shall be final.

XXXIII. And for providing for the transmission of newspapers between the United Kingdom and *Foreign* countries free of postage, when satisfactory proof shall be laid before the Postmaster-General that *British* newspapers, addressed either to a person or to a place within a *Foreign* country, and also that newspapers addressed to a person or to a place in the United Kingdom from such *Foreign* country, are respectively allowed to pass by the post within that country free of postage; be it enacted, that the Postmaster-General may, with the consent of the Lords of the Treasury, transmit by post *British* newspapers addressed to a person or to a place in such *Foreign* country from the United Kingdom to any port out of the United Kingdom other than Her Majesty's colonies and possessions, free from postage; and he may, with the like consent, receive from such *Foreign* country *Foreign* newspapers free from postage; or he may, with the like consent, charge for every newspaper transmitted to or received from a *Foreign* country, a rate of postage which he may consider equivalent to the rates of postage payable in that country on newspapers either transmitted from or received in that country: but in all cases, whether the newspaper be transmitted free or otherwise, subject to a sea postage of 1 penny, payable on the newspaper being put into the Post Office, for every newspaper delivered at the Post Office to be conveyed by vessels not being Post Office packets, and also to a like postage for every newspaper received by vessels, not Post Office packets, addressed to a person or to a place within the United Kingdom.

XXXIV. And whereas circumstances may arise which may render it expedient again to impose the rates of 2 pence on newspapers; be it enacted, that the Postmaster-General with the consent of the Lords of the Treasury, may again impose the respective rates of 2 pence both on newspapers received from and sent to *Foreign* countries.

XXXV. And be it enacted, that the Postmaster-General may, with the consent of the Lords of the Treasury, extend this Act, so far as it relates to newspapers sent between the United Kingdom and any *Foreign* country, to colonial newspapers sent through the United Kingdom to a *Foreign* country, and to *Foreign* newspapers sent through the United Kingdom to any *Foreign* country or to any of Her Majesty's colonies and possessions beyond the seas.

XXXVI. And be it enacted, that every *British* newspaper sent by the post out of the United Kingdom shall in all cases be put into a post office or receiving office in the United Kingdom within 7 days next after the day on which the same shall be published, the day of publication to be ascertained by the date of such paper; and in case a paper shall be put into a post office after the expiration of such 7 days the Postmaster-General may either detain the paper, or forward it by post charged with full postage as a letter.

XXXVII. And be it enacted, that in case any person to whom a printed newspaper brought into the United Kingdom shall be directed, shall have removed from the place to which it shall be directed before the delivery thereof at that place, it may (provided it shall not have been opened) be re-directed. and forwarded by post to such person at any other place United Kingdom, free of charge for such extra convey if the newspaper shall have been opened it shall be charged with the rate of a single letter from the place of re-direction to the place at which it shall be ultimately delivered.

XXXVIII. And be it enacted, that the Postmaster-General may allow the masters of vessels other than pack boats to pay a penny on every printed newspaper, *Foreign* or colonial, brought into the United Kingdom from a port or place out of the United Kingdom, and delivered by them at the Post Office in the post town at which they shall touch or arrive; and

sum of 1 penny on every such printed newspaper delivered by the Postmaster-General to any such masters for conveyance to a port or place out of the United Kingdom, or between any places within the United Kingdom under the Post Office Acts.

XXXIX. And be it enacted, that the Postmaster-General, in his discretion, may receive at the General Post Office in *London*, packets containing re-issuable cash notes only, issued by country bankers under annual licence, and payable at the houses of the respective agents in *London* (and which notes shall have been paid by such agents in *London*), for conveyance by post within *Great Britain*, at his discretion, to the bank in the place at which such cash notes were first issued, and to no other place, at one-fourth the usual postage for a packet of that size; but no packet shall be conveyed under this provision unless it shall exceed 6 ounces in weight, and be superscribed "Re-issuable Country Bank Notes only," and shall be certified by the signature of the agent or agents of such country bank, or one of them, in his or their own handwriting, and shall contain no writing or communication, or matter or thing, except cash notes; and such packets shall be delivered at the General Post Office in *London* at such hours in the day and under all such regulations as the Postmaster-General shall appoint, and shall also be delivered by the deputy postmaster in the country under all such regulations and restrictions as the Postmaster-General shall from time to time think fit to appoint; and the Postmaster-General may detain, and in the presence of the sender thereof, or in his absence in case of non-attendance after notice in writing left at his usual place of abode or place of business requiring his attendance, may open and examine the same, in order to discover whether any writing, communication, matter, or thing other than re-issuable notes only shall be contained therein, and in case upon examination thereof it shall be discovered that any writing, communication, matter, or thing other than re-issuable notes shall be contained therein, then the Postmaster-General may retain the packet until the penalty imposed by the Post Office Acts upon the sender for offending herein shall be paid.

XL. And be it enacted, that the following classes of persons may both send and receive single letters by the post on their

own private concerns only, at the reduced postage of 1 penny for each single letter (*videlicet*): every seaman employed in Her Majesty's navy within Her Majesty's dominions, whether at home or abroad, whilst such seaman shall be actually employed in Her Majesty's service: every serjeant, corporal, drummer, trumpeter, fifer, and private soldier in Her Majesty's regular forces, militia, fencible regiments, artillery, or royal marines within Her Majesty's dominions, whether at home or abroad, whilst actually employed in Her Majesty's service: every seaman employed in Her Majesty's navy in the *East Indies*, or at *Ceylon*, the *Mauritius*, *Saint Helena*, or the *Cape of Good Hope*: every serjeant, corporal, drummer, trumpeter, fifer, private soldier in Her Majesty's regular forces, militia, fencible regiments, artillery, or royal marines, whilst actually employed in Her Majesty's service in the *East Indies*, or at *Ceylon*, the *Mauritius*, *Saint Helena*, or the *Cape of Good Hope*: every serjeant, corporal, drummer, trumpeter, fifer, and private soldier in the service of the *East India Company*, whilst actually employed in the service of the Company: but the letters of commissioned officers or warrant officers, either in the army or navy, or midshipmen or master's mates of the navy, are not included in this provision.

And with respect to letters sent by any such privileged persons the following conditions shall be observed (that is to say): the postage shall be paid on putting the letter into a Post Office established under the authority of the Postmaster-General, and upon such letter shall be superscribed the name of the writer, and his class or description in the vessel, regiment, corps, or detachment to which he shall belong; and upon every such letter there shall be written in the
 and signed by the officer having at the time t
 the vessel, or of the regiment, corps, or detach
 the privileged person belongs, the name of such
 name of such vessel, or of such regiment, corps,

And with respect to letters received by the the said privileged persons, the following con
 observed:—The postage of each letter shall be
 ting it into a Post Office established under the
 Postmaster-General, and it shall be directed to

person, specifying on the superscription thereof the vessel, or the regiment, corps, or detachment to which he shall belong; and the deputy postmaster of the place to which such letter shall be sent to be delivered shall not deliver such letter to any person except the person hereby privileged to whom it shall be directed, or to some person appointed to receive the same, by writing under the hand of the officer in command.

But whenever any of the above-mentioned privileged persons shall be employed in Her Majesty's service, or in the service of the *East India* Company, in the *East Indies*, or at *Ceylon*, the *Mauritius*, *Saint Helena*, or the *Cape of Good Hope*, the letters sent by them shall be charged to the party receiving them with an additional sea-postage of 2 pence each, as well as the inland postage of 1 penny, making the whole 3 pence, unless the letters are delivered into a Post Office of the United Kingdom free of expense to the Post Office, in which case they shall be charged the inland postage of 1 penny only.

And the privileged letters of persons privileged under this enactment shall be exempt from the payment of the local rates of postage by penny or twopenny posts, when they have passed through or when they are intended to pass through the General Post.

XLI. And be it enacted, that in all cases in which a letter addressed to a commissioned officer of the army, navy, or ordnance, or any of the departments belonging thereto respectively, at a place where such officer shall have been employed on actual service, shall be forwarded by the post, and before the delivery of the letter the officer shall have removed from that place to another place in the execution of his duty, the letter shall be forwarded to the latter place, and shall not be charged with more than the postage payable for the letter at the place to which it was originally addressed.

XLII. And be it enacted, that all the provisions of this Act shall be construed according to the respective interpretations of the terms and expressions contained in an Act passed in the present session [cap. 36], intituled "An Act for consolidating the laws relative to offences against the Post Office of the United Kingdom, and for regulating the judicial administration of the Post Office laws, and for explaining certain terms and expres-

sions employed in those laws,*" so far as those interpretations are not repugnant to the subject, or inconsistent with the context of such provisions.

ACT of the British Parliament, "for regulating the sending and receiving of [British and Foreign] Letters and Packets by the Post, free from the Duty of Postage."†

[1 Vict., cap. 35.]

[July 12, 1837.]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in this present session of Parliament, intituled "An Act to repeal the several laws relating to the Post Office" [cap. 32], be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that on the day on which the recited Act shall come into operation this Act shall come into operation for granting and regulating the privilege of receiving and sending letters by the post free from the duty of postage.

II. And be it enacted, that the letters of her most Excellent Majesty transmitted by post, either to or from Her Majesty, shall be exempt from postage.

III. And be it enacted, that the letters of the undermentioned classes of persons, transmitted by post, either to or from them, shall, subject to the conditions hereinafter stated, be exempt from postage:

Class 1. Members of each House of Parliament.

Class 2. Clerk of the Parliament; the Clerk Assistant of the House of Lords; the Reading Clerk of the House of Lords; the Clerk of the House of Commons; the two Clerks Assistant of the House of Commons; the Chief Clerk without doors of the House of Commons (who receives the fees and pays the officers of the House).

Class 3. The Secretaries and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; the Postmaster-General, the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Postmaster-General, in *England*.

Class 4. The Lord High Chancellor of *Great Britain*; the Speaker of the House of Commons; the Lord High Treasurer

* See Page 448.

† Amended by 2 and 3 Vict., cap. 52, Page 462.

person, specifying on the superscription thereof the vessel, or the regiment, corps, or detachment to which he shall belong; and the deputy postmaster of the place to which such letter shall be sent to be delivered shall not deliver such letter to any person except the person hereby privileged to whom it shall be directed, or to some person appointed to receive the same, by writing under the hand of the officer in command.

But whenever any of the above-mentioned privileged persons shall be employed in Her Majesty's service, or in the service of the *East India* Company, in the *East Indies*, or at *Ceylon*, the *Mauritius*, *Saint Helena*, or the *Cape of Good Hope*, the letters sent by them shall be charged to the party receiving them with an additional sea-postage of 2 pence each, as well as the inland postage of 1 penny, making the whole 3 pence, unless the letters are delivered into a Post Office of the United Kingdom free of expense to the Post Office, in which case they shall be charged the inland postage of 1 penny only.

And the privileged letters of persons privileged under this enactment shall be exempt from the payment of the local rates of postage by penny or twopenny posts, when they have passed through or when they are intended to pass through the General Post.

XLI. And be it enacted, that in all cases in which a letter addressed to a commissioned officer of the army, navy, or ordnance, or any of the departments belonging thereto respectively, at a place where such officer shall have been employed on actual service, shall be forwarded by the post, and before the delivery of the letter the officer shall have removed from that place to another place in the execution of his duty, the letter shall be forwarded to the latter place, and shall not be charged with more than the postage payable for the letter at the place to which it was originally addressed.

XLII. And be it enacted, that all the provisions of this Act shall be construed according to the respective interpretations of the terms and expressions contained in an Act passed in the present session [cap. 36], intituled "An Act for consolidating the laws relative to offences against the Post Office of the United Kingdom, and for regulating the judicial administration of the Post Office laws, and for explaining certain terms and expres-

sions employed in those laws,*" so far as those interpretations are not repugnant to the subject, or inconsistent with the context of such provisions.

ACT of the British Parliament, "for regulating the sending and receiving of [British and Foreign] Letters and Packets by the Post, free from the Duty of Postage."†

[1 Vict., cap. 35.]

[July 12, 1837.]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in this present session of Parliament, intituled "An Act to repeal the several laws relating to the Post Office" [cap. 32], be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that on the day on which the recited Act shall come into operation this Act shall come into operation for granting and regulating the privilege of receiving and sending letters by the post free from the duty of postage.

II. And be it enacted, that the letters of her most Excellent Majesty transmitted by post, either to or from Her Majesty, shall be exempt from postage.

III. And be it enacted, that the letters of the undermentioned classes of persons, transmitted by post, either to or from them, shall, subject to the conditions hereinafter stated, be exempt from postage:

Class 1. Members of each House of Parliament.

Class 2. Clerk of the Parliament; the Clerk Assistant of the House of Lords; the Reading Clerk of the ^{House of Lords}; the Clerk of the House of Commons; the two Clerks of the House of Commons; the Chief Clerk of the House of Commons (who receives the fees of the officers of the House).

Class 3. The Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury; the Postmaster-General, the Secretaries of the Postmaster-General, in *England*.

Class 4. The Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain; the Speaker of the House of Commons; the Lord

* See Page 448.

† Amended by 2 and 3 Vic

V. And be it enacted, that the privilege of the persons of the 2nd class shall extend both to letters and Parliamentary proceedings and papers, and shall be subject to the regulations and restrictions to which that of the 1st class is subject, except as to the number of such letters, which shall be without limit, and except as to the weight of such letters, which shall not exceed 2 ounces each.

VI. And be it enacted, that the privilege of the members of the 3rd class shall extend to the sending and receiving all letters, without limit as to either number or weight; and with respect to letters sent by them it shall be unnecessary to insert in the superscription the name of the post town, or the date of the day, month, or year when sent, but nevertheless the whole superscription shall be of the handwriting of the person sending the same.

VII. And be it enacted, that the privilege of the members of the 4th class shall extend to the sending and receiving all letters, without limit as to either number or weight.

VIII. And be it enacted, that the privilege of the members of the 5th class shall extend to the sending and receiving of all letters to and from places within *Ireland*, without limit as to either number or weight.

IX. And be it enacted, that all letters sent by privileged persons of the foregoing 5 classes shall, except so far as has been excepted in reference of the members of the 3rd class, be subject to the following conditions:—The whole superscription shall be of the handwriting of the privileged person sending the same, and shall contain the name of such person, together with the name of the post town from which the same is intended to be sent, and the day, month, and year when the same shall be put into the Post Office, the day of the month to be in words at length, and the whole direction and superscription to be of the handwriting of the privileged person; and every such letter shall be put into the General Post Office or other Post Office, or into a receiving house or place appointed by Her Majesty's Postmaster-General for the receipt of letters and packets to be forwarded by the post on the day of the date written upon such letter; and the privileged person whose name shall be written thereon shall, for the purpose of exempting the letter from

postage, actually be in the post town where such letter shall be put into the Post Office, or within 20 miles of such post town, on the day or on the day next before the day on which such letter shall be put into the Post Office.

X. And be it enacted, that the privilege of sending and receiving letters (free of postage) of the officers of the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th classes shall be subject to the following conditions: Every letter shall be on the public business of the office or department from which the same shall be forwarded, or to which the same shall be addressed, and shall be superscribed in the manner set forth in the 3rd column of schedules hereto annexed; and the endorsement on each letter sent from any such office or department shall be superscribed with the signature of the person authorized to make the same, and the letter shall be sealed with the seal of the office or the seal of the principal officer in that department; and the persons being at the head of any office or department mentioned in the 1st column of the Schedules (A.), (B.), and (D.), hereto annexed, may direct certain persons in each of their departments to make the foregoing superscription upon each letter which shall concern the public business of their respective offices; and the names of such authorized persons shall be transmitted by the principal officer authorizing them, to the General Post Office in *London*, where the offices or departments shall be in *London*, and to the General Post Office in *Dublin*, where the offices or departments shall be in *Dublin*; but the number of persons so appointed shall not exceed 2 in any department in Schedule (A.), except in the Admiralty Office, the War Office, and the Paymaster-General's Office; and in the Admiralty Office, the number shall not exceed 13 in time of peace, and 17 in time of war; and the number in the War Office shall not exceed 6 in time of peace, and 10 in time of war; and the number in the Paymaster-General's Office shall not exceed 3; and in all other cases shall not exceed 1 in any department or office, except the Lord Lieutenant's Chief Secretary's Office in *Ireland*, where the number shall not exceed 2.

XI. And be it enacted, that the privilege of franking of the offices mentioned in the schedules hereto annexed shall be subject to the limitations expressed in the 5th column thereof.

and 4th years of the reign of his late Majesty King William IV), shall, so long as the possession and government of Her Majesty's territories in the *East Indies* shall belong to the Company, have the privilege of receiving and sending free of postage, to and from the Governor-General and Council and several Presidencies in the *East Indies*, or any agent or other officer of the Company in the *East Indies*, any letter relating entirely to the affairs of the Company; and the said Court of Directors, Secret Committee, and Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Company, may receive any such letter free from postage, from any officer or agent of the Company, by ships in the service of the Company; provided that with respect to letters sent to the *East Indies* they be superscribed by the Chairman or Deputy Chairman or Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Company; and the Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*, and the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the *East India* Company, may send and receive letters to and from *Ceylon*, the *Mauritius*, or any port or place in the *East Indies*, or to and from the *Cape of Good Hope*, free from postage, provided that no such letter exceed 3 ounces in weight; and the Directors of the Company may receive letters free from sea postage from *Ceylon*, the *Mauritius*, or any port or place in the *East Indies*, by ships in the service of the said Company, provided that the letters brought by any one ship for any one Director do not collectively exceed the weight of 6 ounces; and every person who shall have been Director shall continue to have the privilege for 1 year after he shall have ceased to be a Director.

XIX. And be it enacted, that all the provisions of this Act shall be construed according to the respective interpretations of the terms and expressions contained in an Act passed in the present session, intituled "An Act for consolidating the laws relative to offences against the Post Office of the United Kingdom, and for regulating the judical Administration of the Post Office laws, and for explaining certain terms and expressions employed in those laws,* so far as those interpretations are not repugnant to the subject or inconsistent with the context of such provisions

* See Page 448.

SCHEDULES referred to in the foregoing Act.

SCHEDULE (A.) CLASS 6.

Name of Office.	Number of Franking Officers.	Covers of Letters sent, how to be superscribed.	Letters received, to whom to be addressed to entitle them to pass free, when a particular Address is required.	Limitations of Official Franking Privilege.
The Treasury -	2	Treasury	No particular direction is required for official letters of this class.	Unlimited.
The Admiralty Office :				
In time of war	17	} Admiralty		
In time of peace	13			
The Offices of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State (in each of such Offices)	2	Secretary of State's Office		
The War Office :				
In time of war	10	} War Office		
In time of peace	6			
The General Post Office in London	2	General Post Office		
The General Post Office in Edinburgh	2	General Post Office, Edinburgh		
The Commander-in-Chief's Office	2	Commander-in-Chief's Office		
The Board of Ordnance	2	Ordnance Office		
The Adjutant-General's Office	2	Adjutant-General's Office		
The Quarter-Master-General's Office	2	Quarter-Master-General's Office		
The Paymaster-General's Office	3	Office of Her Majesty's Paymaster-General		
Chief Secretary's Office in London of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	1	The Lord Lieutenant's Chief Secretary's Office, London		

The words "On Her Majesty's Service," to be on all the covers.

SCHEDULE (B.) CLASS 7.

Name of Office.	Number of Franking Officers.	Covers of Letters sent, how to be superscribed.	Letters received, to whom to be addressed to entitle them to pass free, when a particular Address is required.	Limitations of Official Franking Privilege.
ALL	WITHIN	IRELAND.		
Commander of the Forces	1	Commander of the Forces Office	Commander of the Forces	Limited to Correspondence between places in Ireland.
Civil Paymaster	1	Civil Paymaster's Office	Civil Paymaster of Ireland	
Deputy Adjutant-General	1	Adjutant-General's Office	Adjutant-General of the Forces	
Deputy Quarter-Master-General	1	Quarter-Master-General's Office	Quarter-Master-General of the Forces	
Chief Officer of Her Majesty's Ordnance Survey	1	Ordnance Survey Office	The Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey	
The Postmaster-General	1	General Post Office, Dublin	- -	
The Lord Lieutenant's Chief Secretary	2	Chief Secretary's Office, Civil Department, or Chief Secretary's Office, Military Department	- -	

The words "On Her Majesty's Service," to be on all the covers.

SCHEDULE (C.) CLASS 8.

Greenwich Pension Office	...	Greenwich Out-Pensions; and the Cashier of Greenwich Out-Pensions is to write his name under such words	Cashier of Greenwich Out-Pensions	Unlimited.
Greenwich Hospital	...	Greenwich Hospital; and the Clerk of the Cheque is to write his name under the same	Clerk of the Cheque	
Chelsea Hospital	...	Chelsea Hospital; and the Secretary of the Hospital is to write his name under the same	Secretary of Chelsea Hospital, at his Office	
Office of Comptroller of Corn Returns	...	On Her Majesty's Service, Corn Department; and the Comptroller of Corn Returns is to subscribe his name to the same	Comptroller of Corn Returns	May send to any part of the United Kingdom, but may receive from any place whatever.

The words "Pursuant to General Franking Act," to be on all the covers.

SCHEDULE (D.) CLASS 9.

Name of Office.	Number of Franking Officers.	Covers of Letters sent, how to be superscribed.	Letters received, to whom to be addressed to entitle them to pass free, when a particular Address is required.	Limitations of Official Franking Privilege.
Audit Office .....	...	On Her Majesty's Service, Audit Office; and the Secretary of the Commissioners, or some Chief Clerk in the Audit Office, is to subscribe his name to the same	Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts	Unlimited.
Office for building additional Churches	1	On the business of the Commissioners appointed under the Act for building and promoting the building of additional Churches; dated from their Office	Her Majesty's Commissioners appointed under the Act for building and promoting the building of additional Churches	
Incorporated Society for promoting the enlargement, building, and repairing of Churches and Chapels	1	The Incorporated Society for promoting the enlargement, building, and repairing of Churches and Chapels; dated from the Society's Office	The Incorporated Society for promoting the enlargement, building, and repairing of Churches and Chapels	
Exchequer Bill Office, 57 G. III, c. 84	1	Exchequer Bill Office	The Commissioners for the issue of Exchequer Bills, at their Office in London	
Exchequer Bill Office, (2 & 3 W. IV, c. 125; 5 & 6 W. IV, c. 51.)	1	Exchequer Bill Office	Letters addressed to the Secretary to the Commissioners at their Office, to be also free of postage	May only receive official letters free.
Tithes Commutation Commission	1	Tithe Commissioners for England and Wales	To the Commissioners for the issue of Exchequer Bills, at their Office in London	The United Kingdom and the Colonies.
Compensation Office	1	Compensation Office	Tithe Commissioners for England and Wales, at their Office in London	Between places in England and Wales.
Friendly Societies	...	Barrister or Advocate appointed to certify rules of Friendly Societies, pursuant to Act of Parliament passed in the 10th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, and to be signed under such words with the name of such Barrister or Advocate in his own handwriting	Commissioners of Compensation, at their Office in London	Within the United Kingdom.
Poor Law Commission	1	Office of Poor Law Commissioners	Barrister or Advocate appointed to certify the rules of Friendly Societies, directed to him at his Office in London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, as the case may be	Within the United Kingdom, Guernsey, Jersey, and Isle of Man.
General Register Office of Merchant Seamen	...	Merchant Seamen's General Register Office.	Poor Law Commissioners, directed to them at their Office in London	Within the United Kingdom.
Office of Commissioners of Charities	1	Office of Commissioners of Charities	The Registrar of Merchant Seamen	Unlimited.
Office of Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages	1	Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages	Commissioners of Charities, at their Office in Westminster	Within the United Kingdom.
			Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, at his Office	Within England.

The words "Pursuant to General Franking Act," to be on all the covers.

ACT of the British Parliament, "for consolidating the Laws relative to Offences against the Post Office of the United Kingdom," &c., "and for explaining certain Terms and Expressions employed in those Laws," with respect to British and Foreign Letters, Newspapers, &c.*

[1 Vict., cap. 36.]

[July 12, 1837.]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the present session of Parliament, intituled "An Act to repeal the several Laws relating to the Post Office" [cap. 32]; be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that on the day on which the recited Act shall come into operation this Act shall come into operation for making provision respecting offences against the Post Office, and the judicial administration of the Post Office laws.

II. And for preventing any breach of the privilege conferred by the Post Office Acts on the Postmaster-General for the benefit of the public revenue, be it enacted, that every person who shall convey otherwise than by the post a letter not exempted from the exclusive privilege of the Postmaster-General, shall for every letter forfeit 5*l.*, and every person who shall be in the practice of so conveying letters not so exempted shall for every week during which the practice shall be continued forfeit 100*l.*; and every person who shall perform otherwise than by the post any services incidental to conveying letters from place to place, whether by receiving or by taking up or by collecting, or by ordering or by dispatching, or by carrying or by re-carrying or by delivering a letter not exempted from the exclusive privilege of the Postmaster-General, shall forfeit for every letter 5*l.*, and every person who shall be in the practice of so performing any such incidental services shall for every week during which the practice shall be continued forfeit 100*l.*; and every person who shall send a letter not exempted from the exclusive privilege of the Postmaster-General otherwise than by the post, or shall cause a letter not so exempted to be sent or conveyed otherwise than by post, or shall either tender or deliver a

* Amended by Act 2 and 3 Vict., cap. 52, Page 462.

letter not so exempt in order to be sent otherwise than by post, shall forfeit for every letter 5*l.*, and every person who shall be in the practice of committing any of the acts last mentioned shall for every week during which the practice shall be continued forfeit 100*l.*; and every person who shall make a collection of exempted letters for the purpose of conveying or sending them otherwise than by the post, or by the post, shall forfeit for every letter 5*l.*; and every person who shall be in the practice of making a collection of exempted letters for either of those purposes shall forfeit for every week during which the practice shall be continued 100*l.*: and be it declared, that the term post shall herein include all post communications by land or by water (except by outward-bound vessels not being employed by or under the Post Office or the Admiralty to carry post letters); and the above penalties shall be incurred, whether the letter shall be sent singly or with anything else, or such incidental service shall be performed in respect to a letter either sent or to be sent singly or together with some other letter or thing; and in any prosecution by action or otherwise for the recovery of any such penalty the onus shall lie upon the party prosecuted to prove that the act in respect of which the penalty is alleged to have been incurred, was done in conformity to the Post Office laws.

III. And be it enacted, that every person, being either the master of a vessel inward-bound, or 1 of the officers, or one of the crew, or a passenger thereof, who shall knowingly have any letter in his possession not exempted from the privilege of the Postmaster-General, after the master shall have sent any part of his ship's letters to the Post Office, shall forfeit for every letter 5*l.*; and whether the letter be in the baggage or on the person of the offender, or otherwise in his custody, it shall be held to be in his possession; and every such person who shall detain any such letter after demand made, either by the officer of the customs or by a person authorized by the Postmaster-General to demand ship's letters, shall forfeit for every letter 10*l.*

IV. And for preventing the abuse of any privilege by the Post Office Acts conferred of sending letters or papers free of postage, or at a reduced rate of postage, whereby the Post Office revenue may be defrauded, be it enacted, that every person who shall send or cause to be sent a banker's parcel, wherein or

upon the cover whereof there shall be a writing or communication, or anything other than negotiable notes, contrary to the Post Office laws or the regulations of the Postmaster-General, shall forfeit 200l.; and every franking officer or other person authorized by virtue of their office to frank official letters, who shall unlawfully superscribe a letter as belonging to his office or department, which does not concern the business thereof, shall for the first offence forfeit 100l., and for the second offence shall forfeit the like sum, and be dismissed from his office; and every person having the command of a ship or vessel, or regiment or corps or detachment, who is authorized to write his name, and the name of the ship, or of the vessel, or of the regiment or corps or detachment, commanded by him, upon a single letter from a seaman or soldier privileged to send his letter at a reduced rate of postage, who shall wilfully write his name upon a letter that is not from and on the private concerns only of such seaman or soldier so privileged, shall for every such offence forfeit 5l.; and every person not having at the time the command of the ship or vessel, or regiment or corps or detachment to which a seaman or soldier so privileged belongs, who shall write his name upon a letter in order that the same may be sent at a lower rate of postage than by law established, shall for every such offence forfeit 5l.; and every person who shall procure a seaman or soldier to obtain the signature of his commanding officer to a letter to be sent by the post which shall not be on the private concerns of such seaman or soldier, and every such seaman or soldier who shall obtain the signature of his commanding officer upon a letter which shall not be from such seaman or soldier, and upon his own private concerns only, in order to avoid the payment of the rates of postage by law established, shall for every such offence forfeit 5l.; and every person who shall wilfully address a letter to such seaman or soldier having the privilege of receiving his letters at a reduced rate, which shall be intended for another person, or which shall be concerning the affairs of another person, with intent to evade the payment of the rate of postage by law established, shall for every such offence forfeit 5l.; and every person who shall, with intent to evade any duty of postage, falsely superscribe a letter as being the owner or the

charterer or the consignee of a vessel conveying the same, or as the owner or the shipper or the consignee of goods shipped in such vessel, shall for every such offence forfeit 10*l*.

V. And for the prevention of the abuse of the privilege of sending newspapers free by the post, or at a reduced rate, be it enacted, that every person who shall inclose or cause or procure to be inclosed in a newspaper to be sent by the post, or under the cover thereof, any letter or paper or thing, and every person who shall print or cause to be printed any words or communication, either upon any such newspaper after the same shall have been published, or upon the cover thereof, or who shall put or cause to be put any writing or marks either upon the newspaper or upon the cover thereof, other than the name and address of the person to whom it shall be sent, and every person who shall knowingly either send or cause to be sent by the post, or who shall either deliver or tender in order to be sent by the post, a newspaper in respect of which any one of the offences hereinbefore mentioned shall have been committed, shall for every such offence forfeit treble the duty of postage, computed by weight and by distance, as if the paper in respect of which the offence was committed were a letter, such postage to be recoverable as postages not exceeding in amount 20*l*. are recoverable; or he shall, except in those cases in which the said newspaper or cover shall only have marks thereon, and not writing, at the option of the Postmaster-General, be prosecuted as for a misdemeanor, and shall suffer punishment accordingly.

VI. And for compelling the observance of the provisions of the Post Office laws relating to the conveyance of ship letters, be it enacted, that every master of a vessel outward-bound to *Ceylon*, the *Mauritius*, the *East Indies*, or the *Cape of Good Hope*, who shall refuse to take a post letter-bag delivered or tendered to him by an officer of the Post Office for conveyance, shall forfeit 200*l*.; and every master of a vessel who shall open a sealed letter-bag with which he shall be intrusted for conveyance shall forfeit 200*l*.; and every master of a vessel who shall take out of a letter-bag with which he shall have been intrusted for conveyance, a letter or any other thing, shall forfeit 200*l*.; and every master of a vessel who shall not duly deliver a letter-

bag with the contents at the Post Office on his arrival in port, without wilful or unavoidable delay after his arrival, shall forfeit 200*l.*; and every person to whom letters may have been intrusted by the master of a vessel to bring on shore who shall break the seal, or in any manner wilfully open the same, shall forfeit 20*l.*; and every master of a vessel who shall refuse or wilfully neglect to make the declaration of having delivered his ship's letters to the Post Office, as required by an Act of the present session, intituled "An Act for the Regulation of the Duties of Postage," * shall forfeit 50*l.*; and every collector, comptroller, or officer of the Customs who by the said Act is required to prohibit any vessel reporting until the requisites of such Act shall have been complied with, who shall permit such vessel to report before the requisites of such Act shall have been complied with, shall forfeit 50*l.*; and every master of a vessel (not having been able to send his letters ashore previous to his arrival at the port where the vessel is to report) who shall break bulk or make entry before all letters on board shall be sent to the Post Office, shall forfeit 20*l.*; and every master of a vessel, or any other person on board any ship liable to the performance of quarantine, who shall neglect or refuse to deliver to the person or persons appointed to superintend the quarantine all letters in his possession, shall forfeit 20*l.*

XXV. And be it enacted, that every person employed by or under the Post Office, who shall, contrary to his duty, open or procure, or suffer to be opened a post letter, or shall wilfully detain or delay or procure or suffer to be detained or delayed, a post letter, shall in *England* and *Ireland* be guilty of a misdemeanor, and in *Scotland* of a crime and offence, and being convicted thereof, shall suffer such punishment by fine or imprisonment, or by both, as to the Court shall seem meet: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend to the opening or detaining or delaying of a post letter returned for want of a true direction, or of a post letter returned by reason that the person to whom the same shall be directed is dead or cannot be found, or shall have refused the same, or shall have refused or neglected to pay the postage thereof; nor to the opening or detaining or delaying of

* See Page 415.

a post letter in obedience to an express Warrant in writing under the hand (in *Great Britain*) of one of the principal Secretaries of State, and in *Ireland* under the hand and seal of the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*.

XLVII. And for the interpretation of the Post Office laws, be it enacted, that the following terms and expressions shall have the several interpretations hereinafter respectively set forth, unless such interpretations are repugnant to the subject or inconsistent with the context of the provisions in which they may be found: (that is to say) the term "*British letter*" shall mean a letter transmitted within the United Kingdom; and the term "*British newspapers*" shall mean newspapers printed and published in the United Kingdom, liable to the stamp duty and duly stamped; and the term "*British postage*" shall mean the duty chargeable on letters transmitted by post from place to place within the United Kingdom, or if transmitted to or from the United Kingdom, chargeable for the distance which they shall be transmitted within the United Kingdom, and including also the packet postage, if any; and the term "*Colonial letter*" shall mean a letter transmitted between any of Her Majesty's colonies and the United Kingdom; and the term "*Colonial newspapers*" shall mean newspapers printed and published in any of Her Majesty's dominions out of the United Kingdom; and the term "*Convention posts*" shall mean posts established by the Postmaster-General under agreements with the inhabitants of any places; and the term "*Double letter*" shall mean a letter having one inclosure; and the term "*Double postage*" shall mean twice the amount of single postage; and the term "*East Indies*" shall mean every port and place within the territorial acquisitions now vested in the *East India Company* in trust for Her Majesty, and every other port or place in the *East India Company* (*China*, *Good Hope*; and the term "*Foreign conveyance employed by the Post Office other than in the United Kingdom*" shall mean a conveyance employed in the dominions of the United Kingdom; and the term "*Foreign letter*" shall mean a letter transmitted to or from any country; and the

papers printed and published in a *Foreign* country in the language of that country; and the term "*Foreign* postage" shall mean the duty charged for the conveyance of letters within such *Foreign* country; and the term "Franking officer" shall mean the person appointed to frank the official correspondence of offices to which the privilege of franking is granted; and the term "Her Majesty" shall mean "Her Majesty, her heirs, and successors;" and the term "Her Majesty's colonies" shall include every port and place within the territorial acquisitions now vested in the *East India* Company in trust for Her Majesty, the *Cape of Good Hope*, the Islands of *Saint Helena*, *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, and *Isle of Man* (unless any such places be expressly excepted), as well as Her Majesty's other colonies and possessions beyond seas; and the term "Inland postage" shall mean the duty charged for the transmission of post letters within the limits of the United Kingdom, or within the limits of any colony; and the term "Letter" shall include packet, and the term "Packet" shall include letter; and the expression "Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*" shall mean the Chief Governor or Governors of *Ireland* for the time being; and the expression "Lords of the Treasury" shall mean the Lord High Treasurer of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, or the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, or any 3 or more of them; and the term "Mail" shall include every conveyance by which post letters are carried, whether it be a coach or cart or horse, or any other conveyance, and also a person employed in conveying or delivering post letters, and also every vessel which is included in the term packet-boat; and the term "Mail-bag" shall mean a mail of letters, or a box, or a parcel, or any other envelope in which post letters are conveyed, whether it does or does not contain post letters; and the term "Master of a vessel" shall include any person in charge of a vessel, whether commander, mate, or other person, and whether the vessel be a ship of war or other vessel; and the expression "Officer of the Post Office" shall include the Postmaster-General, and every deputy postmaster, agent, officer, clerk, letter-carrier, guard, post boy, rider, or any other person employed in any business of the Post Office, whether employed by the Postmaster-General, or by any person under him or on behalf of the Post Office;

and the term "Packet postage" shall mean the postage chargeable for the transmission of letters by packet-boats between *Great Britain and Ireland*, or between the United Kingdom and any of Her Majesty's colonies, or between the United Kingdom and *Foreign* countries; and the term "Packet letter" shall mean a letter transmitted by a packet-boat; and the term "Penalty" shall include every pecuniary penalty or forfeiture; and the expression "Persons employed by or under the Post Office" shall include every person employed in any business of the Post Office according to the interpretation given to officer of the Post Office; and the terms "Packet-boats" and "Post Office packets" shall include vessels employed by or under the Post Office or the Admiralty for the transmission of post letters, and also ships or vessels (though not regularly employed as packet-boats) for the conveyance of post letters under contract, and also a ship of war or other vessel in the service of Her Majesty, in respect of letters conveyed by it; and the term "Postage" shall mean the duty chargeable for the transmission of post letters; and the term "Post town" shall mean a town where a post office is established (not being a penny or two-penny or convention post office); and the term "Post letter bag" shall include a mail-bag or box, or packet or parcel, or other envelope or covering in which post letters are conveyed, whether it does or does not contain post letters; and the term "Post letter" shall mean any letter or packet transmitted by the post under the authority of the Postmaster-General, and a letter shall be deemed a post letter from the time of its being delivered to a post office to the time of its being delivered to the person to whom it is addressed; and the delivery to a letter carrier or other person authorized to receive letters for the post shall be a delivery to the post office; and a delivery at the house or office of the person to whom the letter is addressed, or to him, or to his servant or agent or other person considered to be authorized to receive the letter according to the usual manner of delivering that person's letters, shall be a delivery to the person addressed; and the term "Post Office" shall mean any house, building, room, or place where post letters are received or delivered, or in which they are sorted, made up, or dispatched; and the term "Postmaster-General" shall mean any person or body of persons executing the office of Postmaster-

General for the time being, having been duly appointed to the office by Her Majesty ; and the terms " Post Office Acts " and " Post Office Laws " shall mean all Acts relating to the management of the post, or to the establishment of the Post Office, or to postage duties, from time to time in force ; and the term " Ships " shall include vessels other than packet-boats ; and the term " Single postage " shall mean the postage chargeable for a single letter ; and the term " Single letter " shall mean a letter consisting of 1 sheet or piece of paper, and under the weight of an ounce ; and the term " Sea postage " shall mean the duty chargeable for the conveyance of letters by sea by vessels not packet-boats ; and the term " Ship letter " shall mean a letter transmitted inwards or outwards over seas by a vessel not being a packet-boat ; and the term " Treble letter " shall mean a letter consisting of more than 2 sheets or pieces of paper, whatever the number, under the weight of an ounce ; and the term " Treble postage " shall mean 3 times the amount of single postage ; and the term " Treble the duty of postage " shall mean 3 times the amount of the postage to which the letter to be charged would otherwise have been liable according to the rates of postage chargeable on letters ; and the term " United Kingdom " shall mean the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland* ; and the term " Valuable security " shall include the whole or any part of any tally, order, or other security whatsoever, entitling or evidencing the title of any person or body corporate to any share or interest in any public stock or fund, whether of this kingdom or of *Great Britain* or of *Ireland*, or of any *Foreign* State, or in any fund of any body corporate, company, or society, or to any deposit in any savings' bank, or the whole or any part of any debenture, deed, bond, bill, note, warrant, or order or other security whatsoever for money or for payment of money, whether of this kingdom or of any *Foreign* State, or of any warrant or order for the delivery or transfer of any goods or valuable thing ; and the term " Vessel " shall include any ship or other vessel not a Post Office packet ; and whenever the term " between " is used in reference to the transmission of letters, newspapers, parliamentary proceedings, or other things between one place and another, it shall apply equally to the transmission from either place to the other ; and every officer mentioned shall mean the

person for the time being executing the functions of that officer; and whenever in this Act or the Schedules thereto, with reference to any person or matter or thing, or to any persons, matters, or things, the singular or plural number or the masculine gender only is expressed, such expression shall be understood to include several persons or matters or things as well as one person or matter or thing, and one person or matter or thing as well as several persons or matters or things, females as well as males, bodies politic or corporate, as well as individuals, unless it be otherwise specially provided, or the subject or context be repugnant to such construction.

XLVIII. And be it enacted, this Act shall extend to and be in force in the Islands of *Man, Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney*, and in all Her Majesty's colonies and dominions where any post or post communication is established by or under the Postmaster-General of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*.

ACT of the British Parliament, "to impose Rates of Packet Postage on East India Letters, and to amend certain Acts relating to the Post Office."

[1 Vict., cap. 76.]

[July 17, 1837.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend the power vested in Her Majesty's Postmaster-General of reducing certain rates of postage by an Act passed in the present session of Parliament: be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the Postmaster-General may at any time, with the consent of the Lords of the Treasury, reduce all or any of the rates of postage on colonial and inland letters and any other British postage, to such extent as the Lords of the Treasury shall from time to time direct.

II. And whereas arrangements may be made between Her Majesty's Postmaster-General and the East India Company for establishing a post communication by packet-boats between *Suez or Bassora* or some other convenient port of the *Red Sea* or the *Persian Gulf* and the *East Indies*: be it therefore enacted, that from and after such communication shall have

been established, there shall be charged and paid for letters transmitted by such packet-boats between any such port and any port in the *East Indies* (letters transmitted by Her Majesty's *Mediterranean* packet-boats to or from the United Kingdom only excepted), the following rates of postage: (that is to say) for every single letter, 1 shilling; for every double letter, 2 shillings; for every treble letter, 3 shillings; and for every letter of 1 ounce weight, whether it be a single or double or a treble letter, 4 shillings, and for every $\frac{1}{4}$ of an ounce beyond that weight the additional postage of a single letter; which rates the Postmaster-General may, with the consent of the Lords of the Treasury, require to be paid on the letters being tendered or delivered in order to be forwarded between any such ports.

IV. And be it enacted, that this Act shall come into operation on the 2nd day of August, 1837.

ACT of the British Parliament, "for imposing Rates of Postage on the Conveyance of Letters by Packet-Boats between places in the Mediterranean and other parts."

[1 & 2 Vict., cap. 97.]

[August 14, 1838.]

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the 1st year of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the Regulation of the Duties of Postage*," a rate of 8 pence was imposed on every single letter transmitted by packet-boats between the town or fortress of *Gibraltar* (not having been first conveyed thither from the United Kingdom) and the Island of *Malta*, the *Ionian Islands*, *Greece*, *Syria*, or *Egypt*: and whereas it is expedient that the said rate should be repealed, and certain other rates of packet postage be imposed: be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the said rate of 8 pence hereinbefore mentioned shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

II. And be it enacted, that the rates of postage hereinafter set forth shall be charged by Her Majesty's Postmaster-General,

* See Page 415.

for the use of Her Majesty, on letters transmitted by packet-boats between the places hereinafter mentioned: (that is to say)

For every single letter (not having been first brought or conveyed from the United Kingdom, or not being intended to be conveyed to the United Kingdom) transmitted by packet-boat between any of the ports or islands or places situate upon the *Mediterranean Sea*, the *Adriatic Sea*, the *Archipelago*, and *Black Sea*, in *Turkey*, in *Europe* and *Asia*, in *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Italy*, *France* in the *Mediterranean*, and upon the northern coast of *Africa*, whether in the *Mediterranean* or the *Straits of Gibraltar*, the sum of 6 pence; and for every single letter (not having been first brought or conveyed from the United Kingdom, or not being intended to be sent to the United Kingdom) transmitted between any of the ports, islands, or places aforesaid and any port or place in the *East Indies*, by way of the *Red Sea* or the *Persian Gulf*, in addition to any other rates of postage which may be payable in respect of such last-mentioned letters, the sum of 6 pence; and that every such letter consisting of 1 sheet or a single piece of paper, under the weight of 1 ounce, shall be charged as a single letter; and every letter consisting of 2 sheets or pieces of paper, or containing any inclosure, shall be charged with double the rate of a single letter; and every letter consisting of 3 sheets or 3 pieces of paper, or containing 2 inclosures, shall be charged with treble the rate of a single letter; and no letter shall be charged at a higher rate than a treble letter, unless it be 1 ounce in weight, and in that case, whether it be a single, double, or treble letter, it shall be charged for 1 ounce $\frac{1}{4}$ times the letter, and for every $\frac{1}{4}$ of an ounce beyond postage of a single letter.

III. And be it enacted, that it shall be the duty of Her Majesty's Postmaster-General to charge, for Her Majesty, on all letters conveyed by packet-boat from any part of Her Majesty's dominions and another part of Her Majesty's dominions, or between Her Majesty's dominions and any other parts, or between one port in any *Foreign* country to any port in the same or any other *Foreign* country, by packet-boats or communications by packet-boats established, and where rates of postage have been authorized, such rates of postage as

line of such railway, on such days, at such hours or times in the day or night, and subject to all such reasonable regulations and restrictions as to speed of travelling, places, times, and duration of stoppages, and times of arrival, as the Postmaster-General shall in that behalf from time to time order or direct: Provided always, that the rate of speed to be required shall in no case exceed the maximum rate of speed prescribed by the directors of such railway or railways for the conveyance of passengers by their 1st class trains; but that no alteration in the rate of speed of any train by which the mails shall be conveyed shall be made until 6 calendar months' previous notice shall be given to the Postmaster-General of any such intended alteration.

ACT of the British Parliament, "for the further Regulation of the Duties on Postage until the 5th day of October, 1840."

[2 & 3 Vict., cap. 52.]

[August 17, 1839.]

WHEREAS it is expedient that the present rates of inland postage on letters should be reduced to one uniform rate of 1 penny charged on every letter of a given weight, to be hereafter fixed and determined, with a proportionate increase for greater weights, parliamentary privileges of franking being abolished, and official franking being strictly regulated, and Parliament pledging itself to make good any deficiency of revenue which may be occasioned by such alterations of the rates of existing duties: And whereas it is expedient and necessary to give by law a temporary authority to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury to take the necessary steps to give effect to such reduction, and to make orders and regulations for the same; which reductions, orders and regulations shall have force and effect to the 5th day of October, 1840, and no longer: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that it shall be lawful for the Lords of the Treasury from time to time and at any time after the passing of this Act, by warrant under their hands, to alter, fix, reduce or remit all or any of the rates of *British* or inland or other postage payable by law on the transmission of post letters, and to sub-

ject such letters to rates of postage according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such warrant (without reference to the distance or number of miles the same shall be conveyed), and to fix and limit the weight of letters to be sent by the post, and from time to time, by warrant as aforesaid, to alter or repeal any such altered or reduced rates, and make and establish any new or other rates in lieu thereof, and from time to time, by warrant as aforesaid, to appoint at what time the rates which may be payable are to be paid, that is to say, whether on posting the letter or on the receipt thereof, or at either of those times, at the option of the sender: Provided always, that all such warrants shall be inserted in the *London Gazette* 10 days at least before coming into operation, and shall within 14 days after making the same be laid before both Houses of Parliament (if then sitting), or otherwise within 14 days after Parliament shall meet.

II. And be it enacted, that the rates of postage from time to time to be altered or reduced and fixed by any such warrant shall be charged by and be paid to Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, for the use of Her Majesty, on all post letters to which such warrant shall extend.

III. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lords of the Treasury, by warrant under their hands, to suspend, wholly or in part, any parliamentary or official privilege of sending and receiving letters by the post free of postage, or any other franking privilege of any description whatsoever, as well under an Act passed in the 1st year of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for regulating the sending and receiving of Letters and Packets by the Post, free from the Duty of Postage,* as under any of force, and to make such official franking as they shall think fit, and to cause a warrant to be issued by the Lords of the Treasury in pursuance of the power hereby given, to be inserted in the *London Gazette* 10 days at least before coming into operation, and shall, within 14 days after making the same, be laid before both Houses of Parliament (if then sitting), or otherwise within 14 days after Parliament shall meet.

IV. And be it enacted

BRITISH TREASURY WARRANT, *for regulating the Rates of Postage on British and Foreign Letters.* November 22, 1839.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the last session of Parliament, intituled "An Act for the further regulation of the Duties on Postage, until the 5th day of October, 1840," † power is given to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any 3 of them, by warrant under their hands, to alter, fix, reduce, or remit all or any of the rates of British or inland or other postage payable by law on the transmission of post letters, and to subject such letters to rates of postage according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such warrant (without reference to the distance or number of miles the same may be conveyed), and to fix and limit the weight of letters to be sent by the post; and, from time to time, by warrant as aforesaid, to alter or repeal any such altered or reduced rates, and make and establish any new or other rates in lieu thereof; and, from time to time, by warrant as aforesaid, to appoint at what time the rates which may be payable are to be paid, that is to say, whether on posting the letter or on the receipt thereof, or at either of those times, at the option of the sender; provided that all such warrants should be inserted in the *London Gazette* 10 days, at least, before coming into operation, and should within 14 days after making the same, be laid before both Houses of Parliament (if then sitting), or otherwise, within 14 days after Parliament should meet:

And whereas an Act was passed in the 1st year of the reign of her present Majesty, cap. 34, intituled "An Act for the regulation of the Duties of Postage;" and another Act was passed in the same session, cap. 76, intituled "An Act to impose rates of Packet Postage on East India Letters, and to amend certain Acts relating to the Post Office;" and another Act was passed in the 1st and 2nd years of the reign of her present Majesty, cap. 97, intituled "An Act for imposing rates of Postage on the Conveyance of Letters by Packet-Boats, between places in the Mediterranean and other parts." ‡

Now, we the undersigned (being 3 of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury), do, in the exercise of the

* Repealed by Warrant, December 27, 1839, Page 474.

† See Page 462.

‡ See Pages 415, 457, 458.

power or authority in us for such purpose vested in and by the said first-mentioned Act, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, by this Warrant, under our hands, order and direct, that this present Warrant shall come into operation on the 5th day of December next, and that all letters (not being by law specially exempted from postage) which, on or after that day shall be posted in any town or place within the United Kingdom, or within any of the Islands of *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, *Sark*, and *Man*, or shall be brought from parts beyond the seas to any port or place within the United Kingdom, or the said islands, by any packet-boat or private vessel, shall be subject to the several regulations and rates hereinafter contained.

And we further order and direct, that, on and after the said 5th day of December next, the present practice of charging the rates of postage on letters transmitted by the General Post, consisting of more than one sheet of paper, or containing any inclosure, shall be wholly discontinued; and thenceforth all letters, of whatever description, transmitted through the General Post, and legally chargeable with postage, shall be charged by weight, as hereinafter mentioned.

And we hereby fix and limit the following scale of weight of letters to be transmitted through the General Post, and we subject such letters, on and after the said 5th day of December next, to the following rates of postage: (that is to say)

On every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and taken 1 rate of postage; on every letter exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, and not exceeding 1 ounce in weight, there shall be charged and taken 2 rates of postage; on every letter exceeding 1 ounce, and not exceeding 2 ounces in weight, there shall be charged and taken 4 rates of postage; on every letter exceeding 2 ounces, and not exceeding 3 ounces in weight, there shall be charged and taken 6 rates of postage; and on every letter exceeding 3 ounces, and not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, there shall be charged and taken 8 rates of postage; and for every ounce in weight above the weight of 4 ounces, there shall be charged and taken 2 additional rates of postage; and every fraction of an ounce above the weight of 4 ounces shall be charged as 1 additional ounce.

BRITISH TREASURY WARRANT, *for regulating the Rates of Postage on British and Foreign Letters.* November 22, 1839.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the last session of Parliament, intituled "An Act for the further regulation of the Duties on Postage, until the 5th day of October, 1840," † power is given to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any 3 of them, by warrant under their hands, to alter, fix, reduce, or remit all or any of the rates of British or inland or other postage payable by law on the transmission of post letters, and to subject such letters to rates of postage according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such warrant (without reference to the distance or number of miles the same may be conveyed), and to fix and limit the weight of letters to be sent by the post; and, from time to time, by warrant as aforesaid, to alter or repeal any such altered or reduced rates, and make and establish any new or other rates in lieu thereof; and, from time to time, by warrant as aforesaid, to appoint at what time the rates which may be payable are to be paid, that is to say, whether on posting the letter or on the receipt thereof, or at either of those times, at the option of the sender; provided that all such warrants should be inserted in the *London Gazette* 10 days, at least, before coming into operation, and should within 14 days after making the same, be laid before both Houses of Parliament (if then sitting), or otherwise, within 14 days after Parliament should meet:

And whereas an Act was passed in the 1st year of the reign of her present Majesty, cap. 34, intituled "An Act for the regulation of the Duties of Postage;" and another Act was passed in the same session, cap. 76, intituled "An Act to impose rates of Packet Postage on East India Letters, and to amend certain Acts relating to the Post Office;" and another Act was passed in the 1st and 2nd years of the reign of her present Majesty, cap. 97, intituled "An Act for imposing rates of Postage on the Conveyance of Letters by Packet-Boats, between places in the Mediterranean and other parts." ‡

Now, we the undersigned (being 3 of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury), do, in the exercise of the

* Repealed by Warrant, December 27, 1839, Page 474.

† See Page 462.

‡ See Pages 415, 457, 458.

British dominions or colonies (except the *Cape of Good Hope*, *Ceylon*, the *Mauritius*, and the *East Indies*), there shall be charged and taken one rate of postage of 1 shilling, and if exceeding such weight, then progressive additional rates of postage according to the scale of weight hereinbefore contained, each additional rate being estimated at 1 shilling.

Ship Letters.—That all letters transmitted under the authority of the Postmaster-General by private vessels or packet-boats between places in the United Kingdom, or between the United Kingdom and the said islands, or between the said islands, shall be considered as forwarded by the General Post between such places, and be charged accordingly.

That on all letters transmitted by vessels not being packet-boats, between the United Kingdom or the said islands, and any place beyond the seas (except *Ceylon*, the *Mauritius*, the *Cape of Good Hope* and the *East Indies*), there shall be charged and taken the rates of postage following: (that is to say) if posted at the port of departure within the United Kingdom and the said islands, or if addressed to, and delivered at, the port of the ship's arrival within the United Kingdom or the said islands, and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, one rate of 8 pence; and if posted at any other place within the United Kingdom or the said islands than the port of departure, or if addressed to, and delivered at, any other place within the United Kingdom or the said islands than the port of the ship's arrival, and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, a rate of 1 shilling; and if exceeding such weight, then progressive additional rates of postage according to the scale of weight hereinbefore contained, estimating and charging each additional 1 shilling, respectively, as the case may be.

Foreign Letters.—That on all *Foreign letters* not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, transmitted by post between the United Kingdom or the said islands and parts beyond all colonial letters not exceeding that weight, post between the United Kingdom or the said islands and the said parts of Her Majesty's dominions or colonies (the said letters shall be charged and taken the same rates (both inland and packet rates) as are by law in respect of single letters so transmitted (the letters being charged and calculated accordi

And we order and direct that no letter exceeding 16 ounces in weight shall, in any case, be forwarded by the General Post between places within the United Kingdom and the said islands, or from the said United Kingdom and the said islands to parts beyond the seas, except letters franked, or by law specially exempted from postage, or letters posted as franks, although chargeable with postage, and except letters forwarded by, or addressed to, some public office or department, or letters arriving in the United Kingdom or the said islands, from parts beyond the seas, or plantation accounts, patterns and samples of goods, deeds, books, pamphlets, and other printed papers, forwarded by post in conformity with the regulations from time to time in force respecting the same, between the United Kingdom or the said islands, and the British colonies or *Foreign* parts, and except bankers' parcels forwarded pursuant to the regulations of the said Act of the 1st year of her present Majesty, cap. 34.

And we hereby fix and limit the following rates of postage to be paid to Her Majesty's Postmaster-General for the use of Her Majesty, on and after the 5th day of December next, on the letters next hereinafter mentioned, and we order and direct the same to be charged and paid accordingly: (that is to say)

Inland Letters.—On all letters not by law specially exempted from postage, and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, transmitted by the General Post between places within the United Kingdom, or between the said islands, or between the United Kingdom and the said islands (not being letters sent to or from parts beyond the seas), there shall be charged and taken one uniform rate of postage of 4 pence, without reference to the number of sheets or pieces of paper, or inclosures, of which the same may be comprised, or to the distance or number of miles the same shall be conveyed.

On all such letters, if exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and taken progressive and additional rates of postage (each additional rate being estimated at 4 pence) according to the scale of weight, and number of rates hereinbefore fixed and declared.

Packet Letters.—On all letters not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, transmitted by packet-boat, between any place within the United Kingdom, or the said islands, and any other of the

British dominions or colonies (except the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, the Mauritius, and the East Indies), there shall be charged and taken one rate of postage of 1 shilling, and if exceeding such weight, then progressive additional rates of postage according to the scale of weight hereinbefore contained, each additional rate being estimated at 1 shilling.

Ship Letters.—That all letters transmitted under the authority of the Postmaster-General by private vessels or packet-boats between places in the United Kingdom, or between the United Kingdom and the said islands, or between the said islands, shall be considered as forwarded by the General Post between such places, and be charged accordingly.

That on all letters transmitted by vessels not being packet boats, between the United Kingdom or the said islands, and any place beyond the seas (except *Ceylon, the Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope and the East Indies*), there shall be charged and taken the rates of postage following: (that is to say) if posted at the port of departure within the United Kingdom and the said islands, or if addressed to, and delivered at, the port of the ship's arrival within the United Kingdom or the said islands, and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, one rate of 8 pence; and if posted at any other place within the United Kingdom or the said islands than the port of departure, or if addressed to, and delivered at, any other place within the United Kingdom or the said islands than the port of the ship's arrival, and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, a rate of 1 shilling; and if exceeding such weight, then progressive additional rates of postage according to the scale of weight hereinbefore contained, estimating and charging each additional rate at 8 pence or 1 shilling, respectively, as the case may be.

Foreign Letters.—That on all *Foreign* letters not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, transmitted by post between the United Kingdom or the said islands and parts beyond the seas, and on all colonial letters not exceeding that weight, transmitted by post between the United Kingdom or the said islands, and any of Her Majesty's dominions or colonies (through *France*), there shall be charged and taken the same rates of British postage (both inland and packet rates) as are by law now payable in respect of single letters so transmitted (the inland rates on such letters being charged and calculated according to the distance or

number of miles the same shall be conveyed, where the same are now so charged and calculated), and on every letter so transmitted, exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and taken progressive and additional rates of inland and packet postage, according to the scale of weight hereinbefore contained, estimating and charging each rate at the amount now payable for every such single letter, and charging the inland rates as aforesaid.

East India Letters.—That on all letters transmitted between the United Kingdom or the said islands, and the *Cape of Good Hope*, *Ceylon*, the *Mauritius*, or the *East Indies*, there shall be charged and taken the like rates of sea postage as are now by law payable in respect of such letters, and also the like rates for the inland conveyance of such letters within the United Kingdom and the said islands as would be payable if such letters had been transmitted by post within the United Kingdom or the said islands, exclusively, according to the scale of weight and rates hereinbefore fixed and declared.

And we order and direct, that all additional rates now payable by law on letters transmitted by post, to or from *Ireland*, by way of *Holyhead*, in respect of the *Menai Bridge*, and by way of *Conway* and *Chester*, in respect of *Conway Bridge*, and by way of *Milford* and *Waterford*, and also the additional rate of 1 halfpenny on letters conveyed by the post in any part of *Scotland* by a mail carriage with more than 2 wheels, shall, on and after the said 5th day of December next, be wholly remitted, and shall cease to be payable.

That all additional rates for letters originally sent by the General Post, to places within the United Kingdom or the said islands, directed beyond the limits of the delivery of the General Post, and delivered by any Twopenny Post or Penny Post, or originally sent by any Twopenny or Penny Post, and afterwards passing through the General Post, shall be remitted and cease to be payable, except on letters franked or exempted by law from the General Post rates, but subject to the Twopenny or Penny Post rates, which letters shall still continue liable to, and chargeable with, the Twopenny and Penny Post rates, when transmitted by any such post.

That on all letters not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, and not being by law specially exempted from the Twopenny and

Penny Post rates, transmitted by any Twopenny or Penny Post, in *London* or *Dublin* (and not having passed through, or being intended to pass through, the General Post), there shall, on and after the said 5th day of December next, be charged and taken a rate of 1 penny only, provided such postage be prepaid at the time of posting the same. But in case any letter, not being by law specially exempted as aforesaid, transmitted by any such Twopenny or Penny Post, shall not be prepaid when posted, or shall exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, there shall be taken the same rate of postage as is now payable by law thereon.

That on all letters not specially exempted from Penny Post rates, transmitted by any Penny Post in the United Kingdom, or the said islands, other than *London* and *Dublin*, and not having passed through, or being intended to pass through, the General Post, there shall, on and after the 5th day of December next, be taken a rate of 1 penny as at present.

That no letter shall be sent by any such Twopenny or Penny Post exceeding 4 ounces in weight, unless the same shall have originally passed, or shall be intended to pass, through the General Post; and in such last-mentioned case not exceeding the weight of 16 ounces, unless specially authorized by this Warrant as aforesaid.

That all printed newspapers, parliamentary proceedings, printed votes and proceedings of the colonial legislatures, printed prices-current, commercial lists, periodical publications posted at Falmouth, unstamped publications, bankers' parcels, patterns, samples, plantation accounts, books, deeds, pamphlets, and other printed papers, soldiers' and seamen's letters, and other letters, articles, and things which may now by law be sent by post, under certain regulations, free of postage, or at reduced rates of postage, shall continue to have the benefit of all the exemptions and privileges they now enjoy, and shall, if forwarded in conformity with such regulations, be charged with the same respective amounts of postage, as are now by law payable in respect thereof, subject nevertheless to all the regulations and liabilities now in force respecting the same.

That if any such newspapers, and other printed papers, letters, articles and things (periodical publications, bankers' parcels, plantation accounts, deeds, books, and pamphlets excepted), shall become chargeable with, and liable to, the full

letter rates of postage, such rates (and the treble duty on newspapers and other printed papers in such cases as the same shall by law become payable) shall be charged and taken according to the scale of weight and rates hereinbefore specified.

That the rates on the said periodical publications, bankers' parcels, plantation accounts, deeds, books, and pamphlets shall be charged according to the scale and limitation of weight now established and fixed, and with the same amount of postage as would by law be chargeable and payable, if this Warrant had not been made. But in case any such rates shall exceed the rates of postage to which the said publications and articles would become liable if charged according to the scale of weight and rates of postage hereinbefore specified, then the same shall be charged with postage under this Warrant, according to the scale and rates aforesaid (bankers' parcels being in such last-mentioned case charged with the same amount of postage to which any other letters or packets of the same weight would be subject and liable, on being transmitted by the General Post).

That on all letters transmitted by packet-boat, between any ports in the British possessions in the *West Indies*, and any port in *Colombia* or *Mexico*, pursuant to the said Act of the 1st year of her present Majesty, cap. 34,* and all letters transmitted by packet-boat between any ports or places in the *Red Sea* or *Persian Gulf*, and the *East Indies*, in pursuance of the said Act of the 1st year of her present Majesty, cap. 76,* and on all letters transmitted by packet-boat between places in the *Mediterranean* and other places, pursuant to the said Act of the 1st and 2nd years of her present Majesty, cap. 97,* and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight respectively, there shall be taken the like rates of postage as are by law now payable in respect of such letters being single letters; and in case the same shall exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, there shall be taken progressive and additional rates of postage on such letters, according to the scale of weight hereinbefore contained, estimating and charging each additional rate at the amount payable for every such single letter.

And we further order and direct, that in all cases in which the rate of 4 pence hereby authorized to be charged on letters transmitted by the post, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight,

* See Pages 415, 457, 458.

shall exceed the duty of postage which would be payable by law, according to the existing rates on single letters so transmitted, in case this Warrant had not been made, there shall be taken on such letters the like rates of postage only, and no more, as would by law be payable according to the existing rates, by distance or otherwise, in respect of such single letters; and on any such letters exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and paid the progressive additional rates, according to the scale hereinbefore contained, estimating and charging each additional rate at the amount payable according to the existing rates, by distance or otherwise, for every such single letter: provided always, and we hereby declare, that nothing herein contained shall extend to or be in anywise construed to affect the rates of postage payable under an Act passed in the year 1764 (being the 5th Geo. III, cap. 25*), on letters transmitted by the post within or between any of the British dominions in *America* or the *West Indies*, and not passing to or from the United Kingdom or the islands hereinbefore mentioned, or to alter the mode of charging such letters so far as such rates are now payable by law.

That on all General Post letters posted within the United Kingdom or the said islands, but not including letters addressed to *France* (which, with reference to existing Treaties between his late Majesty King William IV, or her present Majesty, and His Majesty the King of the French, are to be excepted), if exceeding 1 ounce in weight, the postage shall be payable by the sender at the time of posting the same; and if any such letter shall be posted without the postage being so prepaid, there shall be taken, on every such letter, double the postage to which such letter would otherwise have been liable according to the several and respective progressive and additional rates, and scale of weight hereinbefore mentioned; and in all other cases the rates of postage from time to time payable under this Warrant, shall be paid, and payable, in the manner prescribed and directed by the said Act of the 1st year of her present Majesty, cap. 34, sec. 2.

That the terms and expressions used in this Warrant shall be construed according to the respective interpretations of the

* See Page 391.

terms and expressions contained in an Act passed in the 1st year of her present Majesty, cap. 36, intituled "An Act for consolidating the Laws relative to Offences against the Post Office of the United Kingdom, and for regulating the judicial administration of the Post Office Laws, and for explaining certain Terms and Expressions employed in those Laws,"* so far as those interpretations are not repugnant to the subject, or inconsistent with the context of such terms and expressions; and the *Ionian Islands* shall be entitled to all the benefits and advantages hereby granted in favour of Her Majesty's colonies, and the rates of postage between such islands and the United Kingdom, and the islands firstly hereinbefore mentioned, shall be chargeable and payable as on letters forwarded to and from Her Majesty's colonies.

Provided lastly, and we hereby declare, that it shall be lawful for the Lords Commissioners for the time being, of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any 3 of them, by warrant under their hands, at any time hereafter to alter or repeal any of the rates hereby altered, or the regulations hereby made, and to make and establish any new or other rates or regulations in lieu thereof, and from time to time to appoint at what time the rates that may be payable are to be paid.

As witness our hands, this 22nd day of November, 1839.

MELBOURNE.

F. BARING.

H. TUFNELL.

BRITISH TREASURY WARRANT, *for regulating the Duties of Postage on British and Foreign Letters.* December 27, 1839†.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the last session of Parliament, intituled "An Act for the further regulation of the Duties on Postage, until the 5th day of October, 1840‡," power is given to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any 3 of them, by warrant under their hands, to alter, fix, reduce, or remit all or any of the rates of British or inland or other postage payable by law on the transmission of post letters, and to subject such letters to rates of postage

* See Page 448. † Confirmed by Act 3 & 4 Vict., cap. 96, Vol. v., Page 248.

‡ See 2 & 3 Vict., cap. 52, Page 462.

according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such warrant (without reference to the distance or number of miles the same may be conveyed), and to fix and limit the weight of letters to be sent by the post; and, from time to time, by warrant as aforesaid, to alter or repeal any such altered or reduced rates, and make and establish any new or other rates in lieu thereof; and, from time to time, by warrant as aforesaid, to appoint at what time the rates which may be payable are to be paid, that is to say, whether on posting the letter or on the receipt thereof, or at either of those times, at the option of the sender; and, by the same Act, power is also given to the Lords of the Treasury, by warrant under their hands, to suspend, wholly or in part, any parliamentary or official privilege of sending and receiving letters by the post free of postage, or any other franking privilege of any description whatsoever; provided that all such warrants should be inserted in the *London Gazette*, 10 days at least before coming into operation, and should, within 14 days after making the same, be laid before both Houses of Parliament (if then sitting), or otherwise, within 14 days after Parliament should meet:

And whereas by a Warrant under the hands of 3 of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated the 22nd day of November, 1839*, the said Lords Commissioners did, in exercise of the power or authority for such purpose vested in them by the said Act, and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, fix and limit the scale of weight therein mentioned, of letters to be transmitted through the General Post, and they subjected and charged such letters, on and after the 5th day of December then next and now instant, to the rates of postage therein mentioned, and they thereby made the several other orders and regulations respecting the conveyance of letters by the post therein contained: and they thereby declared, that it should be lawful for the Lords Commissioners, for the time being, of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any 3 of them, by warrant under their hands, at any time thereafter to alter or repeal any of the rates thereby altered, or the regulations thereby made, and to make and establish any new or other rates or regulations in lieu thereof, and from time to time to appoint at what time the rates that might be payable were to be paid:

Now, we, the undersigned (being 3 of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury), do, in exercise of the power or authority in us for such purpose vested in and by the said Act and Warrant, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, by this Warrant, under our hands, order and direct, that the said Warrant of the 22nd day of November now last, and the rates thereby fixed and directed to be charged, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed from and after the 9th day of January, 1840 (except as to any letters posted in or brought into the United Kingdom on or before that day, and also except as to any duties of postage which shall have become due under or by virtue of such Warrant, which may be recovered as if the same had continued in force).

And we hereby further order and direct, that this present Warrant shall come into operation on the 10th day of January, 1840; and that all letters which, on or after that day, shall be posted in any town or place within the United Kingdom, or shall be brought from parts beyond the seas, to any port or place within the United Kingdom, or shall be sent between the United Kingdom and places beyond the seas, or between any of the other places hereinafter mentioned, shall be subject to the several regulations and rates hereinafter contained.

And we further order and direct, that letters transmitted by the post, shall not in future be charged with the British rates of postage, according to the number of inclosures, but by weight, as hereinafter mentioned.

And we hereby fix and limit the following scale of weight of letters to be transmitted by the post, and we subject such letters, on and after the 10th day of January, 1840, to the following rates of postage (that is to say):—On every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and taken 1 rate of postage; on every letter exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce and not exceeding 1 ounce in weight, there shall be charged and taken 2 rates of postage; on every letter exceeding 1 ounce, and not exceeding 2 ounces in weight, there shall be charged and taken 4 rates of postage; on every letter exceeding 2 ounces, and not exceeding 3 ounces in weight, there shall be charged and taken 6 rates of postage; and on every letter exceeding 3 ounces, and not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, there shall be charged and taken 8 rates of postage; and for every ounce in weight above the weight of 4 ounces,

there shall be charged and taken 2 additional rates of postage; and every fraction of an ounce above the weight of 4 ounces, shall be charged as 1 additional ounce.

And we order and direct that no letter exceeding 16 ounces in weight shall in any case be forwarded by the post between places within the United Kingdom; except addresses to Her Majesty, parliamentary petitions, printed votes and proceedings in Parliament, letters addressed to, or dispatched by, any of the Government offices or departments, or any public officer having now the privilege of franking by virtue of his office, deeds, if transmitted under all such regulations and restrictions as the Postmaster-General shall from time to time appoint, and letters to and from places beyond the seas.

And we hereby fix and limit the following rates of postage to be paid to Her Majesty's Postmaster-General for the use of Her Majesty, on letters posted and transmitted by the post, on and after the 10th day of January, 1840; and we order and direct the same to be charged and paid accordingly: (that is to say)

Inland Letters.—On all letters not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, transmitted by the post between places within the United Kingdom (not being letters sent to or from parts beyond the seas), there shall be charged and taken one uniform rate of postage of 1 penny, without reference to the number of sheets or pieces of paper, or inclosures, of which the same may be comprised, or to the distance or number of miles the same shall be conveyed; and that on all such letters, if exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and taken progressive and additional rates of postage (each additional rate being estimated at 1 penny), according to the scale of weight and number of rates hereinbefore fixed and declared: provided that such postage of 1 penny, and such progressive and additional postage be prepaid at the time of posting such letters; but in case such postage on any such letters shall not be prepaid when posted, there shall be charged on such letters a postage of double the amount to which such letters would otherwise have been liable under this present Warrant.

That all letters forwarded under the authority of the Postmaster-General, by private vessels or packet-boats, and trans-

mitted between places in the United Kingdom, shall be considered as forwarded by the post between such places, and be charged accordingly.

Colonial Letters by Packet.—That on all letters not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, transmitted between any place within the United Kingdom, wherever situate, and any other of the British dominions or colonies, by packet-boat, and not through *France* (including, however, letters to and from the *East Indies*, by way of *Falmouth* and *Alexandria*), there shall be charged and taken one uniform rate of British postage of 1 shilling: and, if exceeding such weight, then progressive and additional rates of postage according to the scale of weight and number of rates hereinafter contained, each additional rate being estimated at 1 shilling.

Ship Letters.—That on all letters transmitted by vessels not being packet-boats, between the United Kingdom and any place beyond the seas (including *Ceylon*, the *Mauritius*, the *Cape of Good Hope*, and the *East Indies*), there shall be charged and taken for British postage, the rates following, at whatever place within the United Kingdom the same may be posted or delivered: (that is to say) if not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, one uniform rate of 8 pence; and if exceeding such weight, then progressive and additional rates of postage according to the scale of weight and number of rates hereinbefore contained, estimating and charging each additional rate at 8 pence.

Foreign Letters.—That on all letters not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, transmitted by post,

Between any part of the United Kingdom and *France*, or any other *Foreign* country through *France* (letters to and from any of Her Majesty's colonies or dominions excepted), there shall be charged and taken uniform rates of postage of the like amounts as are now payable by law on single letters transmitted between London and any such *Foreign* country;

Between the United Kingdom and *Foreign* parts (except *France* and any *Foreign* country through *France*), or between the United Kingdom and any of Her Majesty's colonies or dominions through a *Foreign* country, or between any ports, islands, or places out of the United Kingdom, there shall be charged and taken the like rates of British postage as are by

law now payable in respect to single letters so transmitted (letters on which uniform rates of postage between any such places are now legally payable being still liable to, and charged therewith; according to the respective amounts thereof); and the said letters, whether at present rated from or to the port of departure and arrival of the packet conveying the same or not, shall, for the purposes of this Warrant, be deemed and considered to be so rated, and the rates shall be charged and taken accordingly.

And on every letter so transmitted (letters chargeable with uniform rates of postage as aforesaid excepted), which shall be posted within the United Kingdom at any other place than the port of departure of the packet by which the same shall be forwarded, or which shall be addressed to, or delivered at, any other place within the United Kingdom than the port at which the packet bringing the same shall arrive, and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, an inland rate of 2 pence shall be charged and taken, in addition to the rates of British postage now payable thereon as aforesaid.

And on every letter, so transmitted as hereinbefore respectively mentioned, exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight (letters on which uniform rates are payable as aforesaid included), there shall be charged and taken progressive and additional rates of British postage, according to the scale of weight and number of rates hereinbefore contained, estimating and charging each additional rate at the amount hereinbefore directed to be charged and taken on every letter so transmitted, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, and charging the inland rate (if any) as aforesaid.

And we further order and direct, that in all cases in which the British rates hereinbefore directed to be charged on letters transmitted by post between the United Kingdom and *Foreign* parts, or between the United Kingdom and any of Her Majesty's colonies or dominions through a *Foreign* country, or between any places out of the United Kingdom, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, shall exceed the duty of postage which would be payable by law according to the existing rates on single letters so transmitted in case this Warrant had not been made, there shall be charged and taken on such letters the like rates of postage only and no more as would by law be payable according to the existing rates by distance or otherwise in respect

of such single letters; and on any such letters exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and paid the progressive additional rates according to the scale of weight and number of rates hereinbefore contained, estimating and charging each additional rate at the amount payable according to the existing rates for every such single letter.

That with reference to the existing Treaties between his late Majesty King William IV, her present Majesty, and His Majesty the King of the French, letters between the United Kingdom and *France* may be sent without being prepaid; but in all other cases of letters sent out of the United Kingdom, it shall be lawful for the Postmaster-General to require the postage thereof to be paid by the sender on the tender or delivery of such letters at the post office, or other place appointed by the Postmaster-General for the receipt of such letters for the purpose of transmission by the post (subject, nevertheless, to the regulations and enactments in this respect contained in the Act of the 1st Victoria, cap. 34, sec. 14).*

And we order and direct, that all additional rates at any time heretofore payable by law on letters transmitted by post to or from *Ireland* by way of *Holyhead* in respect of the *Menai Bridge*, and by way of *Conway* and *Chester* in respect of *Conway Bridge*, and by way of *Milford* and *Waterford*, and also the additional rate of 1 halfpenny on letters conveyed by the post in any part of *Scotland* by a mail carriage with more than 2 wheels, shall be wholly remitted and shall cease to be payable.

That all additional rates for letters originally sent by the General Post to places within the United Kingdom, directed beyond the limits of the delivery of the General Post, and delivered by any twopenny or penny or convention post, or originally sent by any twopenny or penny or convention post, and afterwards passing through the General Post, shall also be remitted and cease to be payable.

That on and after the said 10th day of January next, the privilege of sending and receiving letters by the post free of postage, whether parliamentary, official, or of any other description whatsoever (except as hereinafter provided), as well under an Act passed in the 1st year of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for regulating the sending and receiving of

* See Page 415.

there shall be charged and taken 2 additional rates of postage; and every fraction of an ounce above the weight of 4 ounces, shall be charged as 1 additional ounce.

And we order and direct that no letter exceeding 16 ounces in weight shall in any case be forwarded by the post between places within the United Kingdom; except addresses to Her Majesty, parliamentary petitions, printed votes and proceedings in Parliament, letters addressed to, or dispatched by, any of the Government offices or departments, or any public officer having now the privilege of franking by virtue of his office, deeds, if transmitted under all such regulations and restrictions as the Postmaster-General shall from time to time appoint, and letters to and from places beyond the seas.

And we hereby fix and limit the following rates of postage to be paid to Her Majesty's Postmaster-General for the use of Her Majesty, on letters posted and transmitted by the post, on and after the 10th day of January, 1840; and we order and direct the same to be charged and paid accordingly: (that is to say)

Inland Letters.—On all letters not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, transmitted by the post between places within the United Kingdom (not being letters sent to or from parts beyond the seas), there shall be charged and taken one uniform rate of postage of 1 penny, without reference to the number of sheets or pieces of paper, or inclosures, of which the same may be comprised, or to the distance or number of miles the same shall be conveyed; and that on all such letters, if exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and taken progressive and additional rates of postage (each additional rate being estimated at 1 penny), according to the scale of weight and number of rates hereinbefore fixed and declared: provided that such postage of 1 penny, and such progressive and additional postage be prepaid at the time of posting such letters; but in case such postage on any such letters shall not be prepaid when posted, there shall be charged on such letters a postage of double the amount to which such letters would otherwise have been liable under this present Warrant.

That all letters forwarded under the authority of the Postmaster-General, by private vessels or packet-boats, and trans-

law now payable in respect to single letters so transmitted (letters on which uniform rates of postage between any such places are now legally payable being still liable to, and charged therewith, according to the respective amounts thereof): and the said letters, whether at present rated from or to the port of departure and arrival of the packet conveying the same or not, shall, for the purposes of this Warrant, be deemed and considered to be so rated, and the rates shall be charged and taken accordingly.

And on every letter so transmitted (letters chargeable with uniform rates of postage as aforesaid excepted), which shall be posted within the United Kingdom at any other place than the port of departure of the packet by which the same shall be forwarded, or which shall be addressed to, or delivered at, any other place within the United Kingdom than the port at which the packet bringing the same shall arrive, and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, an inland rate of 2 pence shall be charged and taken, in addition to the rates of British postage now payable thereon as aforesaid.

And on every letter, so transmitted as hereinbefore respectively mentioned, exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight (letters on which uniform rates are payable as aforesaid included), there shall be charged and taken progressive and additional rates of British postage, according to the scale of weight and number of rates hereinbefore contained, estimating and charging each additional rate at the amount hereinbefore directed to be charged and taken on every letter so transmitted, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, and charging the inland rate (if any) as aforesaid.

And we further order and direct, that in all cases in which the British rates hereinbefore directed to be charged on letters transmitted by post between the United Kingdom and *Foreign* parts, or between the United Kingdom and any of Her Majesty's colonies or dominions through a *Foreign* country, or between any places out of the United Kingdom, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, shall exceed the duty of postage which would be payable by law according to the existing rates on single letters so transmitted in case this Warrant had not been made, there shall be charged and taken on such letters the like rates of postage only and no more as would by law be payable according to the existing rates by distance or otherwise in res

papers, and of colonial newspapers (including those of the Islands of *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Alderney*, *Sark*, *Man*, and the *Ionian* Islands), whether stamped or not, and letters to and from soldiers and seamen employed in Her Majesty's service abroad, and transmitted to and from the United Kingdom (provided that such letters do not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight), shall continue in force, subject to the existing regulations and liabilities respecting the same.

That if any such printed votes or proceedings, parliamentary petitions, printed newspapers and letters of soldiers and seamen, shall become chargeable with and liable to the full letter rates of postage, such rates (and the treble duty on newspapers in such cases as the same shall by law become payable) shall be charged and taken according to the scale of weight and rates hereinbefore specified.

That, except in the cases hereinbefore specified, all privileges whatsoever of sending letters free of postage, or at a reduced rate of postage, shall be wholly suspended, during the time this present Warrant shall be in operation: Provided that the letters of owners, charterers, and consignees (resident in the United Kingdom) of vessels inward-bound, and the owners, consignees, and shippers of goods on board vessels outward-bound, shall have the like exemption from postage as such letters are now entitled to, under the provisions of the 1st Vict., cap. 34, and that printed colonial newspapers, not stamped, may be brought into the United Kingdom by packet-boats, free of postage.

Provided always, and we hereby declare, that nothing in this Warrant contained shall extend to or be in anywise construed to affect the rates of postage payable under an Act passed in the year 1764 (being the 5th Geo. III., c. 25*), on letters transmitted by the post within or between any of the British dominions in *America* or the *West Indies*, and not passing to or from the United Kingdom, or to alter the mode of charging such letters, so far as such rates are now payable by law.

That on all *Foreign* letters addressed to places within Her Majesty's dominions, the Postmaster-General may charge the *Foreign* postage in addition to the British postage; and he may

* See Page 391.

Provided lastly, and we hereby declare, that it shall be lawful for the Lords Commissioners, for the time being, of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any 3 of them, by warrant under their hands, at any time hereafter, to alter or repeal any of the rates hereby altered, or the regulations hereby made, and to make and establish any new or other rates or regulations in lieu thereof, and, from time to time, to appoint at what time the rates that may be payable are to be paid.

As witness our hands, this 27th day of December, 1839.

MELBOURNE.

F. BARING.

THOS. WYSE.

BRITISH TREASURY WARRANT, *for regulating the Duties of Postage. January 31, 1840*.*

WHEREAS by a warrant, under the hands of 3 of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated the 27th day of December last†, they did, in exercise of the power or authority for that purpose vested in them by an Act passed in the last session of Parliament, intituled "An Act for the further Regulation of the Duties on Postage, until the 5th day of October, 1840" (being the 2nd and 3rd of Victoria, cap. 52‡), and a power reserved to them by a warrant of the 22nd day of November last, and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, order and direct (amongst other things) that the printed votes and proceedings of the Imperial Parliament, and printed votes and proceedings of the Colonial Legislatures, might be forwarded by the post between places in the United Kingdom, and between the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's colonies, (but not through *France*, nor to the *East Indies*, *via Falmouth* and *Alexandria*), subject, nevertheless, to all the regulations and restrictions in force under an Act passed in the 1st year of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the Regulation of the Duties of Postage" (being the 1st of Victoria, cap. 34§), which votes and proceedings should be charged, if not exceeding 2 ounces in weight, with a rate of 1 penny, and if exceeding 2 ounces and not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, with a rate of 2 pence, and the additional rates according to the

* Confirmed by Act 3 & 4 Vict., cap. 96.

† See Page 474.

‡ See Page 462.

§ See Page 415.

weight thereof as therein expressed, and should be subject to the regulations therein contained; and it was thereby declared, that it should be lawful for the Lords Commissioners, for the time being, of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any 3 of them, by warrant under their hands, at any time thereafter to alter or repeal any of the rates thereby altered, or the regulations thereby made, and to make and establish any new or other rates or regulations in lieu thereof, and, from time to time, to appoint at what time the rates that might be payable were to be paid:

Now we, the undersigned (being 3 of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury), do, in exercise of the power or authority in us for such purpose vested, in and by the said Act of the 2nd and 3rd of Victoria, cap. 52, and Warrant of the 27th day of December last, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, by this Warrant, under our hands, order and direct, that the said rates of 1 penny and 2 pence and additional rates by the said Warrant of the 27th day of December last, fixed and directed to be charged on printed votes and proceedings of the Imperial Parliament, and printed votes and proceedings of the Colonial Legislatures, forwarded by the post between places in the United Kingdom, or between the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's colonies (but not through *France* or to the *East Indies, via Falmouth and Alexandria*), shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed from and after the 10th day of February next, except as to any such printed votes and proceedings posted in or brought into the United Kingdom on or before that day, and also except as to any duties of postage which shall have become due in respect of any such printed votes or proceedings under or by virtue of the said Warrant of the 27th day of December last, or otherwise, which may be recovered as if this Warrant had not been signed.

And we do hereby further order and direct, that this present Warrant shall come into operation on the 11th day of February next.

And in lieu of the rates of postage hereby repealed, we hereby fix and limit the following rates of postage to be paid to Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, for the use of Her Majesty, on and after the said 11th day of February next, on printed votes and proceedings of the Imperial Parliament and Colonial

Legislatures forwarded by the post, or brought into the United Kingdom, as after mentioned: and we order and direct the same to be charged and paid accordingly: (that is to say)

On all printed votes and proceedings of the Imperial Parliament, and printed votes and proceedings of the Colonial Legislatures, forwarded by the post between places in the United Kingdom, or between the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's colonies, or brought into the United Kingdom from the colonies, on or after the 11th day of February next (but not through *France*, nor to or from the *East Indies*, *viâ Falmouth* and *Alexandria*), subject, nevertheless, to all the regulations and restrictions in force respecting such votes and proceedings under the said Act of the 1st of Victoria, cap. 34, there shall be charged and paid the rates of postage following, namely:—If not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, there shall be charged and paid a rate of 1 penny; if exceeding 4 ounces, and not exceeding 8 ounces in weight, there shall be charged and paid a rate of 2 pence; if exceeding 8 ounces, and not exceeding 12 ounces in weight, there shall be charged and paid a rate of 3 pence; and if exceeding 12 ounces, and not exceeding 16 ounces in weight, there shall be charged and paid a rate of 4 pence; and for every additional 4 ounces in weight above the weight of 16 ounces, there shall be charged and paid an additional rate of postage of 1 penny; and any lesser weight than 4 ounces shall be charged as 4 ounces: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the Postmaster-General (if he shall see fit) to delay the transmission of any such printed votes or proceedings, for any space, not exceeding 24 hours, from the time at which the same would otherwise have been forwarded.

And we further order and direct, that if any such printed votes or proceedings shall become chargeable with, and liable to, the full letter rates of postage, by reason of the same not being forwarded in conformity with the regulations and restrictions in force under the said Act of the 1st Victoria, cap. 34, such rates shall be charged and taken according to the scale of weight and rates, and places between which the same shall be transmitted, as in the said Warrant of the 27th day of December last, are specified and contained respecting the forwarding of letters by the post.

And we further order and direct, that the terms and expression used in this present Warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning, in all respects, as they would have had if inserted in the said Warrant of the 27th day of December last.

Provided lastly, and we hereby declare, that it shall be lawful for the Lords Commissioners, for the time being, of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any 3 of them, by warrant under their hands, at any time hereafter, to alter or repeal any of the rates hereby altered, or the regulations hereby, or by the said Warrant of the 27th day of December last, made, respecting the forwarding by the post of such printed votes and proceedings of the Imperial Parliament, and printed votes and proceedings of the Colonial Legislatures as aforesaid, and to make and establish any new or other rates or regulations respecting the forwarding of such printed votes and proceedings by the post, in lieu thereof, and from time to time to appoint at what time the rates that may be payable are to be paid.

As witness our hands, this 31st day of January, 1840.

F. BARING.

R. STEUART.

THOS. WYSE.

BRITISH TREASURY WARRANT, *for regulating the Duties of Postage on Letters, &c.* April 24, 1840*.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the last session of Parliament, intituled "An Act for the further Regulation of the Duties on Postage until the 5th day of October, 1840,"† power was given to the Lords of the Treasury, by warrant under their hands, to be inserted in the *London Gazette* might be rescinded, varied, or altered, as they to time, think fit) to direct that letters written on paper, or inclosed in stamped covers, or having a stamp thereto (the stamp in every such case being of such amount in such warrant to be expressed, and for the purpose under the authority of the said Act, and within the limitation of weight to be fixed under the said Act, and if the stamp should not be so expressed, to pass by the post free of postage: and

* Confirmed by Act 3 & 4 Vict., cap. 26.

case the stamp on which any letter should be written, or the stamp on the cover in which it should be inclosed, or to which it should be affixed, should be of less value or amount than in such warrant should be expressed, or should have been used before, such letter should be charged and chargeable with such rate of postage as such warrant should direct; and power was thereby also given to the Lords of the Treasury, to order and direct the Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes, from time to time, to provide proper and sufficient dies or other implements for expressing and denoting the rates or duties which should be directed by any such warrant as aforesaid, and to give any other orders, and make any other regulations, relative thereto they might deem expedient:

And whereas by a warrant under the hands of 3 of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated the 27th day of December, 1839,* the said Lords Commissioners, in pursuance of the power or authority in them vested in and by the said Act, fixed and limited a scale of weight of letters to be transmitted by the post, and they thereby subjected such letters, on and after the 10th day of January, 1840, to the rates of postage therein contained, and directed, that no letter exceeding 16 ounces in weight, should be forwarded by the post between places within the United Kingdom, except in the instances therein specified:

And they ordered and directed, that on all letters not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, transmitted by the post between places within the United kingdom (not being letters sent to or from parts beyond the seas) there should be charged and taken one uniform rate of postage of 1 penny; and on all such letters, if exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, progressive and additional rates of postage (each additional rate being estimated at 1 penny), according to the scale of weight and number of rates thereinbefore fixed, provided that such postage should be prepaid at the time of posting such letters, or otherwise there should be charged on such letters a double rate of postage:

And they further directed, that on all letters not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, transmitted between any place within the United Kingdom and any other of the British dominions or

* See Page 474.

And we further order and direct, that the terms and expression used in this present Warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning, in all respects, as they would have had if inserted in the said Warrant of the 27th day of December last.

Provided lastly, and we hereby declare, that it shall be lawful for the Lords Commissioners, for the time being, of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any 3 of them, by warrant under their hands, at any time hereafter, to alter or repeal any of the rates hereby altered, or the regulations hereby, or by the said Warrant of the 27th day of December last, made, respecting the forwarding by the post of such printed votes and proceedings of the Imperial Parliament, and printed votes and proceedings of the Colonial Legislatures as aforesaid, and to make and establish any new or other rates or regulations respecting the forwarding of such printed votes and proceedings by the post, in lieu thereof, and from time to time to appoint at what time the rates that may be payable are to be paid.

As witness our hands, this 31st day of January, 1840.

F. BARING.

R. STEUART.

THOS. WYSE.

BRITISH TREASURY WARRANT, *for regulating the Duties of Postage on Letters, &c. April 24, 1840*.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the last session of Parliament, intituled "An Act for the further Regulation of the Duties on Postage until the 5th day of October, 1840,"† power was given to the Lords of the Treasury, by warrant under their hands, to be inserted in the *London Gazette* (which warrant might be rescinded, varied, or altered, as they should, from time to time, think fit) to direct that letters written on stamped paper, or inclosed in stamped covers, or having a stamp affixed thereto (the stamp in every such case being of the value or amount in such warrant to be expressed, and specially provided for the purpose under the authority of the said Act), should (if within the limitation of weight to be fixed under the provisions of the said Act, and if the stamp should not have been used before) pass by the post free of postage; and also to require, in

* Confirmed by Act 3 & 4 Vict., cap. 96.

† See Page 462.

case the stamp on which any letter should be written, or the stamp on the cover in which it should be inclosed, or to which it should be affixed, should be of less value or amount than in such warrant should be expressed, or should have been used before, such letter should be charged and chargeable with such rate of postage as such warrant should direct; and power was thereby also given to the Lords of the Treasury, to order and direct the Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes, from time to time, to provide proper and sufficient dies or other implements for expressing and denoting the rates or duties which should be directed by any such warrant as aforesaid, and to give any other orders, and make any other regulations, relative thereto they might deem expedient:

And whereas by a warrant under the hands of 3 of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated the 27th day of December, 1839,* the said Lords Commissioners, in pursuance of the power or authority in them vested in and by the said Act, fixed and limited a scale of weight of letters to be transmitted by the post, and they thereby subjected such letters, on and after the 10th day of January, 1840, to the rates of postage therein contained, and directed, that no letter exceeding 16 ounces in weight, should be forwarded by the post between places within the United Kingdom, except in the instances therein specified:

And they ordered and directed, that on all letters not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, transmitted by the post between places within the United kingdom (not being letters sent to or from parts beyond the seas) there should be charged and taken one uniform rate of postage of 1 penny; and on all such letters, if exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, progressive and additional rates of postage (each additional rate being estimated at 1 penny), according to the scale of weight and number of rates thereinbefore fixed, provided that such postage should be prepaid at the time of posting such letters, or otherwise there should be charged on such letters a double rate of postage:

And they further directed, that on all letters not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, transmitted between any place within the United Kingdom and any other of the British dominions or

* See Page 474.

colonies by packet-boat, and not through *France* (including, however, letters to and from the *East Indies*, by way of *Falmouth* and *Alexandria*), and on all letters transmitted by vessels, not being packet-boats, between the United Kingdom, and any place beyond the seas (including *Ceylon*, the *Mauritius*, the *Cape of Good Hope*, and the *East Indies*); and on all letters not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, transmitted by post, between any part of the United Kingdom and *France*, or any other *Foreign* country, through *France* (letters to or from any of Her Majesty's colonies or dominions excepted); and between the United Kingdom and *Foreign* parts (except *France* and any *Foreign* country through *France*), or between the United Kingdom and any of Her Majesty's colonies or dominions through a *Foreign* country, or between any ports, islands, or places out of the United Kingdom, there should be charged and taken the several rates of British postage therein mentioned or referred to.

And that on every letter so transmitted (except letters chargeable with uniform rates of postage), which should be posted within the United Kingdom at any other place than the port of departure of the packet by which the same should be forwarded, or which should be addressed or delivered at any other place within the United Kingdom, than the port at which the packet bringing the same should arrive, and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, an inland rate of 2 pence should be charged and taken in addition to the rate of British postage then payable thereon.

And that on every letter so transmitted as thereinbefore respectively mentioned, exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight (letters on which uniform rates were payable as aforesaid included), there should be charged and taken progressive and additional rates of British postage, according to the scale of weight and number of rates thereinbefore contained, estimating and charging each additional rate at the amount thereinbefore directed to be charged and taken on every letter so transmitted, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, and charging the inland rate (if any) as aforesaid.

And whereas by another warrant, under the hands of 3 of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, bearing

date the 31st day of January now last,* the said Lords Commissioners, in exercise of the power in them for such purpose vested by the said Act of Parliament, ordered and directed that on all printed votes and proceedings of the Imperial Parliament, forwarded by post between places in the United Kingdom, or between the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's colonies, on or after the 11th day of February then next, subject, nevertheless, to all the regulations and restrictions in force respecting such votes and proceedings, under the Act of the 1st Vict., cap. 34,† there should be charged and paid the rates of postage therein specified :

And whereas the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have determined that all letters and printed votes and proceedings of the Imperial Parliament, posted in the United Kingdom, may be transmitted by the post free of postage, if duly stamped or having a stamp affixed thereto, in manner hereinafter provided :

Now, we, the undersigned, being 3 of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, do, in exercise of the power or authority in us for such purpose vested in and by the said Act, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, order and direct, that this present Warrant shall come into operation on the 6th day of May next : and we hereby direct, that all letters, printed votes and proceedings of the Imperial Parliament, which on and after that day shall be posted in any town or place, within the United Kingdom, shall, if written on stamped paper or inclosed in stamped covers, or having a stamp or stamps affixed thereto (the stamp or stamps in every such case being the value or amount hereinafter expressed, and specially provided under the authority of the said Act as hereinafter directed, and if the stamp shall not have been used before), pass by post free of postage as hereinafter mentioned : (that is to say)

In case any such letter shall be directed to any place within the United Kingdom, the stamp or stamps thereon shall be equal in value or amount to the rates of postage to which such letters would be liable under the said Warrant of the 27th day of December last, if prepaid.

* See Page 484.

† See Page 415.

In case any such letters shall be addressed to any other of the British dominions or colonies, or to any *Foreign* country, the stamp or stamps thereon shall be equal in value or amount to the rates of British postage, to which such letters would have been liable under the said Warrant of the 27th day of December last.

And on all such printed votes and proceedings of Parliament, the stamp or stamps shall be equal in value or amount to the rates of postage to which such votes and proceedings would have been liable under the said Warrant of the 31st day of January last.

And we further order and direct, that in all cases in which the same shall be necessary, in order to place on any such letters, printed votes, or proceedings of Parliament, the full amount of stamps hereby required as aforesaid, there shall be affixed thereto such a number of adhesive stamps, as alone, or in combination with the stamp on such letter or packet, or on the envelope or cover thereof, will be equal in amount to the rates of postage to which such letters, printed votes, or proceedings of Parliament, would be liable under the said Warrants of the 27th day of December, and 31st day of January, now last respectively aforesaid.

That in all cases in which letters addressed to places within the United Kingdom shall be posted without any stamp thereon, and without the postage being prepaid, there shall be charged on such letters the postage to which such letters would be liable under the said Warrant of the 27th day of December last; and in all cases in which printed votes, or proceedings of Parliament, addressed to places within the United Kingdom, shall be posted without any stamp thereon, there shall be charged on such votes and proceedings, the postage to which the same would be liable under the said Warrant of the 31st day of January last.

That in all cases in which any letters addressed to places within the United Kingdom shall be posted having thereon or affixed thereto any stamp or stamps, the value or amount of which shall be less than the rate of postage to which such letters would be liable under the said Warrant of the 27th day of December last, if prepaid, there shall be charged on such letters a postage of double the amount of the difference between

the value of such stamp or stamps and the postage to which such letter would be liable as aforesaid, if prepaid.

And in all cases in which any votes or proceedings of Parliament, addressed to places within the United Kingdom, shall be posted, having thereon or affixed thereto any stamp or stamps, the value or amount of which shall be less than the rate of postage to which such votes and proceedings would be liable under the said Warrant of the 31st of January last, there shall be charged on such votes or proceedings, a postage equal to the amount of the difference between the value of such stamp or stamps, and the postage to which such votes or proceedings would be liable as aforesaid.

Provided always, that it shall in all cases be optional with the parties sending any letters, printed votes, or proceedings of Parliament by the post, to forward the same, free of postage, by means of a proper stamp or stamps thereon, or affixed thereto, in manner hereinbefore provided, or to forward the same in like manner, as the same might have been forwarded before the signing of this present Warrant.

But in case any letters or printed votes or proceedings of Parliament, addressed to places out of the United Kingdom, shall have thereon, or affixed thereto, any stamp or stamps, being less in value or amount than the rates of postage to which such letters or such votes or proceedings would be liable under the said Warrants of the 27th day of December and 31st day of January last respectively, such letters, or printed votes, or proceedings of Parliament, shall not, in any case, be forwarded by the post, but shall, so far as may be practicable, be returned to the senders thereof, through the Dead Letter Office.

Provided also, that with reference to the existing Treaties between his late Majesty King William IV, her present Majesty, and His Majesty the King of the French, letters between the United Kingdom and *France* may be sent without being stamped or prepaid; but in all other cases of letters sent out of the United Kingdom, it shall be lawful for the Postmaster-General to require either that such letters shall be duly and properly stamped as herein directed, or that the postage thereof shall be paid by the sender on the tender or delivery of such letters at the Post Office, or other places

appointed by the Postmaster-General, for the receipt of such letters, for the purpose of transmission by the post (subject, nevertheless, to the regulations and enactments in this respect, contained in the Act 1 Vict., cap. 34, sect. 14*).

Provided also, that the transmission of printed votes and proceedings of Parliament by the post, shall be subject to all the regulations and restrictions in force under the said Act 1 Vict., cap. 34,* and the said Warrant of the 31st of January last.*

And we further order and direct, that in any case in which a stamp shall be placed on any letter, or printed votes or proceedings of Parliament, or affixed thereto, which shall have been used before, the same shall have no force or effect whatsoever.

And we further order and direct the Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes, from time to time, to provide proper and sufficient dies, or other implements, for expressing and denoting rates or duties of 1 penny and 2 pence for the purposes hereinbefore directed.

And we further order and direct, that the terms and expressions used in this present Warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning, in all respects, as they would have had if inserted in the said Warrant of the 27th day of December last.

Provided lastly, and we hereby declare, that it shall be lawful for the Lords Commissioners, for the time being, of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any 3 of them, by warrant under their hands, at any time hereafter, to rescind, vary, or alter, all or any of the regulations and directions herein contained, and to establish, and declare any new or other regulations and directions respecting the sending by the post of letters written on stamped paper, or inclosed in stamped covers, or having a stamp affixed thereto, in manner provided by the said Act made and passed in the last session of Parliament, as they shall deem expedient.

As witness our hands, this 24th day of April, 1840.

F. T. BARING.

THOS. WYSE

H. TURNER

* See Pages 415, 484.

ACT of the British Parliament, "for the Regulation of the Duties of Postage."

[3 & 4 Vict., cap. 96.]

[August 10, 1840.]

[See Vol. 5, Page 248.]

*BRITISH TREASURY WARRANT, for regulating the Rates of Postage. September 1, 1840.**

[See Vol. 5, Page 276.]

BRITISH ORDER IN COUNCIL, relative to the Duties to be levied at the Cape of Good Hope, on the Importation of the Produce of British India. May 8, 1841.†

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 8th day of May, 1841.

PRESENT,

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed in the season of Parliament held in the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of his late Majesty King William IV, intituled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British possessions abroad‡," it was, amongst other things, enacted, "that it should be lawful for His Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, by any Order or Orders in Council, to be issued from time to time, to give such directions and make such regulations, touching the trade and commerce of, to, and from any British possession on or near the Continent of *Europe*, or within the *Mediterranean Sea*, or in *Africa*, or within the limits of the *East India Company's* charter, except the possessions of the said Company, as to His Majesty in Council should appear most expedient and salutary:"

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, doth, in pursuance and in exercise of the powers and authority in her vested by the Act above stated, order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the time when this Order shall be made known in the colonies hereinafter men-

* Rates repealed by Warrant, December 31, 1841, Page 502.

† Repealed by Order in Council, March 11, 1842, Page 508.

‡ See Vol. 4, Page 236.

tioned, by proclamations of the Governors of the said colonies, respectively, the duties now levied at the *Cape of Good Hope*, *Ceylon*, *New South Wales*, *Van Diemen's Land*, *Western Australia*, *Southern Australia*, and *New Zealand*, upon articles the produce and manufacture of the British possessions in *India*, shall be reduced or altered to the same rates as are now imposed upon similar articles the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of other British possessions :

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the Right Honourable Lord John Russell, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

WM. L. BATHURST.

BRITISH TREASURY WARRANT *for regulating the Duties of Postage on British and Foreign Letters and Newspapers, in certain British Colonies. August 31, 1841*.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the Regulation of the Duties of Postage†," power is given to the Postmaster-General to charge on all letters conveyed by the post, between places within any of Her Majesty's colonies, or conveyed by packet-boats between one part of Her Majesty's dominions and another part of the same dominions, or between Her Majesty's dominions and *Foreign* parts, or between one port in any *Foreign* country and another port in the same, or any other *Foreign* country where post communication shall be established, and where rates of postage have not hitherto been authorized by law, and also to charge on all letters conveyed by any vessels to or from any of the colonies, or between any of the colonies, or between any of the colonies and a *Foreign* port, and on all letters which shall be brought by the master of any vessel to the Post Office in any of the colonies, such rates of postage as the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by warrant under their hands, shall from time to time direct :

* Rates repealed by Warrant, Dec. 31, 1841. Page 502. † See Vol. 5, Pag

And whereas it is expedient that the rates of postage to be taken in the colony of *New Zealand* should be fixed and settled:

Now we, the undersigned, being 3 of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, do, in exercise of the power or authority in us for such purpose vested, in and by the said Act, direct that all letters transmitted by the post between places within the said colony of *New Zealand*, shall be charged by weight, according to the following scale, and that the several numbers of rates of postage hereinafter set forth shall be charged and paid on letters transmitted by the post between places within the said colony: (that is to say)

On every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, 1 rate of postage; on every letter exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, and not exceeding 1 ounce in weight, 2 rates of postage; on every letter exceeding 1 ounce, and not exceeding 2 ounces in weight, 4 rates of postage; on every letter exceeding 2 ounces, and not exceeding 3 ounces in weight, 6 rates of postage; and on every letter exceeding 3 ounces, and not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, 8 rates of postage; and for every ounce in weight above the weight of 4 ounces, there shall be charged and taken 2 additional rates of postage, and every fraction of an ounce above the weight of 4 ounces shall be charged as 1 additional ounce.

And that no letter exceeding 16 ounces in weight shall be forwarded by the post between places within the said colony, except deeds, law proceedings, and law papers, posted at such places within such hours, and under all such regulations as the Postmaster-General, or his deputy in the said colony, shall appoint; and also except letters to and from places beyond the sea, and letters to and from the Governor, or any of the Government offices or departments.

And we further direct, that the following rates of postage shall be charged and paid on all letters transmitted by the post between places within the said colony, whether sent by water or land: (that is to say)

On all letters not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight transmitted by the post, between places within the said colony (except letters sent to or from places beyond the seas, posted or delivered at the port at which they may be landed, or from which they may be dispatched, but including letters sent to or

from places beyond the seas, posted or delivered at any place within the said colony, other than the port at which they may be landed, or from which they may be dispatched), there shall be charged an uniform rate of 4 pence, without reference to the number of sheets or pieces of paper, or inclosures, of which the same may be comprised, or to the distance or number of miles the same shall be conveyed.

And we further direct, that on all letters not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, brought into the colony of *New Zealand*, otherwise than in the regular mail-bags, whether from the United Kingdom or any of Her Majesty's colonies at which the Postmaster-General may have no agents or deputy postmasters, or from any *Foreign* countries; and on all letters not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight brought to the said colony by vessels arriving from the United Kingdom, or any of the British colonies, without having previously passed through any Post Office subordinate to the Postmaster-General, and which shall not have previously been subjected to any charge of ship-letter postage, there shall be charged and paid, in addition to any rate of inland postage to which such letters may respectively be liable for conveyance by the post within the said colony, a sea postage of 4 pence.

And we further direct, that on all letters not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, brought into any of Her Majesty's colonies at which a post office has been or shall be established by the Postmaster-General, and which, not having already passed through any post office subordinate to the Postmaster-General, shall not have previously been subjected to any charge of ship-letter postage, there shall be charged and paid, in addition to any rate of inland postage to which such letters may be liable for conveyance by the post within such colonies, a sea postage of 4 pence.

And we further direct, that on every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, transmitted by any of Her Majesty's packet-boats intermediately between any places (other than the British colonies) in the *West Indies* and *North* or *South America*, there shall be charged and paid a packet rate of 1 shilling.

And we further direct, that on every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, transmitted by packet-boats, between any port in the United Kingdom, and any port or place on the north

or eastern coast of the Isthmus of *Panama* in *South America*, there shall be charged and paid a packet rate of 1 shilling.

And we further direct, that on every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, transmitted by packet-boats, intermediately between any ports or places situate on the southern or western coast of *Panama* or the western coast of *South America*, there shall be charged and paid, in addition to all other rates to which such letters may be liable, a packet rate of 1 shilling.

And we further direct, that on every letter transmitted or conveyed, as is mentioned in this Warrant, exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and taken progressive and additional rates of postage, according to the scale of weight and number of rates in the said Act contained, as to letters, estimating and charging each additional rate at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under this Warrant, if not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight.

And we further direct, that the Postmaster-General may allow to masters of vessels a sum not exceeding 2 pence for every letter brought by them, otherwise than in the regular mail-bags, and without having previously passed through any post office subordinate to the Postmaster-General, to any Post Office established by the Postmaster-General in any of Her Majesty's colonies (whether such letters shall be brought from the United Kingdom, the British colonies, or *Foreign* countries), which such masters shall deliver at the post office as soon as they arrive at such colonies.

And whereas by the said Act it is enacted, that the Postmaster-General, with the consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, may allow colonial newspapers to pass by the post between places within any of Her Majesty's colonies, or by packet-boat or private ship, from one colony to another colony, whether through the United Kingdom or not; and also allow *Foreign* newspapers to pass through the United Kingdom, either to Her Majesty's colonies, or from one *Foreign* country to another *Foreign* country, by packet-boat or private ship; and also allow British newspapers to be sent to the colonies through a *Foreign* country, and colonial newspapers to be sent through a *Foreign* country to the United Kingdom, or through the United Kingdom to a *Foreign* country, free of postage, or subject to such rates of postage, and under all such regulations and

restrictions as the Postmaster-General, with such consent as aforesaid, may think fit:

Now we, the undersigned, in further exercise of the several powers and authorities vested in us by the said Act, do hereby further direct, that on every printed newspaper (whether British, colonial, or *Foreign*) conveyed by the post between any places within the said colony of *New Zealand*, whether such newspaper shall be posted and delivered within the said colony, or shall be brought into or sent out of the said colony from or to any other British colony or the United Kingdom, or any *Foreign* country (newspapers brought into or sent out of the said colony, and posted or delivered at the port at which they may be landed, or from which they may be dispatched, only excepted), there shall be charged and paid for the conveyance within the said colony, an uniform rate of 1 penny.

And on that every printed newspaper (whether British, colonial, or *Foreign*), conveyed by the post between any places in any other of Her Majesty's colonies, where posts are or may be established under the authority of Her Majesty's Postmaster-General (colonies having Houses of Assembly or Colonial Legislatures excepted), there shall be charged and paid an uniform rate of 1 penny.

And that on every *Foreign* newspaper, conveyed by packet-boat or private ship, between any of Her Majesty's colonies, or between any such colonies and any *Foreign* country, without passing through the United Kingdom, there shall be charged and taken (in addition to any colonial postage to which such newspaper may be liable), a sea postage of 2 pence.

And we further direct, that in every case in which any such printed *Foreign* newspapers shall be brought to any of Her Majesty's colonies by private ships, the Postmaster-General may allow to the masters of vessels bringing the same a sum not exceeding 1 penny for each such newspaper brought by them to any post office in such colony, and which the masters shall deliver as soon as they arrive at such colony.

And we further direct, that all printed colonial newspapers may be conveyed between any of Her Majesty's colonies by packet-boats, free of postage, and by private ships at a sea rate of 1 penny each, which sum the Postmaster-General may al-

as a gratuity to the captain of the vessel delivering the same to the post office.

And we further direct, that on every printed newspaper (whether British, colonial, or *Foreign*), conveyed by any of Her Majesty's packet-boats intermediately between any places (other than the British colonies) in the *West Indies*, and *North* or *South America*, there shall be charged and taken a packet rate of 2 pence.

And we further direct, that on every printed newspaper (whether British, colonial, or *Foreign*), conveyed by any of Her Majesty's packet-boats between any *Foreign* ports in *South America*, or between the Island of *Madeira* and the *Canary Islands*, or between the Island of *Madeira* or the *Canary Islands* and any port in *South America*, there shall be charged and taken a packet rate of 2 pence.

And we further direct, that no printed newspapers shall be conveyed by the post within any of Her Majesty's colonies, or by packet-boat or private ship, as the rate of postage herein set forth, unless the same shall be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the sides, and there be no word or communication printed on the paper after its publication, or upon the cover thereof, nor any writing or marks upon it, or upon the cover of it, except the name and address of the person to whom sent, nor any paper or thing inclosed in or with any such paper.

And we further direct, that the terms and expressions used in this present Warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning in all respects as they would have had if inserted in the said Act.

And we further direct, that this Warrant shall come into operation on the 11th day of October 1841.

Provided lastly, and we hereby declare and direct, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners for the time being of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any 3 of them, by warrant under their hands, at any time hereafter to alter or repeal any of the rates hereby altered, or the regulations hereby made, and to make and establish any new or other rates or regulations in lieu thereof, and from time to time to appoint at what time the rates that may be payable are to be paid.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, August 31, 1841.

F. T. BARING.

THOMAS WYSE.

E. HORSMAN.

NOTICE of the Trinity Board, respecting the Rates of Pilotage for British and Foreign Vessels, within the District of Fleetwood on Wyre. September 1, 1841.

Trinity House, London, September 1, 1841.

THE Corporation of Trinity House of Deptford Strond, having licensed pilots for the port of Fleetwood on Wyre, to pilot and conduct ships and vessels within the following limits, (that is to say) from sea into the harbour of Fleetwood on Wyre, and from the said harbour to sea, do hereby give notice thereof, pursuant to the directions of an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 6th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George IV, intituled “An Act for the amendment of the law relating to Pilots and Pilotage, and also for the better preservation of Floating Lights, Buoys, and Beacons*,” and, from and after the 15th day of October now next ensuing, all ships and vessels (save and except as in the said Act mentioned) sailing, navigating, or passing into or out of the said ports or within the limits aforesaid, are to be conducted and piloted by such pilots only as have been so licensed, and by no other pilots or persons whomsoever; but, in relation to ships and vessels now absent on Foreign voyages, the masters or commanders thereof are not required to comply with the provisions of the said Act in this behalf, until after their return into the said port from their respective voyages.

Table of the Rates of Pilotage, for piloting Ships and Vessels within the District of Fleetwood on Wyre.

	On vessels employed in the overseas trade.		On vessels employed in the regular coasting trade of the kingdom.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
From off Rosall Point, in a line with Pile à Fondie, into the harbour of Fleetwood	5	0 { per foot on their draft of water }	3	0 { per foot on their draft of water }
If boarded 1 mile outside the outer Lighthouse	4	0 ”	2	6 ”
If boarded at the outer Lighthouse, or within 1 mile outside thereof	3	0 ”	2	0 ”
If boarded inside the said Lighthouse	2	6 ”	1	6 ”
For the pilotage outwards, viz., from the harbour of Fleetwood to sea	4	0 ”	2	0 ”

* See Vol. 5, Page 111.

Pilots taken on board outside the above defined distances, are to receive the following pay, in addition to the above, viz. :

If at 2 leagues westward of the line between Rossall Point and Pile à Foudie, 1*l.* 1*s.*; if at 3 leagues, 2*l.* 2*s.* And for every additional league an additional guinea. For transporting ships from one berth to another within the harbour, 10*s.* 6*d.*

If a master retain or employ a pilot whilst at anchor, the lay days to be 7*s.* 6*d.* per day.

All vessels towed by steam-vessels are to pay one-fourth less than the foregoing rates, provided that if the assistance of a steam-vessel be rendered for a part only of the distance for which such rates are payable, the reduction of one-fourth shall be made for such part only of the said rates as shall be proportionate to the distance towed.

All coasting steam-vessels, making more than 1 voyage per week, are to pay half only of the above rates.

Vessels not having British registers are to pay one-fourth more than vessels having British registers, except when such first-mentioned vessels shall, by any order of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, be privileged to enter the ports of this kingdom upon paying the same duties as are paid by British vessels; in which case, such vessels not having British registers shall pay the like rates of pilotage only as are payable by vessels having British registers. The said surplus rate of one-fourth on unprivileged *Foreign* vessels, being payable to the collector of light dues for the Corporation of the Trinity House, to be accounted for by him to the said corporation, and by them applied to the purposes of the Pilots' Fund, as directed by the 52nd section of the Act.

By Command of the Corporation,

J. HERBERT, *Secretary.*

BRITISH TREASURY WARRANT, *for regulating the duties of Postage on British and Foreign Letters and Newspapers in certain British Colonies.* December 31, 1841.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the

regulation of the Duties of postage*," it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Postmaster-General to charge on all letters conveyed by the post between places within any of Her Majesty's colonies, or conveyed by packet-boats between one part of Her Majesty's dominions and another part of the same dominions, or between Her Majesty's dominions and *Foreign* parts, or between one port in any *Foreign* country and another port in the same or any other *Foreign* country where post communications shall be established, and where rates of postage have not hitherto been authorized by law; and also to charge on all letters conveyed by any vessels to or from any of the colonies, or between any of the colonies, or between any of the colonies and a *Foreign* port; and on all letters which shall be brought by the master of any vessel to the Post Office in any of the colonies, such rates of postage as the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by warrant under their hands, shall from time to time direct:

And by the same Act, power is given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by warrant under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of British or inland postage, payable by law on the transmission by the post of *Foreign* or colonial letters, or newspapers, or of any other printed papers, and to subject the same to rates of postage according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such warrant; and from time to time by warrant as aforesaid, to alter or repeal any such altered rates, and to make and establish any new or other rates in lieu thereof; and by warrant as aforesaid, to appoint at what time the rates that might be payable, were to be paid; and it is provided, that the power thereby given to alter and fix rates of postage should extend to any increase or reduction, or remission of postage:

And whereas by a warrant under the hands of 3 of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated the 1st day of September, 1840†, the said Commissioners did, in exercise of the power for such purpose vested in them by the said recited Act, amongst other things, direct, that on every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, conveyed by any of Her Majesty's packet-boats, between any *Foreign* ports in *South America*, or

* See Vol. 5, Page 248.

† See Vol. 5, Page 276.

between the Island of *Madeira* and the *Canary Islands*, or between the Island of *Madeira* or the *Canary Islands* and any port in *South America*, there should be charged and taken a packet rate of 1 shilling; and by another warrant under the hands of 3 of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated the 31st day of August last*, the said Commissioners did, in exercise of such power as aforesaid, direct, that on every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, transmitted by any of Her Majesty's packet-boats, intermediately between any places (other than the British colonies) in the *West Indies* and *North* or *South America*, there should be charged and paid a packet rate of 1 shilling; and further, that every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, transmitted by packet-boats, between any port in the United Kingdom and any port or place on the northern or eastern coast of the Isthmus of *Panama* in *South America*, there should be charged and paid a packet rate of 1 shilling; and further, that on every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, transmitted by packet-boats, intermediately between any ports and places situate on the southern or western coast of *Panama*, or on the western coast of *South America*, there should be charged and paid, in addition to all other rates to which such letters might be liable, a packet rate of 1 shilling; and by the said respective warrants, progressive and additional rates of postage were made chargeable on such letters as aforesaid, if exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight; and in each of the said warrants, power is reserved to the Commissioners, for the time being, of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any 3 of them, by warrant under their hands, at any time thereafter to alter or repeal any of the rates thereby altered, or the regulations thereby made, and to establish any new or other rates or regulations in lieu thereof, and from time to time to appoint at what time the rates that might be payable were to be paid:

And whereas it is expedient, that further regulations should be made for the transmission of letters between the countries and places aforesaid:

Now we, the undersigned, being 3 of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, do in exercise of the powers reserved

* See Page 495.

to us in and by the said recited warrants, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, by this Warrant under our hands, order and direct, that from and after the 31st day of December instant, all the hereinbefore mentioned rates of postage imposed and made payable on the letters aforesaid by the said recited warrants shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

And whereas by the said recited Act, a packet rate of 2s. 1d. is made payable on every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, transmitted by packet-boats, between a port in the United Kingdom and any port in *Colombia* or *Mexico*, and a packet rate of 1 shilling is also made payable on every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, transmitted by packet-boats between any ports in the British possessions in the *West Indies*, and any port in *Colombia* or *Mexico*; and by the same Act, progressive and additional rates are made chargeable on such letters if exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight:

And whereas certain States, formerly part of *Colombia* and *Mexico*, or one of them, are now known by the names of *Central America*, *Venezuela*, and *New Granada*:

Now we, the undersigned Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, do in exercise of the power or authority in us for such purpose vested in and by the said recited Act, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf by this Warrant under our hands, direct that on every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, transmitted by packet-boat between the places mentioned in the Schedule hereto, there shall be charged and paid in lieu of any rates heretofore chargeable on such letters, the several rates of British postage mentioned and specified in such Schedule with reference to such places respectively.

And we further direct, that on every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, transmitted by the post between any place (wheresoever situate) within the United Kingdom and any port or place on the Isthmus of *Panama* (conveyed between the United Kingdom and the said isthmus, by packet-boat), there shall be charged and taken in lieu of the rates heretofore payable on such letters, an uniform rate of British postage of 1 shilling; and if any such letter be also transmitted by packet-boat between any ports or places on the western coast of *South America*, there shall be charged and taken thereon in addition to the said uni-

form rate, the western coast packet rate of 1 shilling, mentioned in the Schedule hereto.

And whereas post letters transmitted by packet-boat between Her Majesty's colonies or possessions in *North* or *South America*, or the *West Indies*, are by law chargeable by inclosures, although post letters transmitted between such colonies or possessions by private ship are chargeable by weight :

And whereas it is expedient that letters transmitted between such colonies or possessions by packet-boat, should in future be chargeable by weight :

Now we, the undersigned, Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, do, in further exercise of the power or authority in us for such purpose vested in and by the said recited Act, direct that on every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, transmitted by packet-boat between any port in Her Majesty's colonies or possessions in *North* or *South America*, or the *West Indies*, and any other port in any of such colonies or possessions (without passing through the United Kingdom), there shall be charged and paid, in lieu of the postage now payable on such letters, a rate of postage of 4 pence.

And we further direct, that on every letter transmitted as is mentioned in this Warrant, exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and taken progressive and additional rates of postage, according to the scale of weight and number of rates in the said Act contained as to letters, estimating and charging each additional rate at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under this Warrant, if not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight.

And we further direct that the Postmaster-General may in his discretion cause the postage of any letters sent, or to be sent, by the posts, between places not within the United Kingdom, to be paid on being put into the post office, or on being delivered to an officer of the post office to be forwarded by the post.

And we further direct, that nothing contained in this Warrant, or in any Warrant already issued by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in pursuance of the said recited Act, shall be deemed or construed to annul, prejudice, or affect any of the exemptions and privileges granted by the said recited Act, or by an Act made and passed in the 1st year of her present Majesty,

intituled "An Act for the Management of the Post Office*," and that all such exemptions and privileges shall remain in full force.

And we further direct, that the terms and expressions used in this present Warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning, in all respects, as they would have had if inserted in the said first recited Act.

And we further direct, that this Warrant shall come into operation on the 1st day of January, 1842.

Provided always, and we hereby declare and direct, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, for the time being, of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any 3 of them, by warrant under their hands, at any time hereafter to alter or repeal any of the rates hereby altered, or the regulations hereby made, and to make and establish any new or other rates or regulations in lieu thereof, and from time to time to appoint at what time the rates that may be payable are to be paid.

Schedule.—Between any ports in *Madeira* and the *Canary Islands*, or between any port in *Madeira* or the *Canary Islands* and the *Azores*, or between *Madeira* or the *Canary Islands* or the *Azores*, and any port in the *West Indies* or *North* or *South America*, other than the western coast (not passing through the United Kingdom), 1s.;—between any port in the United Kingdom and any port in the *Canary Islands* or the *Azores*, 1s. 8d.;—between any port in the United Kingdom and any port in *Central America* or *Venezuela*, or *New Granada* (ports in the British colonies or possessions and the *Isthmus of Panama*, and on the western coast of *South America*, excepted), 2s. 1d.;—between any port in the *West Indies* or *North* or *South America*, whether in Her Majesty's colonies or not (but not including ports of the western coast of *South America*), and any other port in the *West Indies* or *North* or *South America* (except the western coast), not in Her Majesty's colonies or possessions (without passing through the United Kingdom), 1s.;—between any ports or places on the western coast of *South America* (in addition to any other rates payable under this Warrant for the transmission by packet-boat, to or from the northern or eastern coast of the *Isthmus*

* See Page 413.

of his late Majesty King William IV as aforesaid, order, and it is hereby ordered, that upon goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into the *Cape of Good Hope*, the duties respectively imposed by the hereinbefore recited Orders in Council of the 10th day of August, 1840, and the 8th day of May, 1841, shall cease and be no longer payable, and that in lieu of the same there shall be levied and paid the several duties set forth in the Table hereinafter contained.

A Table of the Duties of Customs payable on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize imported into the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

Inwards—*Coffee*, viz., the produce of British possessions, the cwt., 5s.; the produce of *Foreign* possessions, the cwt., 10s.; *Flour*, wheaten, not being the manufacture of the United Kingdom, the barrel of 196 lbs., 3s.; *Gunpowder*, the lb., 3d.; *Pepper*, the cwt., 4s.; *Rice*, the cwt., 1s. 6d.

Sugar, viz., not refined, the produce of any British possession, the cwt., 2s. 3d.; not refined, the produce of any other place, the cwt., 4s. 6d.; refined or candy, not manufactured in the United Kingdom, the cwt., 6s.; refined or candy, the manufacture of the United Kingdom, the cwt., 3s.

Spirits, viz., Brandy, the produce of *France*, not exceeding the strength of proof by Syke's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength, the imperial gallon, 4d.; all other spirits, not being the manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possessions, of strength of proof by Syke's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength, the imperial gallon, 1s.; spirits of all sorts, being the manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possessions, of strength of proof by Syke's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength, the imperial gallon, 4d.

Tea, the lb., 4½d.; *Tobacco*, viz., not manufactured, the cwt., 12s.; manufactured (not cigars), the cwt., 1l.; cigars, the 1000, 5s.

Wood, unmanufactured, viz., mahogany, rosewood, and teakwood, the cubic foot, 3d.; all other wood, not the produce of the United Kingdom, the cubic foot, 2d.

Wine, viz., in bottles, each not of greater content than 6 to

the imperial gallon, the dozen bottles, 4s. ; in bottles, each not of greater content than 12 to the imperial gallon, the dozen bottles, 2s. ; not in bottles, the imperial gallon, 1s. 6d.

Goods, wares, and merchandize, not otherwise charged with duty, and not herein declared free of duty, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or any of the British possessions abroad, for every 100*l.* of the value, 5*l.*; *Goods*, ditto, ditto, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any *Foreign State*, for every 100*l.* of the value, 12*l.*

Free. Bottles of common glass, imported full; bullion; casks, staves, hoops, and cooper's rivets; * coin; diamonds; horses, mules, asses, sheep, cattle, and all other live stock and live animals; seeds, bulbs, and plants; specimens illustrative of natural history.

And it is hereby further ordered, that the duties hereby imposed shall be levied, paid, received, and appropriated in the like manner as if the same had been imposed by the said Order in Council of the 22nd of February, 1832, and set forth therein.

And it is hereby further ordered, that this Order shall come into operation, from the time when the same shall be made known in the said colony by a proclamation of the Governor of the said colony.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. C. GREVILLE.

ACT of the British Parliament, "to amend the Laws for the Importation of Corn," so far as relates to Foreign Countries.

[5 Vict., sess. 2, cap. 14.]

[April 29, 1842.]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the 9th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George IV, intituled "An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Importation of Corn:"* And whereas it is expedient that the said Act should be repealed, and that new provisions should be made in lieu thereof: be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the

* See Vol. 4, Page 197.

authority of the same, that the said Act shall be and the same is hereby repealed: Provided, nevertheless, that all Acts or parts of Acts which by virtue of the above-recited Act were repealed, shall still be deemed and taken to be and remain repealed.

II. And whereas it is expedient that corn, grain, meal, and flour, the growth, produce, and manufacture of any *Foreign* country, or of any British possession out of Europe, should be allowed to be imported into the United Kingdom for consumption, upon the payment of duties to be regulated from time to time according to the average price of British corn made up and published in manner hereinafter required: be it therefore enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, there shall be levied and paid to Her Majesty, upon all corn, grain, meal, or flour entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom from parts beyond the seas, the several duties specified and set forth in the Table annexed to this Act; and that the said duties shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid in such and the same manner in all respects as the several duties of customs mentioned and enumerated in the Table of duties of customs inwards annexed to an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of his late Majesty King William IV, intituled "An Act for granting Duties of Customs," hereinafter referred to as the Customs Duties Act, and by virtue and in pursuance of the several powers and provisions in that Act contained, and in the Acts amending the same, and not otherwise.

III. And whereas by an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the 5th and 6th years of his late Majesty King William IV [cap. 13], intituled "An Act to regulate the Importation of Corn into the *Isle of Man*," it was enacted, that it should not be lawful to import into the *Isle of Man* any *Foreign* corn, grain, meal, or flour, except upon payment of the same duties as were by the said recited Act of the 9th year of his late Majesty King George IV, made payable on the importation into the United Kingdom, of corn, grain, meal, or flour, which duties were by the said Act now in recital directed to be ascertained, levied, and paid as therein is mentioned: And whereas it is expedient that the duties payable on *Foreign* corn, grain,

meal, or flour, imported into the *Isle of Man*, should be the same as those payable on the importation of *Foreign* corn, grain, meal, or flour, into the United Kingdom, and that for this purpose the said recited Act for regulating the importation of corn into the *Isle of Man* should be repealed, and such provision should be made in that behalf as hereinafter is contained: therefore enacted, that the said recited Act regulating the portation of corn into the *Isle of Man* shall be, and the said Act hereby repealed; and that from and after the passing of the said Act it shall not be lawful to import into the *Isle of Man* *Foreign* corn, grain, meal, or flour, except upon payment of the same duties as are by this Act made payable upon corn, grain, meal, or flour imported from any *Foreign* country, and entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom; and such duties shall be levied, collected, and paid in such and the same manner as if the same had been imposed by an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of our late Majesty King William IV, intituled "An Act for regulating the Trade of the *Isle of Man*." *

† VIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that if it should hereafter be made to appear to Her Majesty in Council, that any *Foreign* State or Power hath subjected British vessels at any port within the dominions of such State or power to any other or higher duties or charges whatever than are levied on national vessels at any such port, or hath subjected at any such port goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any of Her Majesty's dominions, when imported from any of such dominions in British vessels, to any other or higher duties or charges whatever than are levied on such or the like goods, of the growth, produce, or manufacture, when so imported in national vessels, or hath subjected, at any port or place within the dominions of such *Foreign* State or Power, any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Her Majesty's dominions, when imported from any of such dominions in British vessels, or in national vessels, to any duties or charges which are not payable on the like article, being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other country, and imported in

* See Vol. 4, Page 242.

† Repealed by Act 12 & 13 Vict., cap.

from such other country in national vessels; or that any such *Foreign* State or power hath granted any bounties, drawbacks, or allowances upon the exportation from any port or place within the dominions thereof, of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the dominions of any other *Foreign* State or Power, which hath not also been granted upon the exportation from such port or place of such or the like articles, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of Her Majesty's dominions; then and in any of the cases aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for Her Majesty, by any Order or Orders to be by her made, with the advice of her Privy Council, to prohibit the importation of all or of any sort of corn, grain, meal, or flour, from the dominions of any such *Foreign* State or Power; and it shall also be lawful for Her Majesty, from time to time, with the advice of her Privy Council, to revoke and to renew any such Order or Orders as aforesaid, as there shall be occasion.

Table of Duties to which this Act refers.

If imported from any *Foreign* country :

WHEAT.—Whenever the average price of wheat, made up and published in the manner required by law, shall be for every quarter:—Under 51s., the duty shall be, for every quarter, 1*l*.; 51s. and under 52s., 19s.; 52s. and under 55s., 18s.; 55s. and under 56s., 17s.; 56s. and under 57s., 16s.; 57s. and under 58s., 15s.; 58s. and under 59s., 14s.; 59 and under 60s., 13s.; 60s. and under 61s., 12s.; 61s. and under 62s., 11s.; 62s. and under 63s., 10s.; 63s. and under 64s., 9s.; 64s. and under 65s., 8s.; 65s. and under 66s., 7s.; 66s. and under 69s., 6s.; 69s. and under 70s., 5s.; 70s. and under 71s., 4s.; 71s. and under 72s., 3s.; 72s. and under 73s., 2s.; 73s. and upwards, 1s.

BARLEY.—Whenever the average price of barley, made up and published in the manner required by law, shall be for every quarter:—Under 26s., the duty shall be, for every quarter, 11s.; 26s. and under 27s., 10s.; 27s. and under 30s., 9s.; 30s. and under 31s., 8s.; 31s. and under 32s., 7s.; 32s. and under 33s., 6s.; 33s. and under 34s., 5s.; 34s. and under 35s., 4s.; 35s. and under 36s., 3s.; 36s. and under 37s., 2s.; 37s. and upwards, 1s.

OATS.—Whenever the average price of oats, made up and published in the manner required by law, shall be for every quarter:—Under 19s., the duty shall be, for every quarter, 8s.; 19s. and under 20s., 7s.; 20s. and under 23s., 6s.; 23s. and under 24s., 5s.; 24s. and under 25s., 4s.; 25s. and under 26s., 3s.; 26s. and under 27s., 2s.; 27s. and upwards, 1s.

RYE, PEASE, AND BEANS.—Whenever the average price of rye, or of pease, or of beans, made up and published in the manner required by law, shall be for every quarter:—Under 30s., the duty shall be, for every quarter, 11s. 6d.; 30s. and under 33s., 10s. 6d.; 33s. and under 34s., 9s. 6d.; 34s. and under 35s., 8s. 6d.; 35s. and under 36s., 7s. 6d.; 36s. and under 37s., 6s. 6d.; 37s. and under 38s., 5s. 6d.; 38s. and under 39s., 4s. 6d.; 39s. and under 40s., 3s. 6d.; 40s. and under 41s., 2s. 6d.; 41s. and under 42s., 1s. 6d.; 42s. and upwards, 1s.

WHEAT MEAL AND FLOUR.—For every barrel, being 196 lbs., a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on 38½ gallons of wheat.

OATMEAL.—For every quantity of 181½ lbs., a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on a quarter of oats.

MAIZE, OR INDIAN CORN, BUCK WHEAT, BEAR OR BIGG.—For every quarter, a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on a quarter of barley.

BRITISH TREASURY WARRANT, *for regulating the Duties of Postage on British, Colonial, and Foreign Letters, Newspapers, &c. May 27, 1842.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the 3rd and 4th years reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the regulation of the Duties of Postage *," it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Postmaster-General to charge letters conveyed by the post, between places within any of Her Majesty's colonies, or conveyed by packet-boats, between any part of Her Majesty's dominions and another part of the said dominions, or between Her Majesty's dominions and any part of any Foreign country, and also

* See Vol. 5, Page 248.



port in the same, or any other *Foreign* country where post communications shall be established, and where rates of postage have not hitherto been authorized by law; and also to charge on all letters conveyed by any vessels to or from any of the colonies, or between any of the colonies, or between any of the colonies and a *Foreign* port, and on all letters which shall be brought by the master of any vessel to the post office in any of the colonies, such rates of postage as the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by warrant under their hands, shall from time to time direct; and by the same Act, power is given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by warrant under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of British postage, or inland postage, payable by law, on the transmission by the post of *Foreign* or colonial letters, or newspapers, or of any other printed papers, and to subject the same to rates of postage according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such warrant; and from time to time, by warrant as aforesaid, to alter or repeal any such altered rates, and make and establish any new or other rates in lieu thereof; and by warrant as aforesaid, to appoint at what time the rates that might be payable were to be paid; and it is provided that the power thereby given to alter and fix rates of postage, should extend to any increase, or reduction, or remission of postage:

And whereas by a warrant under the hands of 3 of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated the 31st day of December, 1841*, the said Commissioners did, in exercise of the power for such purpose vested in them by the said recited Act, amongst other things direct, that on every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, transmitted by packet-boat between any ports or places on the western coast of *South America* (in addition to any other rates payable under the said warrant, for the transmission by packet-boat to or from the northern or eastern coast of the Isthmus of *Panama*), there should be charged and taken a packet-rate of 1s.; and by the said warrant, progressive and additional rates were made chargeable on such letters as aforesaid, if exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight:

Now we, the undersigned, being 3 of the commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, do, in further exercise of the power or

* See Page 502.

authority in us for such purpose vested, in and by the said recited Act, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, by this Warrant under our hands, order and direct that on every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, transmitted direct by British packet-boat between any port in *Spain*, and any port in *Madeira*, the *Canary Islands*, or the *Azores* (without passing through the United Kingdom), there shall be charged and taken a packet rate of 1s.; and on every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, transmitted direct by British packet-boat, between any port in *Spain*, and any port (whether British or *Foreign*) in the *West Indies*, or on the northern or eastern coast of the Isthmus of *Panama*, or elsewhere on the eastern coast of *North* or *South America* (without passing through the United Kingdom), there shall be charged and taken a packet rate of 2s.

And we further direct, that if any letter, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, so transmitted as aforesaid between *Spain* and any port or place on the northern or eastern coast of the Isthmus of *Panama*, or eastern coast of *North* or *South America*, shall be also transmitted by packet-boat between any ports or places on the western coast of *South America*, there shall be charged and taken thereon (in addition to the said packet-rate of 2s. hereby made payable), the western coast packet-rate of 1s., payable on such letters under the said recited warrant.

And we further direct, that on every letter transmitted as is mentioned in this Warrant, exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and taken progressive and additional rates of postage according to the scale of weight and number of rates in the said Act contained as to letters, estimating and charging each additional rate at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under this Warrant if not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight.

And we further direct, that the Postmaster-General may in his discretion cause the postage of any letters transmitted as is mentioned in this Warrant to be paid on being put into the post office, or on being delivered to an officer of the post office, to be forwarded by the post.

And we further direct, that nothing contained in this Warrant shall be deemed or construed to annul, prejudice or affect,

any of the exemptions and privileges granted by the said recited Act, or by an Act made and passed in the 1st year of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the Management of the Post Office*," and that all such exemptions and privileges shall remain in full force.

And whereas by the said Act it is enacted, that the Postmaster-General, with the consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, may allow colonial newspapers to pass by the post between places within any of Her Majesty's colonies, or by packet-boat or private ship from one colony to another colony, whether through the United Kingdom or not; and also allow *Foreign* newspapers to pass through the United Kingdom, either to Her Majesty's colonies or from one *Foreign* country to another *Foreign* country, by packet-boat or private ship: and also allow British newspapers to be sent to the colonies through a *Foreign* country, and colonial newspapers to be sent through a *Foreign* country to the United Kingdom free of postage, or subject to such rates of postage, and under all such regulations and restrictions as the Postmaster-General, with such consent as aforesaid, may think fit:

And whereas by a Warrant under the hands of 3 of the Commissioners of the Treasury, dated the 31st day of August now last†, the said Commissioners did direct the several rates of postage therein mentioned to be charged and paid on printed newspapers conveyed between the several places therein named, and did also direct that all printed colonial newspapers might be conveyed between any of Her Majesty's colonies by packet-boat free of postage, and by private ships, at a sea rate of 1*d.* each:

Now we, the undersigned, in further exercise of the several powers and authorities vested in us by the said Act, do hereby direct, that on every printed newspaper (whether British, colonial, or *Foreign*) conveyed direct by packet-boat or private ship between any port in Her Majesty's colonies, and any *Foreign* port, and on every printed newspaper (whether British, colonial, or *Foreign*) conveyed direct by packet-boat between one *Foreign* port and any other *Foreign* port (but without in either case passing through the United Kingdom, and where such rate as

* See Page 413.

† See Page 495.

after mentioned has not been already fixed for the conveyance of such newspaper by the said Warrant of the 31st day of August last), there shall be charged and paid a sea postage of 2*d.*, provided that nothing herein contained shall prejudice or affect the right to send printed colonial newspapers by packet-boat between any of Her Majesty's colonies free of postage, and by private ships at a sea-rate of 1*d.* each as before mentioned.

And we further direct, that no printed newspapers shall be conveyed by packet-boat or private ship, at the rate of postage herein set forth, unless the same shall be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the sides, and there be no word or communication printed on the paper after its publication, or upon the cover thereof, nor any writing or marks upon it, or upon the cover of it, except the name and address of the person to whom sent, nor any paper or thing inclosed in or with any such paper.

And we further direct, that the terms and expressions used in this present Warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning in all respects as they would have had if inserted in the said recited Act.

And we further direct, that this Warrant shall come into operation on the 1st day of June, 1842.

Provided always, and we hereby declare and direct, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, for the time being, of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any 3 of them, by warrant under their hands, at any time hereafter to alter or repeal any of the rates hereby fixed, or the regulations hereby made, and to make and establish any new or other rates or regulations in lieu thereof, and from time to time to appoint at what time the rates that may be payable are to be paid.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, the 27th day of May, 1842.

J. MILNES GASKELL.

ALEX. PRINGLE.

JOHN YOUNG.

BRITISH ORDER IN COUNCIL, *appointing Toronto and Hamilton, in Canada, to be Free Warchousing Ports. June 3, 1842.*

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 3rd day of June, 1842,

PRESENT,

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS Her Majesty doth deem it expedient to appoint the port of *Toronto*, in the province of *Canada*, and also the port of *Hamilton*, in the said province, situate at or near the western extremity of *Lake Ontario*, to be free warehousing ports, for the purposes of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the 3rd and 4th years of his late Majesty King William IV, intituled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions Abroad*:"

Now, therefore, in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities in Her Majesty by the said Act in that behalf vested, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that the ports of *Toronto* and *Hamilton* shall, from and after the 1st day of August, 1842, be free warehousing ports for the purposes of the said Act:

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the Right Honourable Lord Stanley, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

WM. L. BATHURST.

ACT of the British Parliament, "for granting to Her Majesty Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices, until the 6th day of April, 1845†," so far as relates specifically to Foreign Property and Foreigners.

[5 & 6 Vict., cap. 35.]

[June 22, 1842.]

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*

* See Vol. 4, Page 236.

† Continued by Act 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 4.

in Parliament assembled, towards raising the necessary supplies to defray your Majesty's public expenses, and making an addition to the public revenue, have freely and voluntarily resolved to give and grant unto your Majesty the several rates and duties hereinafter mentioned; and do therefore most humbly beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the 5th day of April, 1842, there shall be charged, raised, levied, collected and paid, unto and for the use of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, during the term hereinafter limited, the several rates and duties mentioned in the several schedules contained in this Act, and marked respectively (A.), (B.), (C.), (D.), and (E.): (that is to say)

SCHEDULE (A.) *Rules for assessing and charging the Duties.*—For all lands, tenements, and hereditaments, or heritages in *Great Britain*, there shall be charged yearly, in respect of the property thereof, for every 20s. of the annual value thereof, the sum of 7*d.*

SCHEDULE (C.)—Upon all profits arising from annuities, dividends and shares of annuities, payable to any person, body politic or corporate, company or society, whether corporate or not corporate, out of any public revenue, there shall be charged yearly, for every 20s. of the annual amount thereof, the sum of 7*d.* without deduction.

SCHEDULE (D.)—Upon the annual profits or gains arising or accruing to any person residing in *Great Britain*, from any kind of property whatever, whether situate in *Great Britain* or elsewhere, there shall be charged yearly, for every 20s. of the amount of such profits or gains, the sum of 7*d.*; and upon the annual profits or gains arising or accruing to any person residing in *Great Britain*, from any profession, trade, employment, or vocation, whether the same shall be respectively carried on in *Great Britain* or elsewhere, there shall be charged yearly, for every 20s. of the amount of such profits or gains, the sum of 7*d.*:

And upon the annual profits or gains arising or accruing to any person whatever, *whether a subject of Her Majesty or not*,

although not resident within *Great Britain*, from any property whatever in *Great Britain*, or any profession, trade, employment, or vocation exercised within *Great Britain*, there shall be charged yearly, for every 20s. of the amount of such profits or gains, the sum of 7*d.*

XXIX. And be it enacted, that the said commissioners for special purposes shall be commissioners under the Regulations of this Act, and with the like powers as aforesaid, for the purpose of assessing and charging the duties hereby made payable on all dividends and shares of annuities payable out of the revenue of any *Foreign State* to any persons, corporations, companies, or societies in *Great Britain*, which shall have been or shall be intrusted for such payment to any person, corporation, company, or society whatever in *Great Britain*, other than and except the several companies aforesaid, which assessments shall be made under and subject to the rules, regulations and exemptions contained in Schedule (C.) of this Act.*

CVIII. And be it enacted, that the duty to be assessed by virtue of this Act, in respect of the profits or gains arising from *Foreign* possessions or *Foreign* securities, or in the *British* plantations in *America*, or in any other of Her Majesty's dominions, may be stated to and assessed by the respective commissioners acting for the respective places hereinafter mentioned, *videlicet*, *London*, *Bristol*, *Liverpool*, and *Glasgow*, according to the Regulations hereinafter mentioned, as if such duty had been assessed upon the profits or gains arising from trade or manufacture carried on in such places respectively; and such duty shall be stated to and assessed and charged by the commissioners acting for such of the said places at or nearest to which such property shall have been first imported into *Great Britain*, or at or nearest to which the person shall have received such remittances, money, or value from thence, and arising from property not imported as aforesaid, shall reside; and in default of the owner or proprietor thereof being charged, the trustee, agent, or receiver of such profits or gains shall be charged for the same, and shall be answerable for the doing all such acts, matters and things as shall be required by this Act to be done, in order to the assessing such profits to the duties granted by this Act, and paying

* See 5 & 6 Vict., cap. 80, Page 582.

the same, whether the person to whom the said profits belong shall be resident in *Great Britain* or not.

SCHEDULE (A.)—*Rules for assessing and charging the Duties.*

Rule Seventh.—The duty to be charged under this Schedule, in respect of any house or tenement occupied by any accredited Minister from any *Foreign* Prince or State, shall be charged and paid by the landlord or person immediately entitled to the rent of the said house or tenement.

SCHEDULE (C.) *Rules for assessing and charging the Duties.*—The said last-mentioned duties shall be paid by the persons and corporations respectively intrusted with the payment of the annuities, dividends and shares of annuities, therein charged on behalf of the persons, corporations, companies, or societies entitled thereto, their executors, administrators, successors, or assigns, and shall be assessed by the commissioners hereby authorized or appointed for those purposes; and shall extend to all public annuities whatever payable in *Great Britain* out of any public revenue in *Great Britain* or elsewhere, and to all annuities payable in *Ireland* out of the revenue of the United Kingdom, to or for the use or benefit of any person not resident in *Ireland*, and also to all dividends and shares of such annuities respectively which shall become payable after the 5th day of April, 1842, except in the following cases of *exemption* from the said duties, viz. :

Fifth.—The stock or dividends belonging to Her Majesty, in whatever name the same may stand in the books of the Bank of England, and also the stocks or dividends of any accredited Minister of any *Foreign* State resident in Great Britain, provided the property thereof shall, if standing in the name of any trustee, be duly proved before the said commissioners for special purposes by such trustee.

SCHEDULE (D.)—The said last-mentioned duties shall extend to every description of property or profits which shall not be contained in either of the said Schedules (A.), (B.), or (C.), and to every description of employment of profit not contained in Schedule (E.), and not specially exempted from the said respective duties, and shall be charged annually on and paid by the persons, bodies politic or corporate, fraternities, fellowships,

companies, or societies, whether corporate or not corporate, receiving or entitled unto the same, their executors, administrators, successors, and assigns respectively.

Rules for ascertaining the said last-mentioned Duties in the particular Cases herein mentioned.

Fourth case.—The duty to be charged in respect of interest arising from securities in *Ireland*, or in the British plantations in *America*, or in any other of Her Majesty's dominions out of Great Britain, and *Foreign* securities, except such annuities, dividends, and shares as are directed to be charged under Schedule (C.) of this Act.

The duty to be charged in respect thereof shall be computed on a sum not less than the full amount of the sums (so far as the same can be computed) which have been or will be received in Great Britain in the current year, without any deduction or abatement.

SCHEDULE (G.)—CXC. And be it enacted, that the Schedule marked (G.), with the rules and directions therein contained, shall, in making returns of the amount of annual value or profits on which any duty is chargeable under this Act, so far as the same are respectively applicable to the case of each person, corporation, company, or society described or mentioned in this Act, on behalf of themselves, and also of others for whom they act in any of the characters described in this Act, or hereinafter mentioned, be observed by each such person, corporation, company, or society, or by his or their agents or officers, in the cases where such agents or officers are authorized to make such returns.

Rule X.—By every person receiving in Great Britain interest from securities* out of Great Britain, to be charged under Schedule (D.)

The full amount that has been received, or will be received, as far as the same can be computed in the current year.

XI.—By every person receiving in Great Britain profits from possessions* out of Great Britain, to be charged under Schedule (D.)

The full net amount annually received therefrom, either by

* “Foreign Securities” and “Foreign Possessions” in Margin of Act.

remittances, or importation of property, or money or value from property not imported, or on credit, or on account in respect of remittances, property, or value, on an average of the 3 preceding years.

ACT of the British Parliament, "to amend the Laws for the Regulation of the Trade of the British Possessions abroad."*

[5 & 6 Vict., cap. 49.]

[July 16, 1842.]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of his late Majesty King William IV, intituled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad†," hereinafter designated as "The Possessions Act:" And whereas it is expedient to make certain alterations and amendments therein: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that, except as hereinafter is provided, from and after the 5th day of July, 1843, so far as relates to the British possessions in *North America*, and from and after the 5th day of April, 1843, so far as relates to the British possessions in *South America* and the *West Indies*, and from and after the 5th day of July, 1843, so far as relates to the *Mauritius*, this Act shall come into and be and continue in full force and operation for all the purposes mentioned herein.

II. [Repeal of duties under 4 Geo. III, c. 15; 6 Geo. III, c. 52; 14 Geo. III, c. 88.]

III. And whereas by said Possessions Act it was enacted, that the several sorts of goods enumerated and described in the Table therein mentioned, denominated "A Table of Prohibitions and Restrictions," should be prohibited to be imported or brought either by sea or inland navigation into the British possessions in *America*, or should be so imported or brought only under the restrictions mentioned in such Table, according as the several sorts of goods are set forth therein, and that if any goods should be imported or brought into any of the British possessions in *America*, contrary to any of the restrictions

* Repealed by Act 8 & 9 Vict., cap. 84.

† See Vol. 4, Page 236.

which he believed to be true, by the shipper of such coffee, that the same was really and *bona fide* the produce of *British* possessions; and such certificate of origin shall, as respects sugar, state the name of the district in which such sugar was produced, the quantity and quality thereof, the number and denomination of the packages containing the same, and the name of the ship in which they were laden and the master thereof, to the officer giving the same, by the shipper of such sugar, and shall likewise certify that there had been produced a certificate under the hand and seal of the collector or assistant collector of the land or customs revenue of the district within which such sugar was produced, that such sugar was of the produce of the district, and that the importation into such district of *Foreign* sugar, or sugar the growth of any *British* possession into which *Foreign* sugar can be legally imported, is prohibited; and such certificate of origin shall, as respects rum, state the name of the district in which such rum was produced, the quantity and strength thereof, the number and denomination of the packages containing the same, the name of the ship in which they were laden and of the master thereof, and shall also testify that there had been produced to the party giving such certificates, by the shipper of such rum, a certificate under the hand and seal of the collector or assistant collector of the land or customs revenue of the district within which such rum was produced, that the same was the production of such district.

VI. And whereas by the said Possessions Act it is enacted, that there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto Her Majesty the several duties of customs as the same are respectively set forth in figures in the Table of duties thereafter contained, upon goods, wares, and merchandize imported or brought into any of Her Majesty's possessions in *America*, and in and by the said Table certain articles are therein declared to be exempted from or free of such duties; and it is by the said Possessions Act provided, that no greater proportion of the duties imposed thereby, except as therein excepted, shall be charged upon any article which is subject also to duty under any of the Acts therein referred to, or subject also to duty under any colonial law, than the amount, if any, by which the duty

charged by the said Possessions Act should exceed such other duty or duties; and it is thereby further provided, that the full amount of the duties mentioned therein, whether on account of such former Acts, or on account of such colonial law, or on account of the said Possessions Act, shall be levied and recovered and received under the regulations and by the means and powers of the said Possessions Act: And whereas it is expedient that the said duties should be repealed, and other duties substituted in lieu thereof: Be it therefore enacted, that the hereinbefore recited enactment imposing duties upon goods, wares, and merchandize imported or brought into any of Her Majesty's possessions in *America*, and so much of the said Possessions Act as extends any of such duties to the *Mauritius*, and the said duties and exemptions so imposed and established by the said Possessions Act, and the said several enactments in relation thereto, which are hereinbefore recited, shall be repealed.

VII. And be it enacted, that there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto Her Majesty the several duties of customs as the same are respectively set forth in figures in the Table of Duties hereinafter contained, upon goods, wares, and merchandize, *not being the growth, production, or manufacture* of the United Kingdom, or of any of the *British* possessions in *America*, or of the *Mauritius*, or of any of the *British* possessions within the limits of the *East India* Company's Charter, or the produce of any of the *British* fisheries, imported or brought into any of the *British* possessions in *America* or the *Mauritius* by sea or inland carriage or navigation:

Table of Duties.

Wheat Flour, the barrel of 196 lbs., 2s.; *fish*, of *Foreign* taking or curing, dried or salted, the cwt., 2s.; *ditto* pickled, the barrel, 4s.; *meat*, salted or cured, the cwt., 3s.; *butter*, the cwt., 8s.; *cheese*, the cwt., 5s.; *coffee*, the cwt., 5s.; *cocoa*, the cwt., 1s.; *molasses*, the cwt., 3s.; *sugar*, unrefined, the cwt., 5s. *Refined sugar*, the produce of and refined in *Foreign* countries, 20 per centum ad valorem. *Tea*, unless imported direct from *China*, or unless imported from the United Kingdom or from any of the *British* possessions, per lb., 1s. *Spirits*: Rum, per

which he believed to be true, by the shipper of such coffee, that the same was really and *bond fide* the produce of *British* possessions; and such certificate of origin shall, as respects sugar, state the name of the district in which such sugar was produced, the quantity and quality thereof, the number and denomination of the packages containing the same, and the name of the ship in which they were laden and the master thereof, to the officer giving the same, by the shipper of such sugar, and shall likewise certify that there had been produced a certificate under the hand and seal of the collector or assistant collector of the land or customs revenue of the district within which such sugar was produced, that such sugar was of the produce of the district, and that the importation into such district of *Foreign* sugar, or sugar the growth of any *British* possession into which *Foreign* sugar can be legally imported, is prohibited; and such certificate of origin shall, as respects rum, state the name of the district in which such rum was produced, the quantity and strength thereof, the number and denomination of the packages containing the same, the name of the ship in which they were laden and of the master thereof, and shall also testify that there had been produced to the party giving such certificates, by the shipper of such rum, a certificate under the hand and seal of the collector or assistant collector of the land or customs revenue of the district within which such rum was produced, that the same was the production of such district.

VI. And whereas by the said Possessions Act it is enacted, that there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto Her Majesty the several duties of customs as the same are respectively set forth in figures in the Table of duties thereafter contained, upon goods, wares, and merchandize imported or brought into any of Her Majesty's possessions in *America*, and in and by the said Table certain articles are therein declared to be exempted from or free of such duties; and it is by the said Possessions Act provided, that no greater proportion of the duties imposed thereby, except as therein excepted, shall be charged upon any article which is subject also to duty under any of the Acts therein referred to, or subject also to duty under any colonial law, than the amount, if any, by which the duty

ware, fishermen's clothing and hosiery, fishing craft, utensils, instruments, and bait, as shall be imported for the use of the British fisheries in *America*, into any place at or from whence any such fishery is carried on, subject to such regulations as the Commissioners of Customs, or the principal officer of Customs at such place, shall make, and which they and he are hereby empowered to establish, for the purpose of ascertaining that such articles are *bond fide* intended to be applied to the use of such fisheries, or that such provisions and stores as aforesaid are *bond fide* imported or supplied for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces.

X. And be it enacted, that if in any of the British possessions in *America* or the *Mauritius* any duty be chargeable by any colonial law upon any articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of the British possessions in *America*, or of the British possessions within the limits of the *East India* Company's Charter, or the produce of the British fisheries, beyond the duty (if any) chargeable by such colonial law upon similar *Foreign* articles, the imperial duty hereby imposed upon such *Foreign* articles shall be increased by such excess or amount (as the case may be) of the duties so chargeable by such colonial law upon similar British articles; and that if in any of the British possessions in *America* or the *Mauritius* any duty be chargeable by any colonial law upon Tea imported direct from *China*, or imported from the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions, beyond the duty (if any) chargeable by such colonial law upon Tea not so imported, the imperial duty hereby imposed upon Tea not so imported shall be increased by such excess or amount (as the case may be) of the duties so chargeable by such colonial law upon Tea imported direct from *China*, or imported from the United Kingdom or from any of the British possessions.

XI. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for Her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, by any Order or Orders in Council to be issued from time to time, to direct that any article described in such Order, being an article chargeable under this Act ~~as~~ enumerated article, with a duty of 4 per centum ad valorem, shall be added to the list of exemptions hereinbefore ~~mentioned~~ free from

gallon, 6d. Other spirits and cordials, per gallon, 1s. *Glass manufactures, silk manufactures, and spermaceti*, 15 per centum ad valorem. *Wine*, whether bottled or not; *cotton, linen, woollen, leather, and paper manufactures; hardware; clocks and watches; manufactured tobacco; soap; candles*, other than *Spermaceti*; *corks, cordage, and oakum*, 7 per centum ad valorem. *Oil, blubber, fins, and skins*, the produce of fish and creatures living in the sea, of *Foreign fishing*, 15 per centum ad valorem. *Articles not enumerated*, except such as are comprised or referred to in the subjoined Table of Exemptions, 4 per centum ad valorem.

And if any of the goods hereinbefore proposed to be charged with duty, except *Sugar and Tea*, shall be imported through the United Kingdom (having been warehoused therein, and being exported from the warehouse), or the duties thereon, if there paid, having been drawn back, such goods shall only be charged with 3-fourths of the duties hereinbefore proposed.

Table of Exemptions.

Coin, bullion, and diamonds; horses, mules, asses, neat cattle, and all other live stock; hay and straw; tallow and raw hides; salt; rice; corn and grain unground; biscuit or bread; meal or flour, except wheat flour; fresh meat; fresh fish; fruit and vegetables, fresh; carriages of travellers; wood and lumber; cotton wool; hemp, flax, and tow; drugs; gums and resins; tortoise-shell; manures of all kinds. *Herrings*, taken and cured by the inhabitants of the Isle of *Man*, and imported from thence. *Provisions* and stores of every description, imported or supplied for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces. All goods imported from the United Kingdom after having there paid the duties of consumption, and imported from thence without drawback.

VIII. And be it enacted, that the articles enumerated or mentioned in the Table of Exemptions hereinbefore contained shall be imported without payment of any duty under this Act, and also such of the following articles: (namely)

Salted or cured meat, flour, butter, cheese, molasses, cork-wood, cordage, oakum, pitch, tar, turpentine, leather and leather-

ware, fishermen's clothing and hosiery, fishing craft, utensils, instruments, and bait, as shall be imported for the use of the British fisheries in *America*, into any place at or from whence any such fishery is carried on, subject to such regulations as the Commissioners of Customs, or the principal officer of Customs at such place, shall make, and which they and he are hereby empowered to establish, for the purpose of ascertaining that such articles are *bond fide* intended to be applied to the use of such fisheries, or that such provisions and stores as aforesaid are *bond fide* imported or supplied for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces.

X. And be it enacted, that if in any of the British possessions in *America* or the *Mauritius* any duty be chargeable by any colonial law upon any articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of the British possessions in *America*, or of the British possessions within the limits of the *East India* Company's Charter, or the produce of the British fisheries, beyond the duty (if any) chargeable by such colonial law upon similar *Foreign* articles, the imperial duty hereby imposed upon such *Foreign* articles shall be increased by such excess or amount (as the case may be) of the duties so chargeable by such colonial law upon similar British articles; and that if in any of the British possessions in *America* or the *Mauritius* any duty be chargeable by any colonial law upon Tea imported direct from *China*, or imported from the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions, beyond the duty (if any) chargeable by such colonial law upon Tea not so imported, the imperial duty hereby imposed upon Tea not so imported shall be increased by such excess or amount (as the case may be) of the duties so chargeable by such colonial law upon Tea imported direct from *China*, or imported from the United Kingdom or from any of the British possessions.

XI. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for Her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, by any Order or Orders in Council to be issued from time to time, to direct that any article described in such Order, being an article chargeable under this Act as an unenumerated article, with a duty of 4 per centum ad valorem, shall be added to the list of exemptions hereinbefore set forth, and shall be free from

such duty, and from and after the time mentioned in such Order for the commencement of such exemption, not being less than 6 months from the date thereof, such exemption shall take effect, and such article shall thenceforth, whilst such Order shall continue in force, be free from such duty accordingly; and any such Order may at any time be suspended or revoked by Her Majesty, with the advice of her Privy Council, by any other Order in Council.

XIII. And be it enacted, that all sums of money granted or payable under this Act, or under the Possessions Act, as duties, penalties, or forfeitures, in the British possessions in *America* or the *Mauritius*, shall be deemed and are hereby declared to be sterling money of Great Britain, and shall be collected, recovered, and paid to the amount of the value which such nominal sums bear in Great Britain; and that such monies may be received and taken in sterling money of Great Britain, or in *Foreign* coins at such rates as shall be equivalent to sterling money of Great Britain, and which shall have been fixed by any proclamation issued by Her Majesty; and that all duties under this Act shall be paid and received in every part of the British possessions in *America* and in the *Mauritius*, according to the imperial weights and measures now by law established; and that in all cases where such duties are imposed according to any specific quantity or any specific value, the same shall be deemed to apply in the same proportion to any greater or less quantity or value; and that all such duties shall be under the management of the Commissioners of the Customs.

ACT of the British Parliament, "to grant Relief from the Duties of Assessed Taxes in certain Cases, and to provide for the assessing and charging the Property Tax on Dividends payable out of the Revenue of Foreign States."

[5 & 6 Vict., cap. 80.]

[August 5, 1842.]

II. AND whereas by an Act passed in the present session of Parliament, for granting to Her Majesty duties on profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices, it is enacted, that the Commissioners for special purposes in the said Act mentioned, shall be Commissioners, under the regu-

lations of the said Act, for the purpose of assessing and charging the duties thereby made payable on all dividends and shares of annuities payable out of the revenue of any *Foreign State*, to any persons, corporations, companies, or societies in Great Britain, which shall have been or shall be intrusted for such payment to any person, corporation, company, or society whatever in Great Britain, other than and except the several companies in the said last recited Act mentioned, and which assessments are thereby directed to be made under and subject to the rules, regulations, and exemptions contained in Schedule (C.) of the same Act*: And whereas it is expedient to provide more effectually for carrying into execution the powers and provisions of the said Act, so far as the same relate to the assessing and charging of the said duties on such dividends and shares of annuities as aforesaid: Be it therefore enacted, that all persons intrusted with the payment of annuities, or any dividends or shares of annuities, payable out of the revenue of any *Foreign State*, to any persons, corporations, companies, or societies in Great Britain, or acting therein as agents or in any other character, shall, without further notice or demand thereof, deliver or cause to be delivered into the head office for stamps and taxes in England, an account in writing containing their names and residences, and a description of the annuities, dividends, and shares intrusted to them for payment, within 1 calendar month after the same shall have been required by public notice in the *London Gazette*, and shall also, on demand by the inspector authorized for that purpose by the Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes, deliver or cause to be delivered to him, for the use of the said Commissioners for special purposes, true and perfect accounts of the amount of annuities, dividends, and shares payable by them respectively; and the said Commissioners for special purposes shall make an assessment thereon under Schedule

prescribed
to be all
giving n
persons
pay the

behalf of the persons, corporations, and companies entitled unto the same, out of the monies in their hands, and they shall be acquitted of such payments in like manner, and the like proceedings in all respects shall be had under the said Commissioners for special purposes, as are by the said last-recited Act directed in respect of annuities payable out of the public revenue of the United Kingdom: Provided always, that the persons intrusted with such payment shall from time to time pay the duty so assessed thereon into the Bank of England, to the account to be kept at the Bank of England with the Receiver-General of Stamps and Taxes, as directed by the said Act, and shall be answerable for such payment, and which duty so assessed shall, in default of such payment, be recoverable against the persons respectively intrusted with such payments, as other duties charged on the parties may be recovered against them; and if any person intrusted with the payment of any such last-mentioned annuities, or any dividends or shares thereof, in the manner herein mentioned, or acting therein as agent or in any other character, shall neglect or refuse to deliver an account of his name and residence in the manner herein directed, or, after demand, shall neglect or refuse to deliver an account as aforesaid, of the amount of such annuities, dividends, and shares as he is intrusted with the payment of, or in the payment of which he shall act as agent or in any other character, he shall forfeit the sum of 100*l.* over and above the duty chargeable on such annuities, shares, or dividends.

*ACT of the British Parliament, "for regulating the Carriage of Passengers in [British and Foreign] Merchant-Vessels."**

[5 & 6 Vict., cap. 107.]

[August 12, 1842.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision respecting the carriage of passengers by sea in certain cases, and for that purpose to repeal, except as hereinafter is mentioned, an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the 5th and 6th years of his late Majesty King William IV, intituled "An Act to repeal an Act of the 9th year of his late Majesty, for regulating the

* Repealed by Act 12 & 13 Vict., cap. 33.

Carriage of Passengers in Merchant-Vessels from the United Kingdom to the British Possessions on the continent and islands of *North America*; and to make further provision for regulating the Carriage of Passengers from the United Kingdom*;" and also an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the 3rd and 4th years of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to extend to the British Colonies in the *West Indies* an Act passed in the 5th and 6th years of his late Majesty King William IV, for regulating the Carriage of Passengers in Merchant-Vessels†;" and also so much of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the 1st and 2nd years of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs," as extends the provisions of the Act first before mentioned to *Foreign* vessels, under certain circumstances: be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the said recited Acts and portion of an Act shall be and the same are hereby repealed, save and except so far as the first before-mentioned Act repeals an Act passed in the 9th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George IV, intituled "An Act to regulate the Carriage of Passengers in Merchant-Vessels from the United Kingdom to the continent and islands of *North America*‡," which shall remain and continue repealed: Provided nevertheless, that all fines, forfeitures, and penalties to which any person or persons may have become liable under the said Acts, or either of them, shall and may be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered, and that any right of action which may have accrued to any person or persons by virtue of the said Acts, or either of them, shall and may be enforced hereafter in such and the same manner, in all respects, as if this present Act had not been made.

II. And be it enacted, that no ship carrying passengers on any voyage from any port or place in the United Kingdom, or in the Islands of *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Alderney*, *Sark*, or *Man*, hereinafter designated as the hereinbefore mentioned islands, to or for any port or place out of Europe, and not being within

* See Vol. 5, Page 128.

† See Vol. 5, Page 243.

‡ See Vol. 5, Page 225.

the *Mediterranean Sea*, shall proceed on her voyage with or shall carry more persons on board than in the proportion of 3 persons to every 5 tons of the registered burden of such ship, the master and crew being included in and forming part of such prescribed number, and that no such ship shall, whatever be the tonnage thereof, proceed on her voyage with or carry more passengers on board than in the following proportion to the space occupied by them and appropriated for their use, and unoccupied by stores not being the personal luggage of passengers; (that is to say) on the lower deck or platform 1 passenger for every 10 such clear superficial feet, if such ship is not to pass within the tropics during such voyage, but if such ship is to pass within the tropics during such voyage, then 1 passenger for every 12 such clear superficial feet, if such voyage is computed in manner hereinafter mentioned not to exceed 12 weeks, and 1 passenger for every 15 such clear superficial feet, if such voyage is so computed to exceed 12 weeks; and under the poop and on the orlop deck, if any, 1 passenger for every 30 such superficial feet in all cases; and that if any ship carrying passengers upon any such voyage as aforesaid shall carry any passengers beyond the proportions hereinbefore respectively mentioned, or any of them, the master of such ship shall, for or in respect of every passenger constituting such excess, be liable, on such conviction as hereinafter is mentioned, to the payment of a penalty not exceeding 5*l.*, to be sued for and recovered as hereinafter is mentioned.

III. And be it enacted, that no ship shall carry passengers on any such voyage as aforesaid, unless she have lower or hold beams forming part of the permanent structure of the vessel, and also a lower deck or platform, of which the under surface shall be not lower than 3 inches above the bottom of the lower beams, and properly and substantially secured to the same, nor unless such lower deck or platform shall be of not less than 1½ inch in thickness.

IV. And be it enacted, that no ship shall carry any passengers upon any such voyage as aforesaid, unless such ship shall be of the height of 6 feet at the least between the upper deck and the lower deck or platform hereinbefore mentioned, nor carry passengers on the orlop deck, if any, unless the height between

such orlop deck immediately above the same be 6 feet at the least.

V. And be it enacted, that no ship carrying passengers on any such voyage as aforesaid shall have more than 2 tiers of berths, and that in no such ship shall the interval between the floor of the berths and the deck or platform beneath them be less than 6 inches; and further, that the berths shall be securely constructed, and that their dimensions shall not be less than after the rate of 6 feet in length and 18 inches in width for each passenger.

VI. And be it enacted, that on board every ship carrying passengers on any such voyage as aforesaid, there shall be issued to the passengers daily a supply of water at the rate of at least 3 quarts for each passenger per day, and that there shall also be issued at convenient times, not less often than twice-a-week, a supply of provisions after the rate of 7 lbs. of bread, biscuit, flour, oatmeal, or rice per week, provided that $\frac{1}{2}$ at least of the supply shall consist of bread or biscuit, and that potatoes may be employed to the extent of the remaining half of the supply, 5 lbs., however, of potatoes being computed as equal to 1 lb. of the other articles above enumerated; and that such issues as aforesaid shall be made throughout the whole voyage, including the time of detention, if any, at any port or place before the end of such voyage; and further, that no ship proceeding on any such voyage as aforesaid, shall be cleared out until there shall be laden and on board such quantity of pure water, and of good and wholesome provisions of the requisite kind, as shall be sufficient to allow of the issues aforesaid during the period assigned to such voyage under the provisions of this Act.

VII. And be it enacted, that in any such ship the water to be laden on board as hereinbefore mentioned shall be in or sweet casks, and that such casks shall be of such gallons in capacity; and that such ship shall be destined to call at a port or place for the purpose of filling up her casks before mentioned for every such port or place of call, and that the provisions of this Act shall be complied with the provisions of this Act: (that is to say)

First, that the Government Emigration Agent, at ports where there is one, and the Collector or Comptroller of Customs at ports where there is no such agent, signify his approval in writing, and that the same be carried amongst the papers of the ship, to be delivered to the Collector of Customs or Her Majesty's Consul, as the case may be, on reaching her final destination; *Secondly*, that an engagement to call at such port or place be inserted in the bond which is hereinafter required to be given to the Crown by the owner or charterer and master; *Thirdly*, that if the computed length of voyage to such port or place be not declared in this Act, it shall be competent to the Government Emigration Agent, or the Collector or Comptroller of Customs as aforesaid, as the case may be, to fix the same in each case; and, *Fourthly*, that the ship shall have on board, at the time of clearing out, tanks or water-casks sufficient for stowing the quantity of water required for the longest portion of the whole voyage.

VIII. And be it enacted, that the number of weeks deemed to be necessary for the voyage of any such ship, according to her destination, shall be determined by the following rule of computation: (that is to say)

For a voyage to *North America*, except the west coast thereof, 10 weeks: For a voyage to the *West Indies*, including under that term the *Bahama Islands* and *British Guiana*, 10 weeks: For a voyage to any part of the Continent of *Central* or *South America*, except the west coast thereof, and except *British Guiana*, 12 weeks: For a voyage to the west coast of *Africa*, 12 weeks: For a voyage to the *Cape of Good Hope* or the *Falkland Islands*, 15 weeks: For a voyage to the *Mauritius*, 18 weeks: For a voyage to *Western Australia*, 20 weeks: For a voyage to any other of the *Australian* colonies, 22 weeks: For a voyage to *New Zealand*, 24 weeks.

IX. Provided always, and be it enacted, that for the purposes and within the meaning of this Act, it shall in all cases be computed that 2 children, each being under the age of 14 years, shall be equal to 1 passenger, and that children under the age of 1 year shall not be included in the computation of the number of passengers.

X. And be it enacted, that before any such ship shall be

cleared out for the voyage, the Government Emigration Agent, at ports where there is such an officer, or in the absence of such agent, and in ports where there is no such agent, the Collector or Comptroller of Customs shall survey or cause to be surveyed by some competent person, the provisions and water hereinbefore required for the consumption of the passengers, and shall ascertain that the same are in a sweet and good condition, and shall also ascertain that over and above the same there is on board an ample supply of water and stores for the victualling of the crew of the ship and other persons (if any) on board.

XI. And be it enacted, that such officers shall see that the other directions contained in this Act be complied with, so far as the same can be complied with, before the departure of such ship from any port or place in the United Kingdom, or in the hereinbefore mentioned islands.

XII. And be it enacted, that if doubts shall arise whether any ship about to proceed with passengers as aforesaid is seaworthy, so as to be fit for her intended voyage, and such doubts shall not be removed to the satisfaction of the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs at the port from which such vessel is to be cleared out, or in case there shall be a Government Emigration Agent at such port, then to the satisfaction of such Emigration Agent, it shall be lawful for such Collector and Comptroller, or for such Government Emigration Agent (as the case may be), at any time to cause such ship to be surveyed by 2 competent persons, and if it shall be reported by those persons that such ship is not in their opinion seaworthy with reference to such voyage, such ship shall not be cleared out, unless the contents of such report be disproved to Commissioners of the Customs, or of Emigration Commissioners, in those cases shall have been made at the instance of a Government Agent, or until such ship shall have been surveyed.

XIII. And be it enacted, that no passengers on any such voyage as aforesaid shall be provided with good sound boats of such tonnage as shall be supplied with all requisites for their use in proportion to the registered tonnage of such ship, that is to say) 2 boats, if the tonnage of such

upwards, but under 250 tons; 3 boats, if the tonnage of such ship be 250 tons and upwards; 4 boats, if the tonnage of such ship be 500 tons and upwards, and the number of passengers exceed 200; nor unless 1 of such boats be a long boat of a size duly proportioned to the tonnage of the ship.

XIV. And be it enacted, that 2 copies of this Act shall be kept on board every ship carrying passengers on any such voyage as aforesaid, and that for this purpose 2 copies of the same, provided and issued by the authority of the Commissioners of the Customs, shall be delivered to the master, on demand, by the Collector or Comptroller of the Customs at the port and time of clearance of the ship; and 1 of such copies shall, upon request made at seasonable times to the master of the ship, be produced to any passenger for his perusal.

XV. And be it enacted, that no ship carrying passengers on any such voyage as aforesaid to any such port or place as aforesaid, except any port or place in *North America*, shall, in case the number of such passengers shall amount to or exceed 100, or in case the estimated length of the voyage, computed as hereinbefore is mentioned, shall exceed 12 weeks, and the number of such passengers shall amount to or exceed 50, clear out for such voyage from any port in the United Kingdom or in the hereinbefore mentioned islands, unless there shall be rated upon the ship's company, and shall be actually serving on board such ship, some person duly authorized by law to practise in this kingdom as a physician or surgeon or apothecary, and that no such ship shall actually put to sea or proceed on such voyage unless such medical practitioner shall be therein, and shall *bonâ fide* proceed on such voyage, taking with him a medicine chest, and a proper supply of medicines, instruments, and other things suitable to the intended voyage; and no ship carrying passengers on any voyage from any port or place in the United Kingdom or in the hereinbefore mentioned islands, to or for any port or place out of *Europe*, and not being within the *Mediterranean Sea*, shall clear out for any such voyage unless and until there shall be actually laden and on board such ship medicines, and printed or written directions for the use of the same, and other things necessary for the medical treatment of the passengers on board during such intended voyage, and avail-

able for that purpose, nor unless such medicines and other things shall be adequate in amount and kind to the probable exigencies of any such voyage; and, together with such medicines and other things, shall also be put on board every such ship previously to her clearing out for any such voyage as aforesaid, a certificate under the hands of any 1 or more such medical practitioner, qualified as aforesaid, who shall not have been the seller of the medicines and other things, or any part of them, to the effect that the same have been inspected by him, and are in his judgment adequate to meet any such probable exigencies as aforesaid, and further, that he has no pecuniary interest in the supply of the same.

XVI. And be it enacted, that in any ship carrying passengers upon any such voyage as aforesaid no spirits or strong waters shall be sold to any passenger during the voyage; and that if the master of the ship shall, directly or indirectly, sell or cause to be sold any spirits or strong waters to any passenger during the voyage, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 100*l.*, to be sued for and recovered in manner hereinafter mentioned.

XVII. And be it enacted, that the master of every ship carrying passengers on any such voyage as aforesaid shall, before clearing out his said ship for such voyage from any port or place in the United Kingdom or in the hereinbefore mentioned islands, sign and deliver, in duplicate, to the collector or to such officer of Her Majesty's Customs at such port or place as may clear the ship, a list, made out according to the form contained in Schedule (A.) hereto annexed, of all and every passengers on board of such ship, specifying as accurately as may be all the particulars in the said form required, and the collector or other officer shall thereupon countersign and deliver to the said master one of such duplicate lists; and the said master shall exhibit such duplicate list, with the additions, to be made thereto, as hereinafter directed, to the collector or other chief officer of Her Majesty's customs at any place in Her Majesty's possessions, or to Her Majesty's Consul at any *Foreign* port at which the said passengers or any of them shall be landed, and shall deposit the same with such collector or chief officer of Customs, or such *Consul*, as the case may be, at his final port of discharge.

XVIII. And be it enacted, that in case any such vessel shall have cleared out as aforesaid with a number of passengers less than the number she could lawfully carry under the provisions of this Act, or in case any passenger or passengers named in the list aforementioned shall not proceed on the voyage, and there shall afterwards be taken on board any additional passenger or passengers, the master shall in every such case add to the first list so countersigned and returned to him as aforesaid, and in the same manner as is required in such first list, the names and particulars of such additional passenger or passengers; and shall moreover prepare, in the form aforesaid, a separate list of such additional passenger or passengers, and deliver the same, together with the said first list so added to as aforesaid, both being duly signed by him, to the collector or other officer of Customs as aforesaid at the port or place where any such additional passenger or passengers may have embarked, and thereupon such collector or other officer of Customs shall countersign the additions so made to such first list as aforesaid, and shall return the same to the said master, and retain the separate additional list, and so on in like manner whenever any additional passenger or passengers may be taken on board: Provided always, that in the event of there being no collector or other officer of Customs stationed at any port or place where such additional passenger or passengers may be taken on board, then such separate list, and also the said first list, with the additions so to be made to it as aforesaid, shall, in case the vessel shall subsequently touch at any port or place at which there shall be stationed any officer of Her Majesty's Customs, be delivered by the said master to such officer of Customs, and the same respectively shall be dealt with in all respects by such officer of Customs, as it would have been dealt with by the collector or other officer of Customs as aforesaid, had there been one at the port or place where such additional passenger or passengers embarked.

XIX. And be it enacted, that if any owner, charterer, or master of a ship, or any passage broker, agent, or other person, shall receive any money from any person, for or in respect of the conveyance of any person as a passenger on any such voyage as aforesaid to any port or place in *North America*, the person so receiving such money shall give a written acknowledgment

for the same to the party from whom the same shall have been received, in the form contained in the Schedule (B.) hereto annexed, and in default thereof shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 10% in respect of each such passenger, to be sued for and recovered as hereinafter is mentioned, and if he shall be so licensed as hereinafter is mentioned, his licence shall be forfeited, in case the justices before whom the penalty shall be sued for shall declare the forfeiture thereof.

XX. And be it enacted, that from and after the commencement of this Act, no person, not being the owner or master of the ship in which such passages as are hereinafter mentioned shall be taken, shall carry on the business of a passage broker or passage dealer in respect of passages from the United Kingdom or the hereinbefore mentioned islands to any port or place in *North America*, or shall sell or let, or agree to sell or let, to any person, any such passage, unless he shall have previously taken out a licence to carry on the business of a passage broker or passage dealer as hereinafter is mentioned, and unless such licence shall continue in force; and if any person shall carry on such business, or sell or let, or agree to sell or let, any such passage, contrary to this enactment, every person so offending shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 10% in respect of each and every such offence, to be sued for and recovered as hereinafter is mentioned, and shall further be subject to all the same penalties and liabilities to which licensed passage brokers and passage dealers are subject under this Act; and that it shall be lawful for any person desiring to carry on the business of a passage broker or passage dealer, in respect of such passages to *North America* as aforesaid, to make application to the justices assembled in petty or quarter sessions held for the district or place in which such person shall reside, or a licence to carry on such business, and such justices so assembled are hereby authorized to grant such licence to the party making application for the same, such licence to be made out according to the form contained in the Schedule (C.) hereunto annexed, and to continue in force for the period named in such form, unless the same shall be forfeited in manner hereinafter mentioned; and when such licence shall be granted, such justices shall cause notice thereof to be transmitted by the post to the

Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners at their office in *London*: Provided nevertheless, that no such licence shall be granted unless the party applying for the same shall show to the satisfaction of the justices that he has given notice to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners of his intention to apply for the same, 21 clear days at least before such application, such notice to be transmitted by the post to the office of the said Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, and to be in the form contained in the said Schedule (D.) hereunto annexed.

XXI. And be it enacted, that if any licensed broker or dealer as aforesaid shall receive money for or on account of the passage of any passenger for any such voyage as aforesaid to any port or place in *North America*, without having a written authority to act as agent for the party on whose behalf the contract for such passage purports to be made, or shall by any fraud or false pretence whatsoever induce any person to purchase, hire, or engage a passage in any ship for any such voyage as aforesaid, every such broker or dealer shall be liable, upon conviction, as hereinafter is mentioned, in respect of every such offence, to a penalty not exceeding 10*l.*, to be sued for and recovered in manner hereinafter mentioned; and it shall be lawful for the justices before whom the penalty shall be sued for to declare, if they shall think fit, the licence of such broker or dealer to be forfeited, and the same shall upon such declaration be forfeited accordingly: Provided always that in any case in which under the provisions of this Act any justices shall declare the licence of any passage broker or passage dealer to be forfeited, such justices shall cause notice of such forfeiture, in the form contained in the Schedule (E.) hereunto annexed, to be forthwith transmitted by the post to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, at their office in *London*.

XXII. And be it enacted, that if any passenger or person on his behalf shall have entered into a contract for a passage or passages for such passenger, or for him and his family, in any ship, for any such voyage as aforesaid, from any port in the United Kingdom or in the hereinbefore mentioned islands, to or for any port or place out of *Europe*, and not being in the *Mediterranean Sea*, and if such passenger, or such passenger

and his family (as the case may be), shall be at the place of embarkation at the time appointed for that purpose in and by such contract, and such passenger shall apply for such passage or passages, and shall, on demand, pay or tender such part of the passage money not already paid as shall be payable under such contract previously to embarkation, and if, owing to the previous departure of the ship in which such passage or passages shall have been engaged, or the neglect, refusal, or other default of the owner, charterer, or master thereof, or of the party with whom such passage or passages shall have been contracted for, such passenger shall not obtain such passage or passages, or shall not within a reasonable time obtain a passage or passages by some other equally eligible vessel to the same port or place, and in the meantime be paid subsistence money, or be provided with lodging and maintenance, as hereinafter mentioned, such passenger shall be entitled to recover, in manner hereinafter provided, all monies which he shall have paid for such passage or passages, from the party to whom he shall have paid the same, or from the owner or charterer of the ship for whom such party shall be the agent, and also such further sum not exceeding 10% in respect of each such passage, as shall, in the opinion of the justices who shall adjudicate on the complaint, be a reasonable compensation for the loss or inconvenience occasioned to such passenger or his family by the loss of such passage or passages.

XXIII. And be it enacted, that if any ship shall not actually put to sea, and proceed upon any such intended voyage as aforesaid, on the day for that purpose appointed in and by any contract made by the owner, master, or charterer of such ship, or by their agent, with any passenger who shall on that day be on board the same, or ready to proceed on such intended voyage, then and in every such case the master of such ship shall victual each and every such passenger in like manner as if the voyage had commenced, and if the ship does not put to sea after the interval of 2 clear working days from the day appointed for sailing, shall be liable to pay to each and every such passenger, instead of victualling him, subsistence money, after the rate of 1 shilling in respect of each day of delay, until the actual clearing out and final departure of such ship on such

voyage, and the same may be recovered in manner hereinafter mentioned; provided, however, that such subsistence money shall not be payable in lieu of victualling in respect of any unavoidable detention by wind or weather, and also shall not be payable to any passenger who shall, with his own consent, be suitably lodged and maintained on shore at the expense of the parties who are bound to provide him with a passage.

XXIV. And be it enacted, that the master of any ship carrying passengers under the provisions of this Act shall not land or put on shore, or cause to be landed or put on shore, any passenger, without his previous consent, at any port or place other than the port or place at which he may have contracted to land or put such passenger on shore.

XXV. And be it enacted, that at the close of any such voyage as aforesaid every person arriving as a passenger at any port or place shall, during the space of 48 hours next after such arrival, be entitled to continue on board such ship, and to be provided for and maintained on board the same, in such and the same manner as during such voyage, unless in the ulterior prosecution of her voyage any such ship shall quit any such port or place within the said period of 48 hours.

XXVI. And be it enacted, that the master of every ship carrying passengers on any such voyage as aforesaid shall afford to the Government Agent for Emigration, or to the proper officer of Customs at any port or place in Her Majesty's dominions from which such ship shall sail, or which such ship shall touch during the voyage, or at which such ship shall arrive at the end of such voyage, and to Her Majesty's *Consul* at any port or place at which such ship shall arrive, being in a *Foreign* country, every facility for the inspection of the ship, and for communication with the passengers, and for ascertaining that the Act has been duly observed.

XXVII. And be it enacted, that if in any ship carrying passengers on any such voyage as aforesaid such lower deck or platform of such thickness as hereinbefore directed shall not be laid and continued throughout the whole duration of any such voyage in such manner as is hereinbefore required; or if the height between such lower deck or platform and the upper deck shall be less than 6 feet; or if there shall be more

than 2 tiers of berths; or if such berths shall not be securely constructed, or shall not be of the dimensions hereinbefore required; or if there shall not be throughout the whole duration of any such voyage such an interval as is hereinbefore prescribed between the deck and the floor of the berths; or if any such ship shall clear out and put to sea not having on board tanks or sweet casks of such size and number as aforesaid, and such water and provisions as aforesaid, for the use and consumption of the said passengers, of the kind and to the amount and in the proportion hereinbefore required; or if such water and provisions shall not be issued in manner hereinbefore required; or if such ship shall not be provided with good boats according to the rates aforesaid; or if copies of this Act shall not have been kept on board and produced on demand as hereinbefore required; or if there shall not be on board any such vessel such medical practitioner as aforesaid, or such medicines and other things necessary to the medical treatment of the passengers as is hereinbefore required; or if any such ship shall be cleared out before such list of passengers as hereinbefore mentioned shall have been delivered in manner and form aforesaid to such officer as aforesaid; or if the additions to such list and such additional separate list or lists as aforesaid be not made in the cases aforesaid, and delivered in the cases in which they are hereinbefore required to be delivered; or if any such list, or the additions to the same, shall be wilfully false; or if any such list, including the additions, if any, to the same, shall not be exhibited to or deposited with the proper officer at any port or place at which it is hereinbefore required to be exhibited or deposited; or if any passenger shall, without his previous consent, be put on shore at any place other than the place at which the master had contracted to land such passenger; or if any passenger shall not be allowed to continue on board such ship in manner hereinbefore provided; or if every such facility for inspection shall not be afforded as is hereinbefore required, the master of any such ship shall for and in respect of each and every such offence be liable, on such summary conviction as hereinafter mentioned, to the payment of a fine not exceeding 50*l.* sterling British money.

XXVIII. Provided nevertheless, and be it enacted, that

nothing herein contained shall take away or abridge any right of suit or action which may accrue to any passenger in any such ship, or to any other person, in respect of the breach or non-performance of any contract made or entered into between or on behalf of any such passenger or other person, and the master, owner or owners, of any such ship.

XXIX. And be it enacted, that all penalties imposed by this Act for any offence against the same may be sued for and recovered to the use of Her Majesty as hereinafter is mentioned ; (that is to say) in the United Kingdom by any Government Emigration Agent, or any Collector or Comptroller of Her Majesty's Customs, or by any other officer of Her Majesty's Customs authorized in writing by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs to sue for penalties under this Act ; and in any of Her Majesty's possessions abroad, by any such Government agent, collector or comptroller, or other officer so authorized as aforesaid, and also by any officer authorized to sue for penalties under this Act, by writing under the hand and seal of the Governor or officer administering the government of any such possession ; which respective authorities the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs and such Governors or other officers are hereby empowered to grant ; and all sums of money made recoverable by this Act as return of passage money, subsistence money, or compensation, may be sued for and recovered, as hereinafter is mentioned, by or to the use of any passenger entitled thereto under this Act, or by any of such officers as aforesaid, on behalf and to the use of any such passenger, or on behalf and to the respective use of any number of such passengers, and either by one or several complaints ; and all such penalties and sums of money may be sued for and recovered before any 2 or more Justices of the Peace acting in any part of Her Majesty's dominions in which the offence shall have been committed or the cause of complaint shall have arisen, or in which the offender or party complained against shall happen to be ; and upon complaint being made before any 1 Justice of the Peace as aforesaid, he shall issue a summons requiring the party offending or complained against to appear on a day and at an hour and place to be named in such summons ; and every such summons shall be served on the party offending or complained

against, or shall be left at his last house, place of residence or of business, or on board any ship to which he may belong; and either upon the appearance or default to appear by the party offending or complained against, it shall be lawful for any 2 or more justices to proceed summarily upon the case, and either with or without any written information; and upon proof of the offence or of the complainant's claim (as the case may be), either by confession of the party offending or complained against, or upon the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses (which oath such justices are hereby authorized to administer), it shall be lawful for such justices to convict the offender or adjudicate the complaint, and upon such conviction or adjudication to order the offender or party complained against to pay such penalty, within the limits hereinbefore expressed, as the justices may declare to have been incurred, or (as the case may be), to pay to the party suing for the same the sum of money sued for, or so much thereof as such justices shall think the complainant justly entitled to, and also to pay the costs attending the information or complaint, summons, conviction, or adjudication; and if forthwith upon any such order the monies thereby ordered to be paid be not paid, the same may be levied, together with the costs of the distress and sale, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the party ordered to pay such monies, the surplus, if any, to be returned to him, upon demand; and any such justices may issue their warrant accordingly, and may also order such party to be detained and kept in safe custody until return can conveniently be made to such warrant of distress, unless such party give sufficient security to the satisfaction of such justices, for his appearance before them on the day appointed for such return, such day or days not being more than 8 days from the time of taking such security; but if it shall appear to such justices, by the admission of such party or otherwise, that no sufficient distress can be had whereon to levy the monies so adjudged to be paid, they may, if they think fit, refrain from issuing such warrant of distress; and in such case, or if such warrant shall have been issued, and upon the return thereof such insufficiency as aforesaid shall be made to appear to the justices, or any two or more such justices, as aforesaid, then such justices shall by warrant cause the party

ordered to pay such monies and costs as aforesaid to be committed to gaol, there to remain without bail for any term not exceeding 3 months, unless such monies and costs ordered to be paid, and such costs of distress and sale as aforesaid, be sooner paid and satisfied.

XXX. And be it enacted, that if in any proceeding before any justice or justices under this Act, or upon any action, suit, or other proceeding whatsoever against any person or persons for any thing done either contrary to or in pursuance of this Act, a question should arise whether any person is a Government Emigration Agent, or an officer of the Customs, *vivâ voce* evidence may be given of such fact, and shall be deemed legal and sufficient evidence.

XXXI. And be it enacted, that any passenger suing, as hereinbefore is mentioned, for any sum of money made recoverable by this Act as return of passage money, subsistence money, or compensation, shall not be deemed an incompetent witness in any proceeding for the recovery thereof, notwithstanding the same, if recovered, shall be applicable to his own use and benefit.

XXXII. And be it enacted, that where any distress shall be made for any penalty, monies, or cost to be levied by virtue of this Act, the distress itself shall not be deemed unlawful, nor the party making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the information, summons, conviction, warrant of distress, or other proceedings relating thereto, nor shall the party distraining be deemed a trespasser *ab initio* on account of any irregularity which shall be afterwards committed by the party so distraining, but the person aggrieved by such irregularity may recover full satisfaction for the special damage in an action upon the case.

XXXIII. And be it enacted, that no plaintiff shall recover in any action against any person for any thing done in pursuance of this Act if tender of sufficient amends shall have been made before such action brought, or if, after action brought, a sufficient sum of money shall have been paid into court, with costs, by or on behalf of the defendant.

XXXIV. And be it enacted, that no action or suit shall be commenced against any person for any thing done in pursuance

of or under the authority of this Act until 21 days' notice has been given thereof in writing to the party or persons against whom such action or suit is intended to be brought, nor after 3 calendar months next after the act committed for which such action or suit shall be so brought; and every such action shall be brought, laid, and tried where the cause of action shall have arisen, and not in any other place; and the defendant in such action or suit may plead the general issue, and give this Act and any special matter in evidence at any trial which shall be had thereupon; and if the matter or thing shall appear to have been done under or by virtue of this Act, or if it shall appear that such action or suit was brought before 21 days' notice thereof given as aforesaid, or if any action or suit shall not be commenced within the time hereinbefore limited, or shall be brought or laid in any other place than as aforesaid, then the jury shall find a verdict for the defendant therein; and if a verdict shall be found for such defendant, or if the plaintiff in such action or suit shall become nonsuited, or suffer a discontinuance of such action, or if upon any demurrer in such action judgment shall be given for the defendant thereon, then and in any of the cases aforesaid such defendant shall and may recover treble costs, and shall have such remedy for recovering the same as any defendant may have for his costs in any other case by law.

XXXV. And for the more effectually securing the observance of the aforesaid rules, and the payment of the penalties, be it enacted, that before any ship carrying passengers, if the number of such passengers shall exceed 50, shall clear out for any such voyage as aforesaid from any port or place in the United Kingdom or in the hereinbefore mentioned islands, the owner or charterer, or, in the event of the absence of such owner or charterer, one good and sufficient person on his behalf approved by the collector or chief officer of Customs at the port, and the master of the said ship, shall enter into and several bond to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in and to the sum of 1000*l.*, the condition of which bond shall be that the said ship is seaworthy, and that all and every the rules and regulations made and prescribed by this Act for the carrying of passengers shall be well and truly performed before and d

such intended voyage, and that all penalties, fines, and forfeitures which the master of such ship may be sentenced or adjudged to pay for or in respect of the breach or nonperformance, before or during such voyage, of any such rules and regulations, shall be well and truly paid: Provided always, that such bond shall be without stamps; and that no such bond shall be put in suit, and that no prosecution, suit, action, information, or complaint shall be brought under or by virtue of this Act, or upon, or by reason of the breach of any of the provisions thereof, in any of Her Majesty's possessions abroad, after the expiration of 12 calendar months next succeeding the commencement of any such voyage as aforesaid, nor in the United Kingdom, or any of the islands before mentioned, after the expiration of 12 calendar months next after the return of the said ship or of the said master to the United Kingdom or the hereinbefore mentioned islands.

XXXVI. And be it enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to ships carrying passengers on such voyage as aforesaid if the number of such passengers shall not amount to or exceed 30, nor shall any thing in this Act contained extend to any of Her Majesty's ships of war, or to any ship in the service of the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, or to ships of war or transports in the service of the *East India Company*.

XXXVII. And whereas it is expedient to provide in certain cases for the regulation of voyages from the colonies, be it therefore enacted, that this Act shall, except as hereinafter is excepted, extend and apply to the carriage of passengers by sea from any of the *British West Indies*, in which term are included the *British West India* islands, the *Bahamas*, and *British Guiana*, and from *Malta*, and from the British possessions in *Africa*, and from the *Mauritius*, to any place whatsoever.

XXXVIII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor or officer administering the government of any British colony not enumerated in the enactment lastly hereinbefore contained, to declare by proclamation, to be issued for that purpose, that this Act, except as hereinafter is excepted, shall be extended and shall apply to the carriage of passengers by sea from such colony to such places as may by him be named

for the purpose in such proclamation, and thereupon this Act shall be thenceforth so extended and shall so apply accordingly.

XXXIX. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor or officer administering the government of any of the British colonies to which this Act, as respects the carriage of passengers by sea therefrom, has been hereby extended or shall have been extended by proclamation, as hereinbefore is mentioned, by any proclamation or proclamations to be by him from time to time issued for that purpose, to declare the rule of computation by which the length of the voyage of any ship carrying passengers from such colony to any other place shall be estimated for the purposes of this Act: Provided nevertheless, that this Act shall not, except as respects the *West Indies*, and except as hereinafter is mentioned, extend or apply to any such voyage, if the length thereof so computed shall not be 3 weeks or upwards.

XL. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor or officer administering the government of any of the British colonies to which this Act has, as respects the carriage of passengers by sea therefrom, been hereby extended, or shall have been so extended by proclamation as hereinbefore is mentioned, by any proclamation or proclamations to be by him from time to time issued for that purpose, to substitute for the articles of food and provisions specified in this Act such other articles of food and provisions as shall be a full equivalent for the same.

XLI. Provided always, and be it enacted, that every such proclamation as aforesaid, or as hereinafter is mentioned, shall be transmitted by the Governor or officer by whom the same may have been issued, to Her Majesty, through one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, for Her Majesty's confirmation or disallowance; and in case the same shall be disallowed by any order to be made by Her Majesty for that purpose, with the advice of her Privy Council, then from and after the promulgation of any such Order in Council within any such colony any such proclamation shall cease to be of any force or authority, but until so disallowed the same shall be duly observed and obeyed: Provided also, that on the production at any 1 of the colonies aforesaid of an attested copy of any

to make or establish any enactment, provision, rule, or order which shall be in anywise repugnant or contradictory to this Act or any part thereof, but that every such enactment, regulation, provision, rule, or order shall be and is hereby declared to be absolutely null and void and of no effect.

XLVIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing hereinbefore contained shall be construed to apply to any of the territories or places under the government of the *East India* Company, or to any of the Governors appointed by the said Company; nor shall anything hereinbefore contained affect or be construed to affect the powers now vested in the Governor-General of *India* in Council to make laws and regulations whereby the provisions of this Act, or such of them as to the said Governor-General of *India* in Council shall seem expedient, shall or may be extended to the territories and places under the government of the said Company, or for or in respect of which the said Governor-General in Council has now by law a power of legislation; but it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor-General of *India* in Council, from time to time, by any Act or Acts to be passed for that purpose, to declare that this Act, with such exceptions as are hereinbefore mentioned, shall extend and apply to the carriage of passengers upon any voyage from any ports or places within the territories of the *East India* Company, to be specified or described in such Act or Acts, to any other places whatsoever, to be also specified or described in such Act or Acts, and also in like manner to authorize the substitution, as respects such voyages, of other equivalent articles of food and provisions for those hereinbefore enumerated, and to declare the rule of computation by which the length of any such voyage shall be estimated, and to confer the powers hereinbefore conferred upon Government emigration agents, and collectors and controllers of the Customs, with respect to ascertaining and deciding on the seaworthiness of a ship, upon such officers of the *East India* Company as the said Governor-General in Council may think proper; and from and after the passing of such Act or Acts, and whilst the same shall remain in force, this Act shall, with such exceptions as are hereinbefore made as respects voyages from the colonies, apply to and extend to the carriage

of passengers upon such voyages as in the said Act or Acts shall be specified; which Acts shall nevertheless be subject to disallowance and repeal, and shall in the same manner be transmitted to England, and be laid before both Houses of Parliament, as in the case of any other laws or regulations which the Governor-General in Council is now by law empowered to make.

XLIX. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor-General of *India* in Council, from time to time, by any Act or Acts to be passed for that purpose, to declare in what manner, and before what authorities, and by what form of proceedings, the penalties imposed, and the sums of money made recoverable by this Act shall be sued for and recovered within any places or territories under the Government of the *East India* Company, and to what uses such penalties shall be applied.

L. And be it enacted, that the provisions, regulations, penalties, and forfeitures set forth in this Act shall extend and be deemed to extend to *Foreign* vessels carrying passengers upon any voyage from any port or place in the United Kingdom, or in the hereinbefore mentioned islands, to or for any port or place out of *Europe*, and not being within the *Mediterranean Sea*, or upon any other voyage to which the provisions of this Act shall for the time being extend.

LI. And be it enacted, that wherever the term "passage" or "passenger" is used in this Act, it shall be held not to include or extend to the class of passages or passengers commonly known and understood by the name of "cabin passages" and "cabin passengers."

LII. And be it enacted, that in the construction of this Act, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction, every word importing the singular number or the masculine gender only shall be understood to include and shall be applied to several persons, matters, or things, as well as one person, matter, or thing, and females as well as males respectively.

LIII. And be it enacted, that in all proceedings it shall be sufficient to cite this Act by the title of "The Passengers Act."

LIV. And be it enacted, that this Act shall commence on the 1st day of October, 1842, and not sooner.

to make or establish any enactment, provision, rule, or order which shall be in anywise repugnant or contradictory to this Act or any part thereof, but that every such enactment, regulation, provision, rule, or order shall be and is hereby declared to be absolutely null and void and of no effect.

XLVIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing hereinbefore contained shall be construed to apply to any of the territories or places under the government of the *East India* Company, or to any of the Governors appointed by the said Company; nor shall anything hereinbefore contained affect or be construed to affect the powers now vested in the Governor-General of *India* in Council to make laws and regulations whereby the provisions of this Act, or such of them as to the said Governor-General of *India* in Council shall seem expedient, shall or may be extended to the territories and places under the government of the said Company, or for or in respect of which the said Governor-General in Council has now by law a power of legislation; but it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor-General of *India* in Council, from time to time, by any Act or Acts to be passed for that purpose, to declare that this Act, with such exceptions as are hereinbefore mentioned, shall extend and apply to the carriage of passengers upon any voyage from any ports or places within the territories of the *East India* Company, to be specified or described in such Act or Acts, to any other places whatsoever, to be also specified or described in such Act or Acts, and also in like manner to authorize the substitution, as respects such voyages, of other equivalent articles of food and provisions for those hereinbefore enumerated, and to declare the rule of computation by which the length of any such voyage shall be estimated, and to confer the powers hereinbefore conferred upon Government emigration agents, and collectors and controllers of the Customs, with respect to ascertaining and deciding on the seaworthiness of a ship, upon such officers of the *East India* Company as the said Governor-General in Council may think proper; and from and after the passing of such Act or Acts, and whilst the same shall remain in force, this Act shall, with such exceptions as are hereinbefore made as respects voyages from the colonies, apply to and extend to the carriage

of passengers upon such voyages as in the said Act or Acts shall be specified; which Acts shall nevertheless be subject to disallowance and repeal, and shall in the same manner be transmitted to England, and be laid before both Houses of Parliament, as in the case of any other laws or regulations which the Governor-General in Council is now by law empowered to make.

XLIX. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor-General of *India* in Council, from time to time, by any Act or Acts to be passed for that purpose, to declare in what manner, and before what authorities, and by what form of proceedings, the penalties imposed, and the sums of money made recoverable by this Act shall be sued for and recovered within any places or territories under the Government of the *East India* Company, and to what uses such penalties shall be applied.

L. And be it enacted, that the provisions, regulations, penalties, and forfeitures set forth in this Act shall extend and be deemed to extend to *Foreign* vessels carrying passengers upon any voyage from any port or place in the United Kingdom, or in the hereinbefore mentioned islands, to or for any port or place out of *Europe*, and not being within the *Mediterranean Sea*, or upon any other voyage to which the provisions of this Act shall for the time being extend.

LI. And be it enacted, that wherever the term "passage" or "passenger" is used in this Act, it shall be held not to include or extend to the class of passages or passengers commonly known and understood by the name of "cabin passages" and "cabin passengers."

LII. And be it enacted, that in the construction of this Act, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction, every word importing the singular number or the masculine gender only shall be understood to include and shall be applied to several persons, matters, or things, as well as one person, matter, or thing, and females as well as males respectively.

LIII. And be it enacted, that in all proceedings it shall be sufficient to cite this Act by the title of "The Passengers Act."

LIV. And be it enacted, that this Act shall commence on the 1st day of October, 1842, and not sooner.

SCHEDULES referred to in the foregoing Act.

SCHEDULE (A)

Referred to in the 17th Section of the Passengers Act.

Ship's Name.	Master's Name.	Tons per Register.	Aggregate number of superficial feet in the several compartments set apart for Storage and Intermediate Passengers.	Total number of Statute Adults the ship can legally carry.	Where bound.
-----------------	-------------------	--------------------------	--	--	-----------------

I hereby certify, That the Provisions actually laden on board this ship, according to the Section of the Passengers Act, are sufficient for Passengers, computed according to the Act.

(Signed)

Master.

Date _____

NOMINAL LIST OF PASSENGERS.*

Ports of Embarkation.	Name of Passengers.	Adults.	Children under 14 years.	Profession, Occupation, or Calling	Port at which Passengers have
	Total number of } souls equal to } Statute Adults }				

* We hereby certify the above is a correct List of all the Passengers who embarked at the Port of _____

(Signed)

Master.

{Countersigned}

Officer of Customs.

N.B.—Lines should be ruled in the same Form, for any additions to the List after the ship first clears out; and similar Certificates be subjoined to such additions, according to the requirements of the Act.

SCHEDULE (B.) referred to in the 19th Section of this Act.

PASSENGERS CONTRACT TICKET.

N.B.—Any one receiving Money from or in respect of any Passenger about leaving the United Kingdom for any place in North America, without using this Form, and correctly filling up the blanks therein, and signing it with his name in full, will be liable to a penalty not exceeding £10 for each such Passenger.

Ship _____ of _____ Tons Register Burden,

to sail from _____ for _____

on the _____ Day of _____ 18__.

Names.	Ages.	Equal to Statute Adults.	
			<p>I engage that the Parties herein named shall be provided with a Steerage Passage to _____ in the Ship _____ with not less than Ten cubic feet for Luggage for each Statute Adult, for the sum of £ _____ including Head Money, if any, at the place of landing, and every other charge; and I hereby acknowledge to have received the sum of £ _____ full in _____ Payment.</p> <p>Water and Provisions according to the annexed Scale will be supplied by the ship, as required by Law, and also fires and suitable hearths for cooking.</p> <p>Utensils for eating and drinking will be provided by _____.</p> <p>Bedding will be provided by _____.</p> <p>Signature _____ { N.B. — If signed by a Broker or Agent, state on whose behalf.</p> <p>Date _____</p> <p>[At end of this Contract insert the Victualling Scale, which must in no case be less than required under the provisions of the Passengers Act.]</p>

Deposit £ _____

Balance £ _____

Total £ _____

* Fill up these blanks by supplied by the ship or by th

SCHEDULE (C.) referred to in the 20th Section of this Act.

FORM OF PASSENGER BROKER'S LICENCE.

A.B. * of _____ in the
 having shown to the satisfaction of us, the undersigned Justices
 of the Peace in $\frac{\text{Quarter}}{\text{Petty}}$ Sessions assembled, That he hath duly
 given Notice to Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration
 Commissioners of his intention to make application for a Licence
 to carry on the business of a Passage Broker or Passage Dealer
 in respect of passages to North America : We, the undersigned
 Justices so assembled as aforesaid, and having had no sufficient
 cause shown to us why the said *A.B.* should not receive such
 Licence, do hereby licence and authorize the said *A.B.* to carry
 on the business of a Passenger Broker or Passage Dealer as
 aforesaid, until the 31st day of December in the year following
 the present year, unless this Licence shall be sooner determined
 by forfeiture for misconduct on the part of the said *A.B.* as
 in the Passengers Act is provided.

Given under our respective hands and seals, this _____ day
 of _____ 18 _____ at _____
 _____ (L.S.)
 Justice of the Peace.
 _____ (L.S.)
 Justice of the Peace.

* The names in full, with the additions and address of the Party applying for
 the Licence, must be correctly inserted.

SCHEDULE (D.) referred to in the 20th Section of this Act.

FORM OF NOTICE to be given by Passage Broker to Her
 Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.
 Gentlemen,

I *A.B.* of _____ in
 do hereby give you Notice, That it is my intention to apply,
 after the expiration of twenty-one clear days from the putting

of this Notice into the Post, to the Justices to be assembled
in the Quarter
Petty Sessions to be held for

for a Licence to carry on the business of
a Passenger Broker or Passage Dealer in respect of Passages to
North America.

Signature _____

Date _____

To Her Majesty's Colonial Land and }
Emigration Commissioners. }

N.B.—The names in full, with the additions and address of the party, must be correctly inserted.

N.B.—Name the place or district in which the Party giving the notice resides.

SCHEDULE (E.) referred to in the 21st Section of this Act.

FORM OF NOTICE to be given to Her Majesty's Colonial Land
and Emigration Commissioners, of Forfeiture of Passage
Broker's Licence.

Gentlemen,

THIS is to give you notice, That the Licence granted on the
day of 18 , to *A.B.* of
in to act as a Passage Broker or Passage Dealer,
was on the day of now last past, duly
declared by us, the undersigned Justices of the Peace in Petty
Sessions assembled, to be forfeited.

[Here state the reason of forfeiture.]

Signatures _____

Date _____

To Her Majesty's Colonial Land and }
Emigration Commissioners, }
London. }

The names in full, with the additions and address of the Party, to be inserted.

ACT of the British Parliament, "to amend the Laws relating to the Customs, so far as it relates to the punishment of Foreigners for Smuggling."*

[6 & 7 Vict., cap. 84.]

[August 22, 1843.]

XII. And be it enacted, that every person, *not being a subject of Her Majesty*, who shall be found or discovered to have been on board any vessel or boat liable to forfeiture under any Act relating to the Customs, for being found or discovered to have been within any of the ports, harbours, rivers, or creeks in the United Kingdom, or in the *Isle of Man*, having on board, or in any manner attached thereto, or conveying or having conveyed in any manner, such goods or things as subject such vessel or boat to forfeiture, shall be liable to be detained and proceeded against, and on conviction punished, in such and the like manner as under the laws now in force, persons being subjects of Her Majesty, being so found and discovered as herein mentioned, may be detained, proceeded against, and punished: Provided always, that no person whatsoever shall be liable to be detained for any such offence as herein lastly before mentioned, unless there shall be reasonable ground to believe that such person was the owner of such goods, or was concerned in bringing the same into such ports and other places as are herein before mentioned, or in concealing the same.

BRITISH ORDER IN COUNCIL, *exempting certain Articles from the Duty of Customs, in British Possessions. August 23, 1843.*

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 23rd day of August, 1843,

PRESENT,

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend the laws for the regulation of the Trade of the British Possessions abroad†," it was enacted, that

* Repealed by Act 8 & 9 Vict., cap. 87.

† See Page 525.

there should be raised, levied, collected, and paid to Her Majesty, the several duties of customs, as the same are respectively set forth in figures in the Table of Duties thereafter contained, upon goods, wares, and merchandize, not being the growth, production, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British possessions in *America*, or of the *Mauritius*, or of any of the British possessions within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, or the produce of any of the British fisheries imported or brought into any of the British possessions in *America* or the *Mauritius*, by sea or inland carriage or navigation: and whereas divers articles are enumerated in the said Table of Duties, and certain duties therein mentioned are therein made payable upon such articles respectively; and the duty of 4 per centum ad valorem is made payable on articles not enumerated, except such as are comprized or referred to in the Table of Exemptions subjoined to the said Table of Duties: and whereas it is also enacted by the said Act now in recital, that it shall and may be lawful for Her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, by any Order or Orders in Council to be issued from time to time, to direct that any article described in such Order, being an article chargeable under this Act as an enumerated article, with a duty of 4 per centum ad valorem, shall be added to the list of exemptions thereinbefore set forth, and shall be free from such duty, and from and after the time mentioned in such orders for the commencement of such exemptions, not being less than 6 months from the date thereof, such exemption shall take effect, and such article shall thenceforth, while such Order shall continue in force, be free from such duty accordingly; and any such Order may at any time be suspended or revoked by Her Majesty, with the advice of her Privy Council, by any other Order in Council:

And whereas specimens, illustrative of natural history, are not enumerated in the said Table of Duties, neither are they comprized or referred to in the said Table of Exemptions: and whereas Her Majesty, with the advice of her Privy Council, hath thought fit, for the encouragement of the study of natural history, that specimens, illustrative of natural history, should be exempted from the duties imposed by the said recited Act:

Now, therefore, under and by virtue of the said Act of

ACT of the British Parliament, "to amend the Laws relating to the Customs, so far as it relates to the punishment of Foreigners for Smuggling."*

[6 & 7 Vict., cap. 84.]

[August 22, 1843.]

XII. And be it enacted, that every person, *not being a subject of Her Majesty*, who shall be found or discovered to have been on board any vessel or boat liable to forfeiture under any Act relating to the Customs, for being found or discovered to have been within any of the ports, harbours, rivers, or creeks in the United Kingdom, or in the *Isle of Man*, having on board, or in any manner attached thereto, or conveying or having conveyed in any manner, such goods or things as subject such vessel or boat to forfeiture, shall be liable to be detained and proceeded against, and on conviction punished, in such and the like manner as under the laws now in force, persons being subjects of Her Majesty, being so found and discovered as herein mentioned, may be detained, proceeded against, and punished: Provided always, that no person whatsoever shall be liable to be detained for any such offence as herein lastly before mentioned, unless there shall be reasonable ground to believe that such person was the owner of such goods, or was concerned in bringing the same into such ports and other places as are herein before mentioned, or in concealing the same.

BRITISH ORDER IN COUNCIL, *exempting certain Articles from the Duty of Customs, in British Possessions. August 23, 1843.*

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 23rd day of August, 1843,

PRESENT,

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend the laws for the regulation of the Trade of the British Possessions abroad†," it was enacted, that

* Repealed by Act 8 & 9 Vict., cap. 87.

† See Page 525.

there should be raised, levied, collected, and paid to Her Majesty, the several duties of customs, as the same are respectively set forth in figures in the Table of Duties thereafter contained, upon goods, wares, and merchandize, not being the growth, production, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British possessions in *America*, or of the *Mauritius*, or of any of the British possessions within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, or the produce of any of the British fisheries imported or brought into any of the British possessions in *America* or the *Mauritius*, by sea or inland carriage or navigation: and whereas divers articles are enumerated in the said Table of Duties, and certain duties therein mentioned are therein made payable upon such articles respectively; and the duty of 4 per centum ad valorem is made payable on articles not enumerated, except such as are comprized or referred to in the Table of Exemptions subjoined to the said Table of Duties: and whereas it is also enacted by the said Act now in recital, that it shall and may be lawful for Her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, by any Order or Orders in Council to be issued from time to time, to direct that any article described in such Order, being an article chargeable under this Act as an enumerated article, with a duty of 4 per centum ad valorem, shall be added to the list of exemptions thereinbefore set forth, and shall be free from such duty, and from and after the time mentioned in such orders for the commencement of such exemptions, not being less than 6 months from the date thereof, such exemption shall take effect, and such article shall thenceforth, while such Order shall continue in force, be free from such duty accordingly; and any such Order may at any time be suspended or revoked by Her Majesty, with the advice of her Privy Council, by any other Order in Council:

And whereas specimens, illustrative of natural history, are not enumerated in the said Table of Duties, neither are they comprized or referred to in the said Table of Exemptions: and whereas Her Majesty, with the advice of her Privy Council, hath thought fit, for the ~~purpose~~ of the study of natural history, that specimens ~~of natural history~~ should be exempted from the ~~said~~ ~~Act~~ ~~Act~~ Act:

Now, therefore, unde

Act of

Parliament, and in exercise of the powers thereby in Her Majesty in Council in that behalf vested, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby ordered accordingly, that specimens, illustrative of natural history, being articles chargeable under the said Act with a duty of 4 per centum ad valorem, shall be, and the same are hereby, added to the list of exemptions in the said recited Act set forth; and that, from and after the 1st day of February, 1844, the said articles shall be free from such duty, as fully and effectually as if such articles had been inserted and enumerated in the said Table at the time of passing the said Act:

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the Right Honourable Lord Stanley, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. C. GREVILLE.

BRITISH ORDER IN COUNCIL, *relative to the admission of certain Goods into the Cape of Good Hope. October 2, 1843.*

At the Court at Windsor, the 2nd day of October, 1843,

PRESENT,

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS under and by virtue of an Order of his late Majesty King William IV, in Council, dated the 22nd day of February, 1832,* and of an Act of Parliament, passed in the session of Parliament held in the 4th and 5th years of the reign of his said late Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs†," by which Act certain doubts with regard to the continuance of the said Order were removed; the following goods are prohibited to be imported or brought into the Colony of the *Cape of Good Hope*, that is to say:

Beef and pork, fresh or salted, except from the United Kingdom, or from some other British possession. Fish, dried or salted. Train oil, blubber, fins, or skins, the produce of creatures living in the sea; except from the United Kingdom, or from some other British possessions, or unless taken by British ships fitted out from the United Kingdom, or from some British

* See Vol. 4, Page 206.

† See Vol. 4, Page 269.

possession, and brought in from the fishery; and except herrings, from the *Isle of Man*, taken and cured by the inhabitants thereof:

And such goods, if imported or brought into the said colony of the *Cape of Good Hope*, contrary to the said prohibitions, are, by the said Order, declared to be forfeited:

And whereas by an Act of Parliament passed in the session of Parliament held in the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of his late Majesty King William IV, intituled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad *," it was amongst other things enacted, that it should be lawful for His Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, by any Order or Orders in Council to be issued from time to time, to give such directions and make such regulations touching the trade and commerce to and from any British possessions on or near the continent of Europe, or within the *Mediterranean Sea* or in *Africa*, or within the limits of the East India Company's Charter (excepting the possessions of the said Company), as to His Majesty in Council should appear most expedient and salutary, anything in the said Act to the contrary notwithstanding:

And whereas it is expedient that the prohibitions hereinbefore mentioned should be discontinued, and that the said articles so prohibited as aforesaid should henceforth be permitted to be imported into the said colony of the *Cape of Good Hope*, either to be warehoused or for consumption, subject, nevertheless, if for consumption, to such duties as the same may, for the time being, be liable to; and that the several articles specified in the Table herein contained should be subject, the said colony of the *Cape of Good Hope* home consumption, to the duties hereinafter of the duties (if any) now payable thereon:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty doth, with the advice of her Privy Council, and in pursuance and exercise of the power vested in her as aforesaid by the said lastly Act of Parliament, order, and it is hereby ordered,

That so much of the said recited Order as prohibits the importation and bringing into the said colony of the *Cape of Good Hope* the articles hereinbefore

* See Vol. 4, Page 236.

declares the same to be forfeited if imported or brought contrary to such prohibitions, shall be, and the same is hereby, revoked.

And it is hereby further ordered, that, upon the articles mentioned in the Tables of Duties hereinafter contained, imported into the said colony of the *Cape of Good Hope*, there shall be levied upon the entry thereof for consumption, the several duties of Customs as the same are respectively set forth in figures in the said Table, in lieu of the duties, if any, to which the same articles are liable under or by virtue of any Order in Council now in force in the said colony of the *Cape of Good Hope*.

And it is hereby further ordered, that the duties set forth in the said Table shall be levied, paid, received, and appropriated in like manner as if the same had been imposed and set forth by and in certain Orders in Council bearing date respectively the 22nd day of February, 1832,* and the 11th day of March, 1842,† imposing duties upon the importation of goods into the colony of the *Cape of Good Hope*.

And it is hereby further ordered, that this Order shall come into operation from the time when the same shall be made known in the said colony by a proclamation of the Governor of the said colony of the *Cape of Good Hope*.

Table of Customs' Duties.

Meat, salted or cured, of all sorts, not being the production or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession, the cwt., 3s. *Meat*, salted or cured, of all sorts, being the production or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession, the cwt., 1s. 3d. *Oil*, train and blubber, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, of *Foreign* fishing, the tun (Imperial measure), 3l. *Oil*, spermaceti, of *Foreign* fishing, the tun (Imperial measure), 7l. 10s. *Fish*, dried or salted, and fins and skins, the produce of creatures living in the sea, of *Foreign* fishing or taking, for every 100l. of the value thereof, 12l.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the Right Honourable Lord Stanley, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. C. GREVILLE.

* See Vol. 4, Page 206.

† See this Vol., Page 508.

BRITISH TREASURY WARRANT, *for regulating the Duties of Postage on British and Foreign Letters, Newspapers, &c., in North America and the West Indies.* October 11, 1843.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the 5th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George III, intituled "An Act to alter certain Rates of Postage, and to amend, explain, and enlarge several provisions of an Act made in the 9th year of the reign of Queen Anne, and in other Acts relating to the revenue of the Post Office,"* the Postmaster-General, for the time being, and his deputies were authorized to demand, receive, and take for the conveyance of letters, packets, and other things carried or conveyed by the post between any of the British dominions in *America*, or between any parts of the said dominions, the several and respective rates and sums therein mentioned :

And whereas by an Act passed in the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the regulation of the Duties of Postage,"† it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, from time to time, and at any time after the passing of that Act, by warrant under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of British postage or inland postage payable by law on the transmission by the post of *Foreign* or colonial letters or newspapers, or of any other printed papers, and to subject the same to rates of postage according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such Warrant; and, from time to time, by warrant as aforesaid, to alter or repeal any such altered rates, and make and establish any new or other rates in lieu thereof; and, by warrant as aforesaid, to app

the rates that might be payable were to be p

Now we, the undersigned (being 3 of the Her Majesty's Treasury), do, in exercise of the authority in us for such purpose vested in and by the Act, and of all other powers enabling us in warrant under our hands, order and direct, that the rates of postage to be paid on letters, packets, and other things carried or conveyed by the post within *British North America*, or between *British North America* and *British West Indies*, or between *British North America* and *British West Indies*, and any place or place

* See this Vol., Page 391.

† See V.

respectively, shall, in lieu of the present mode of charging by the number of inclosures, be charged by weight, according to the following scale; and that the several numbers of rates of postage hereinafter set forth shall be charged and paid on and for the inland conveyance of such letters: (that is to say)

On every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, 1 rate of postage; on every letter exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, and not exceeding 1 ounce in weight, 2 rates of postage; on every letter exceeding 1 ounce, and not exceeding 2 ounces in weight, 4 rates of postage; on every letter exceeding 2 ounces, and not exceeding 3 ounces in weight, 6 rates of postage; on every letter exceeding 3 ounces, and not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, 8 rates of postage; and for every ounce in weight above the weight of 4 ounces, there shall be charged and taken 2 additional rates of postage; and every fraction of an ounce above the weight of 4 ounces shall be charged as 1 additional ounce.

And we direct, that the following rates of inland postage shall be charged and paid on letters transmitted by the post within *British North America* and within the *British West Indies*, respectively, in lieu of the rates of postage heretofore chargeable on such letters: (that is to say)

On all letters not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, transmitted by the post within *British North America* or within the *British West Indies*: if the distance which such letters shall be conveyed by the post in *British North America* or in the *British West Indies*, shall not exceed 60 British miles, a rate of 4*d.*; if exceeding 60 such miles, and not exceeding 100 such miles, a rate of 6*d.*; if exceeding 100 such miles, and not exceeding 200 such miles, a rate of 8*d.*; and for every distance not exceeding 100 such miles beyond such 200 miles, and for every such further distance, a rate of 2*d.* And on every letter transmitted as aforesaid, exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and taken progressive and additional rates of postage, according to the scale of weight and number of rates hereinbefore contained, estimating and charging each additional rate at the sum any such letter would be charged with under this Warrant, if not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight.

And we further direct, that the distances, according to which such letters as aforesaid shall be rated with inland postage, shall

extend to and include the distance which such letters may be carried on any rivers or lakes, as well as the distance which such letters may be carried by land; and that in case the places between which any such letters shall be conveyed shall be in *British North America*, and also in the *British West Indies*, separate and distinct inland rates of postage shall be charged and taken for the distance such letters shall be conveyed in *British North America* and the *British West Indies*, respectively.

And we further direct, that the Postmaster-General may, in his discretion, cause the inland postage of any letters posted in *British North America* (for the distance the same shall be conveyed within such provinces), or posted in the *British West Indies* (for the distance such letters shall be conveyed within the same), to be paid on being put into the Post Office, or on being delivered to an officer of the Post Office to be forwarded by the post.

And we further direct, that on every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, conveyed by sea by any of Her Majesty's packet-boats or by private ship, between any ports in *British North America* or in the *British West Indies*, or between any ports in *British North America* and the *British West Indies* (not in any such cases passing through the United Kingdom), there shall be charged and taken (in lieu of the rates heretofore chargeable on such letters) a sea postage of 4d.; and on every letter so transmitted, exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and taken progressive and additional rates of postage according to the scale of weight and number of rates hereinbefore contained, estimating and charging each additional rate at the sum of 4d.

And we further direct, that the Postmaster-General may allow to the masters of any private ships, by way of gratuity, sum not exceeding 2d. for each letter conveyed by them as last aforesaid, for and on behalf of the Post Office.

And we further direct, that the rates of postage chargeable on such letters as last aforesaid, for the sea conveyance thereof shall be charged in addition to the inland rates payable thereof as hereinbefore mentioned.

And we further direct, that, in addition to any inland postage payable thereon, the sea postage on all letters posted in *British*

Majesty's colonies, or from one *Foreign* country to another *Foreign* country by packet-boat or private ship; and also allow British newspapers to be sent to the colonies through a *Foreign* country, and colonial newspapers to be sent through a *Foreign* country to the United Kingdom, or through the United Kingdom to a *Foreign* country, free of postage, or subject to such rates of postage and under all such regulations and restrictions as the Postmaster-General, with such consent as aforesaid, may think fit:

Now we, the Undersigned, in further exercise of the several powers and authorities vested in us by the said Act, do hereby further direct:

That on every printed colonial newspaper not exceeding 2 ounces in weight, and on every printed supplement, not exceeding 2 ounces in weight, to a colonial newspaper sent by the post, between any places within *British North America*, or within the *British West Indies*, without passing through the United Kingdom, there shall be paid (in lieu of the rates heretofore chargeable thereon) one uniform inland rate of $\frac{1}{2}d.$, without reference to the distance or number of miles the same may be conveyed; but this is not to alter or affect the provisions contained in a Treasury Warrant, bearing date the 31st day of August, 1841*, regulating the conveyance of colonial newspapers between the colonies by packet-boat and private ship, which are to continue in full force as if this present Warrant had not been signed, and the said inland rate of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ is to be in addition to any rate payable on such newspapers under such Warrant.

And that on every printed newspaper not exceeding 2 ounces in weight, whether colonial or of the *United States*, and on every printed supplement, not exceeding 2 ounces in weight, to any printed newspaper, whether colonial or of the *United States*, passing between any places in *British North America*, or the *British West Indies*, and any port or place in the *United States*, without passing through the United Kingdom, there shall be paid (in lieu of the rates heretofore chargeable thereon) one uniform inland rate of $1d.$, in addition to any *Foreign* rate to which such newspaper or supplement, if sent from or through the *United States*, may be liable; and also in addition to any sea

* See this Vol., Page 495.

postage which may be chargeable thereon ; but so that any such newspaper or supplement to a newspaper, if of the *United States*, shall, in order to be entitled to pass by the post at such reduced inland rate of 1*d.*, be posted within the *United States*, and if not so posted, the same shall (in lieu of such reduced uniform inland rate of 1*d.*) be liable to the like rates of postage as would have been chargeable thereon if the same had been a letter so conveyed by the post.

And that on every such printed newspaper and printed supplement to a newspaper as aforesaid, exceeding 2 ounces in weight, there shall be charged and taken the like rates of postage as are hereinafter directed to be charged and taken on printed pamphlets and publications sent by the post : Provided always, that the aforesaid limitations in weight shall not apply to or affect newspapers or supplements to newspapers sent by the post between *British North America*, or the *British West Indies*, and the United Kingdom.

And we further direct, that every printed supplement, or additional sheet to any newspaper, shall, for the purpose of charging the postage under this Warrant, be deemed a distinct newspaper.

And we further direct, that on every printed newspaper and printed supplement brought into *British North America*, or into the *British West Indies*, by private ship, without having previously passed through any Post Office subordinate to the Postmaster-General, and which shall be delivered at the Post Office of the port or place of such vessel's arrival, there shall be charged and paid, in addition to any other rates of postage payable thereon, a sea postage of 1*d.* ; and we further direct, that the Postmaster-General may allow the sum of 1*d.* on every such newspaper or supplement, to the master of the vessel delivering the same at such Post Office, by way of gratuity.

And we further direct, that no colonial inland rate of postage shall be chargeable on any printed votes and proceedings of the Imperial Parliament, brought by packet-boat or private ship into *British North America* or the *British West Indies*, or on any printed votes or proceedings of any Colonial Legislature of *British North America*, or the *British West Indies*, sent by packet-boat or private ship to the United Kingdom, and

charged with the rates fixed on such votes and proceedings respectively, by the said Act of the 3rd and 4th years of her present Majesty, or by a certain Warrant under the hands of 3 of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, bearing date the 1st of September, 1840*, or by any other Act or Warrant which may from time to time be in force.

And no colonial rate of postage shall be chargeable on British or colonial printed newspapers, or printed supplements to such newspapers, posted or delivered within *British North America* or the *British West Indies*, and sent to or received by the post direct from the United Kingdom: Provided that the newspapers and supplements sent from the United Kingdom be forwarded in conformity with the regulations and conditions prescribed by the said last-mentioned Act.

And we further direct, that on all printed votes and proceedings of any Colonial Legislature of *British North America* and of the *British West Indies*, forwarded by the post by sea or land, or by any lakes or rivers, or partly by land and partly by water, between *British North America* and the *British West Indies*, or between places within *British North America* or within the *British West Indies*, without in any such cases passing through the United Kingdom, there shall be charged and paid the rates of postage following: (that is to say)

If not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, a rate of 1*d.*; if exceeding 4 ounces, and not exceeding 8 ounces in weight, a rate of 2*d.*; if exceeding 8 ounces, and not exceeding 12 ounces in weight, a rate of 3*d.*; if exceeding 12 ounces, and not exceeding 16 ounces in weight, a rate of 4*d.*; and for every additional 4 ounces in weight, above the weight of 16 ounces, there shall be charged and paid an additional rate of 1*d.*; and any lesser weight than 4 ounces shall be charged as 4 ounces.

Provided always, and we direct that no printed votes or proceedings of any Colonial Legislature of *British North America*, exceeding 6 pounds in weight, or of the *British West Indies*, exceeding 16 ounces in weight, shall be forwarded by the post in any one packet or cover.

And we further direct, that on all printed pamphlets and

* See Vol. 5, Page 276.

publications printed in *British North America*, or in the *British West Indies*, or in the *United States*, and forwarded by the post between the *United States* and *British North America* or the *British West Indies*, or between any places within *British North America* or within the *British West Indies*, or between any place in *British North America* and any place in the *British West Indies* (without in any such cases passing through the United Kingdom), there shall be charged and paid an inland colonial rate of 1*d.* for every ounce weight thereof (in addition to any rate payable for the sea conveyance thereof), and any lesser weight than 1 ounce shall be charged as 1 ounce; but so that any such pamphlets or publications, if printed in the *United States*, shall, in order to be entitled to pass by the post at such reduced inland rate, be posted within the *United States*, and if not so posted, the same shall be liable to the like rates of postage as would have been chargeable thereon if the same had been a letter so conveyed by the post.

And that on all printed pamphlets and publications printed within the United Kingdom, or *British North America*, or the *British West Indies*, and forwarded (whether by the post or not) between the United Kingdom and *British North America* or the *British West Indies*, there shall be charged and paid for the conveyance of the same by the post within *British North America* or the *British West Indies*, from whence the same shall be sent, or to which the same shall be addressed (in addition to any British postage that may be payable for the same if conveyed by the post to or from or within the United Kingdom), a rate of 1 penny for every ounce weight thereof, and any lesser weight than 1 ounce shall be charged as 1 ounce.

And we further direct, that no such pamphlet or publication exceeding the weight of 16 ounces shall be forwarded by the post.

And we further direct, that any privilege of franking letters or newspapers, or printed votes and proceedings of any Colonial Legislature, or pamphlets, publications or other printed papers, or of sending them by the post under an immemorial privilege of any Deputy Postmaster-General or Deputy Postmaster in *British North America*, or in the Island of *Jamaica*, shall cease and determine.

And we further direct, that all such printed newspapers and printed supplements, votes, and proceedings of any Colonial Legislature, pamphlets, and publications as aforesaid, shall be posted, forwarded, conveyed and delivered under and subject to all such orders, directions and regulations, and under and subject to all such conditions, limitations and restrictions as to the form, size, dimensions, inclosures, or otherwise, as the Postmaster-General, with the consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, shall from time to time direct, and that it shall be lawful for the Postmaster-General, if he shall see fit, to delay the transmission of any such newspapers, supplements, votes, legislative proceedings, pamphlets and publications, for any space of time not exceeding 24 hours, or, at his option, one post from the time at which the same would otherwise have been forwarded.

And we further direct, that no printed newspaper or printed supplement, votes, or proceedings of any Colonial Legislature, pamphlets or publications, shall be conveyed by the post within or to or from *British North America*, or the *British West Indies*, under the regulations of this present Warrant, unless the same shall be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the sides, and that (except as hereinafter provided) there be no word or communication printed on the paper after its publication, or upon the cover thereof, nor any writing or marks upon it, or upon the cover of it, except the name and address of the person to whom sent, nor any paper or thing inclosed in or with the same: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the Postmaster-General, if he shall see fit, to allow any printed words, writing, or marks, other than the directions, to be put on any such newspaper, supplement, votes, legislative proceedings, pamphlets, or publications, or on the cover thereof.

And we further direct, that in all cases in which a question shall arise, whether a printed paper is entitled to the privilege of a newspaper, or other printed paper hereby privileged, so far as respects the transmission of the same by the post under this Warrant, the question shall be referred to the determination of the Postmaster-General, whose decision, with the concurrence of the Lords of the Treasury, shall be final.

And we further direct that the several and respective rates of postage chargeable under this Warrant shall be charged in sterling money.

And we further direct, that nothing contained in this Warrant shall be deemed or construed to annual, prejudice, or affect any of the exemptions and privileges granted by the said Act of the 3rd and 4th years of her present Majesty, or by an Act made and passed in the 1st year of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the management of the Post Office*," or any of the rates fixed by a Treasury Warrant, bearing date the 9th day of May, 1843†, on letters passing between *France* or other *Foreign* countries, viâ *France*, and *British North America*, through the United Kingdom; and all such exemptions, privileges and rates shall remain in full force.

And we further direct, that this present Warrant shall be in force only in places in *British North America* and the *British West Indies*, where the Postmaster-General has already established, or shall hereafter establish, posts, and that the term "*British North America*," in this Warrant, shall include the Provinces of *Canada*, *New Brunswick*, *Nova Scotia*, *Prince Edward's Island*, and *Newfoundland*, and their respective dependencies, and that the term "*British West Indies*," in this Warrant, shall include the *Bermudas*, the *Bahamas*, and other British Islands commonly called the *West Indies*, as also the colonies of *British Guiana* and *Honduras*, and their respective dependencies; and that the several other terms and expressions used in this Warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning in all respects as they would have had if inserted in the said Act of the 3rd and 4th years of her present Majesty.

And we further direct, that this Warrant shall come into operation on the 5th day of January, 1844.

Provided
shall be lawful
Her Majesty's
their hands, a
rates hereby
make and est

* See this Vol

thereof, and from time to time to appoint at what time the rates that may be payable are to be paid.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, the 11th day of October, 1843.

HENRY GOULBURN.

JOHN YOUNG.

HENRY BARING.

BRITISH ORDER IN COUNCIL, *appointing New Edinburgh, in St. Mary's Bay, Nova Scotia, to be a Free Port.*
March 4, 1844.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 4th day of March, 1844.

PRESENT,

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of his late Majesty King William IV, intituled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad*," it is, amongst other things, enacted, that no goods should be imported into, nor should any goods, except the produce of the fisheries in British ships, be exported from any of the British possessions in *America* by sea, from or to any place other than the United Kingdom, or some other of such possessions, except into or from the several ports in such possessions called free ports, enumerated in the Table therein following:

And whereas it is by the said Act provided, that if His Majesty shall deem it expedient to extend the provisions of the said Act to any port or ports not enumerated in the said Table, it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by Order in Council, to extend the provisions of the said Act, to such port or ports; and, from and after the day mentioned in such Order, all the privileges and advantages of the said Act, and all the provisions, penalties, and forfeitures therein contained, shall extend, and be deemed and construed to extend, to any such port or ports, respectively, as fully as if the same had been inserted and enumerated in the said Table at the time of passing the said Act:

And whereas Her Majesty doth now deem it expedient to

* See Vol. 4, Page 236.

extend, in manner hereinafter mentioned, the provisions of the said Act to the port of *New Edinburgh*, in *St. Mary's Bay*, in the Province of *Nova Scotia* :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, and by virtue and in exercise of the powers in her in that behalf vested by the said recited Act, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the 1st day of May next, the port of *New Edinburgh*, in *St. Mary's Bay*, shall be a free port; and all the privileges and advantages by the said recited Act conferred upon the free ports therein mentioned, and all provisions, penalties, and forfeitures therein contained, subject to the limitations and restrictions therein provided, shall extend, and be deemed and construed to extend, to the said port of *New Edinburgh*, as fully and effectually as if the same had been inserted and enumerated in the said Table of free ports at the time of the passing of the said recited Act :

And the right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the Right Honourable Lord Stanley, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. C. GREVILLE.

ACT of the British Parliament, "to amend the Law relating to International Copyright."

[7 Vict., cap. 12.]

[May 10, 1844.]

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the 1st and 2nd years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for securing to Authors in certain cases the benefit of International Copyright" (and which Act is hereinafter, for the sake of perspicuity, designated as the

"Internatio

by Order in

should afte

Council, be

such Order

assigns, sho

such books

Majesty should by such Order in Council direct, not exceeding the term which authors, being *British* subjects, were then, (that is to say) at the time of passing the said Act, entitled to in respect of books first published in the United Kingdom; and the said Act contains divers enactments securing to authors and their representatives the copyright in the books to which any such Order in Council should extend: And whereas an Act was passed in the session of Parliament held in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend the Law of Copyright" (and which Act is hereinafter, for the sake of perspicuity, designated as the "Copyright Amendment Act")*, repealing various Acts therein mentioned relating to the copyright of printed books, and extending, defining, and securing to authors and their representatives the copyright of books: And whereas an Act was passed in the session of Parliament held in the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of his late Majesty King William IV, intituled "An Act to amend the Laws relating to Dramatic Literary Property" (and which Act is hereinafter, for the sake of perspicuity, designated as the "Dramatic Literary Property Act")†, whereby the sole liberty of representing or causing to be represented any dramatic piece in any place of dramatic entertainment in any part of the *British* dominions, which should be composed and not printed or published by the author thereof or his assignee, was secured to such author or his assignee; and by the said Act it was enacted, that the author of any such production which should thereafter be printed and published, or his assignee, should have the like sole liberty of representation until the end of 28 years from the first publication thereof: And whereas by the said Copyright Amendment Act the provisions of the said Dramatic Literary Property Act and of the said Copyright Amendment Act were made applicable to musical compositions; and it was thereby also enacted, that the sole liberty of representing or performing, or causing or permitting to be represented or performed, in any part of the *British* dominions, any dramatic piece or musical composition, should endure and be the property of the author thereof and his assigns for the term in the said Copyright Amendment Act provided for the duration of the

* See Vol. 6, Page 478.

† See this Vol., Page 401.

copyright in books, and that the provisions therein enacted in respect of the property of such copyright should apply to the liberty of representing or performing any dramatic piece or musical composition: And whereas under or by virtue of the 4 several Acts next hereinafter mentioned: (that is to say) an Act passed in the 8th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George II [cap. 13], intituled "An Act for the Encouragement of the Arts of designing, engraving, and etching Historical and other Prints, by vesting the Properties thereof in the Inventors or Engravers during the time therein mentioned [14 years]; an Act passed in the 7th year of his late Majesty King George III [cap. 38], intituled "An Act to amend and render more effectual an Act made in the 8th year of the reign of King George II, for the Encouragement of the Arts of designing, engraving, and etching Historical and other Prints; and for vesting in and securing to Jane Hogarth, Widow, the Property in certain Prints;" an Act passed in the 17th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George III, intituled "An Act for more effectually securing the Property of Prints to Inventors and Engravers, by enabling them to sue for and recover penalties in certain cases;"* and an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the 6th and 7th years of the reign of his late Majesty King William IV, intituled "an Act to extend the Protection of Copyright in Prints and Engravings to Ireland"† (and which said 4 several Acts are hereinafter, for the sake of perspicuity, designated as the "Engraving Copyright Acts"); every person who invents or designs, engraves, etches, or works in mezzotinto or chiaro-scuro, or from his own work, design, or invention, causes or procures to be designed, engraved, etched, or worked in mezzotinto or chiaro-scuro, any historical print or prints, or any print or prints of any portrait, conversation, landscape, or architecture,

ma
an
or
pri
an
be
etc

for the term of 28 years from the first publishing thereof; and by the said several Engraving Copyright Acts it is provided that the name of the proprietor shall be truly engraved on each plate, and printed on every such print, and remedies are provided for the infringement of such copyright: And whereas under and by virtue of an Act passed in the 38th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George III [cap. 71], intituled "An Act for encouraging the Art of making new Models and Casts of Busts and other things therein mentioned," and of an Act passed in the 54th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George III [cap. 56], intituled "An Act to amend and render more effectual an Act of his present Majesty, for encouraging the Art of making new Models and Casts of Busts and other things therein mentioned, and for giving further encouragement to such Arts" (and which said Acts are, for the sake of perspicuity, hereinafter designated as the "Sculpture Copyright Acts)," every person who makes or causes to be made any new and original sculpture, or model or copy or cast of the human figure, any bust or part of the human figure clothed in drapery or otherwise, any animal or part of any animal combined with the human figure or otherwise, any subject, being matter of invention in sculpture, any alto or basso relievo, representing any of the matters aforesaid, or any cast from nature of the human figure or part thereof, or of any animal or part thereof, or of any such subject representing any of the matters aforesaid, whether separate or combined, is entitled to the copyright in such new and original sculpture, model, copy, and cast, for 14 years from first putting forth and publishing the same, and for an additional period of 14 years in case the original maker is living at the end of the first period; and by the said Acts it is provided that the name of the proprietor, with the date of the publication thereof, is to be put on all such sculptures, models, copies, and casts, and remedies are provided for the infringement of such copyright: And whereas the powers vested in Her Majesty by the said International Copyright Act are insufficient to enable Her Majesty to confer upon authors of books first published in *Foreign* countries, copyright of the like duration and with the like remedies for the infringement thereof, which are conferred and provided by the said Copyright Amendment Act with respect to authors of books first published in the British dominions; and the said International Copyright

Act does not empower Her Majesty to confer any exclusive right of representing or performing dramatic pieces or musical compositions first published in *Foreign* countries upon the authors thereof, nor to extend the privilege of copyright to prints and sculpture first published abroad; and it is expedient to vest increased powers in Her Majesty in this respect, and for that purpose to repeal the said International Copyright Act, and to give such other powers to Her Majesty, and to make such further provisions as are hereinafter contained: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the said recited Act herein designated as the International Copyright Act shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

II. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by any Order of Her Majesty in Council, to direct that, as respects all or any particular class or classes of the following works, (namely) books, prints, articles of sculpture, and other works of art, to be defined in such Order, which shall, after a future time, to be specified in such Order, be first published in any *Foreign* country, to be named in such Order, the authors, inventors, designers, engravers, and makers thereof respectively, their respective executors, administrators and assigns, shall have the privilege of copyright therein during such period or respective periods as shall be defined in such Order, not exceeding, however, as to any of the above-mentioned works, the term of copyright which authors, inventors, designers, engravers, and makers of the like works respectively, first published in the United Kingdom, may be then entitled to under the hereinbefore recited Acts respectively, or under any Acts which may hereafter be passed in that behalf.

III. And be it enacted, that in case any such Order shall apply to books, all and singular the enactments of the said Copyright Amendment Act, and of any other Act for the time being in force with relation to the copyright in books first published in this country, shall, from and after the time so to be specified in that behalf in such Order, and subject to such limitation as to the duration of the copyright as shall be therein contained, apply to and be in force in respect of the books to which such Order

shall extend, and which shall have been registered as hereinafter is provided, in such and the same manner as if such books were first published in the United Kingdom, save and except such of the said enactments, or such parts thereof, as shall be excepted in such Order, and save and except such of the said enactments as relate to the delivery of copies of books at the *British Museum*, and to or for the use of the other libraries mentioned in the said Copyright Amendment Act.

IV. And be it enacted, that in case any such Order shall apply to prints, articles of sculpture, or to any such other works of art as aforesaid, all and singular the enactments of the said Engraving Copyright Acts and the said Sculpture Copyright Acts, or of any other Act for the time being in force with relation to the copyright in prints or articles of sculpture first published in this country, and of any Act for the time being in force with relation to the copyright in any similar works of art, first published in this country, shall, from and after the time so to be specified in that behalf in such Order, and subject to such limitation as to the duration of the copyright as shall be therein contained respectively, apply to and be in force in respect of the prints, articles of sculpture, and other works of art to which such Order shall extend, and which shall have been registered as hereinafter is provided, in such and the same manner as if such articles and other works of art were first published in the United Kingdom, save and except such of the said enactments or such parts thereof as shall be excepted in such Order.

V. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by any Order of Her Majesty in Council, to direct that the authors of dramatic pieces and musical compositions which shall after a future time, to be specified in such Order, be first publicly represented or performed in any *Foreign* country to be named in such Order, shall have the sole liberty of representing or performing in any part of the *British* dominions such dramatic pieces or musical compositions during such period as shall be defined in such Order, not exceeding the period during which authors of dramatic pieces and musical compositions first publicly represented or performed in the United Kingdom may for the time be entitled by law to the sole liberty of representing and performing the same; and from and after the time so specified in any such last-mentioned Order, the enactments of the said

Dramatic Literary Property Act and of the said Copyright Amendment Act, and of any other Act for the time being in force with relation to the liberty of publicly representing and performing dramatic pieces or musical compositions, shall, subject to such limitation as to the duration of the right conferred by any such Order as shall be therein contained, apply to and be in force in respect of the dramatic pieces and musical compositions to which such Order shall extend, and which shall have been registered as hereinafter is provided, in such and the same manner as if such dramatic pieces and musical compositions had been first publicly represented and performed in the *British* dominions, save and except such of the said enactments or such parts thereof as shall be excepted in such Order.

VI. Provided always, and be it enacted, that no author of any book, dramatic piece or musical composition, or his executors, administrators, or assigns, and no inventor, designer, or engraver of any print, or maker of any article of sculpture, or other work of art, his executors, administrators, or assigns, shall be entitled to the benefit of this Act, or of any Order in Council to be issued in pursuance thereof, unless, within a time or times to be in that behalf prescribed in each such Order in Council, such book, dramatic piece, musical composition, print, article of sculpture, or other work of art, shall have been so registered, and such copy thereof shall have been so delivered as hereinafter is mentioned; (that is to say) as regards such book, and also such dramatic piece or musical composition (in the event of the same having been printed), the title to the copy thereof, the name and place of abode of the author or composer thereof, the name and place of abode of the proprietor of the copyright thereof, the time and place of the first publication, representation, or performance thereof, as the case may be, in the *Foreign* country named in the Order in Council under which the benefits of this Act shall be claimed, shall be entered in the register book of the Company of Stationers in *London*, and 1 printed copy of the whole of such book, and of such dramatic piece or musical composition, in the event of the same having been printed, and of every volume thereof, upon the best paper upon which the largest number or impressions of the book, dramatic

piece, or musical composition shall have been printed for sale, together with all maps and prints relating thereto, shall be delivered to the officer of the Company of Stationers at the hall of the said Company; and as regards dramatic pieces and musical compositions in manuscript, the title to the same, the name and place of abode of the author or composer thereof, the name and place of abode of the proprietor of the right of representing or performing the same, and the time and place of the first representation or performance thereof in the country named in the Order in Council under which the benefit of the Act shall be claimed, shall be entered in the said register book of the said Company of Stationers in *London*; and as regards prints, the title thereof, the name and place of abode of the inventor, designer, or engraver thereof, the name of the proprietor of the copyright therein, and the time and place of the first publication thereof in the *Foreign* country named in the Order in Council under which the benefits of the Act shall be claimed, shall be entered in the said register book of the said Company of Stationers in *London*, and a copy of such print, upon the best paper upon which the largest number or impressions of the print shall have been printed for sale, shall be delivered to the officer of the Company of Stationers at the hall of the said Company; and as regards any such article of sculpture, or any such other work of art as aforesaid, a descriptive title thereof, the name and place of abode of the maker thereof, the name of the proprietor of the copyright therein, and the time and place of its first publication in the *Foreign* country named in the Order in Council under which the benefit of this Act shall be claimed, shall be entered in the said register book of the said Company of Stationers in *London*; and the officer of the said Company of Stationers receiving such copies so to be delivered as aforesaid shall give a receipt in writing for the same, and such delivery shall to all intents and purposes be a sufficient delivery under the provisions of this Act.

VII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that if a book be published anonymously it shall be sufficient to insert in the entry thereof in such register book, the name and place of abode of the first publisher thereof, instead of the name and place of abode of the author thereof, together with a declaration that

such entry is made either on behalf of the author or on behalf of such first publisher, as the case may require.

VIII. And be it enacted, that the several enactments in the said Copyright Amendment Act contained with relation to keeping the said register book, and the inspection thereof, the searches therein, and the delivery of certified and stamped copies thereof, the reception of such copies in evidence, the making of false entries in the said book, and the production in evidence of papers falsely purporting to be copies of entries in the said book, the applications to the courts and judges by persons aggrieved by entries in the said book, and the expunging and varying such entries, shall apply to the books, dramatic pieces, and musical compositions, prints, articles of sculpture, and other works of art, to which any Order in Council issued in pursuance of this Act shall extend, and to the entries and assignments of copyright and proprietorship therein, in such and the same manner as if such enactments were here expressly enacted in relation thereto, save and except that the forms of entry prescribed by the said Copyright Amendment Act may be varied to meet the circumstances of the case, and that the sum to be demanded by the officer of the said Company of Stationers for making any entry required by this Act shall be 1 shilling only.

IX. And be it enacted, that every entry made in pursuance of this Act of a first publication, shall be *prima facie* proof of a rightful first publication; but if there be a wrongful first publication, and any party have availed himself thereof to obtain an entry of a spurious work, no order for expunging or varying such entry shall be made, unless it be proved to the satisfaction of the court or of the judge taking cognizance of the application for expunging or varying such entry, first, with respect to a wrongful publication in a country to which the author or first publisher does not belong, and in regard to which there does not subsist with this country any Treaty of International Copyright, that the party making the application was the author or first publisher, as the case requires; second, with respect to a wrongful first publication either in the country where a rightful first publication has taken place, or in regard to which there subsists with this country a Treaty of International Copyright, that a court of competent jurisdiction in any

such country where such wrongful first publication has taken place has given judgment in favour of the right of the party claiming to be the author or first publisher.

X. And be it enacted, that all copies of books wherein there shall be any subsisting copyright under or by virtue of this Act, or of any Order in Council made in pursuance thereof, printed or reprinted in any *Foreign* country except that in which such books were first published, shall be and the same are hereby absolutely prohibited to be imported into any part of the *British* dominions, except by or with the consent of the registered proprietor of the copyright thereof, or his agent authorized in writing, and if imported contrary to this prohibition, the same and the importers thereof shall be subject to the enactments in force relating to goods prohibited to be imported by any Act relating to the Customs; and as respects any such copies so prohibited to be imported, and also as respects any copies unlawfully printed in any place whatsoever of any books wherein there shall be any such subsisting copyright as aforesaid, any person who shall in any part of the *British* dominions import such prohibited or unlawfully printed copies, or who, knowing such copies to be so unlawfully imported or unlawfully printed, shall sell, publish, or expose to sale or hire, or shall cause to be sold, published, or exposed to sale or hire, or have in his possession for sale or hire, any such copies so unlawfully imported or unlawfully printed, such offender shall be liable to a special action on the case at the suit of the proprietor of such copyright, to be brought and prosecuted in the same courts and in the same manner, and with the like restrictions upon the proceedings of the defendant, as are respectively prescribed in the said Copyright Amendment Act with relation to actions thereby authorized to be brought by proprietors of copyright against persons importing or selling books unlawfully printed in the *British* dominions.

XI. And be it enacted, that the said officer of the said Company of Stationers shall receive at the hall of the said Company every book, volume, or print so to be delivered as aforesaid, and within 1 calendar month after receiving such book, volume, or print, shall deposit the same in the library of the *British Museum*.

XII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall not be requisite to deliver to the said officer of the said Stationers Company any printed copy of the second or of any subsequent edition of any book or books so delivered as aforesaid, unless the same shall contain additions or alterations.

XIII. And be it enacted, that the respective terms to be specified by such Orders in Council respectively for the continuance of the privilege to be granted in respect of works to be first published in *Foreign* countries may be different for works first published in different *Foreign* countries and for different classes of such works; and that the times to be prescribed for the entries to be made in the register book of the Stationers Company, and for the deliveries of the books and other articles to the said officer of the Stationers Company, as hereinbefore is mentioned, may be different for different *Foreign* countries and for different classes of books or other articles.

XIV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that no such Order in Council shall have any effect unless it shall be therein stated, as the ground for issuing the same, that due protection has been secured by the *Foreign* Power so named in such Order in Council for the benefit of parties interested in works first published in the dominions of Her Majesty similar to those comprised in such Order.

XV. And be it enacted, that every Order in Council to be made under the authority of this Act shall as soon as may be after the making thereof by Her Majesty in Council be published in the *London Gazette*, and from the time of such publication shall have the same effect as if every part thereof were included in this Act.

XVI. And be it enacted, that a copy of every Order of Her Majesty in Council made under this Act shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within 6 weeks after issuing the same, if

weeks
Parlian
XV
Majesty
or alte

authority of this Act, but nevertheless without prejudice to any rights acquired previously to such revocation or alteration.

XVIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to prevent the printing, publication, or sale of any translation of any book the author whereof and his assigns may be entitled to the benefit of this Act.

XIX. And be it enacted, that neither the author of any book, nor the author or composer of any dramatic piece or musical composition, nor the inventor, designer, or engraver of any print, nor the maker of any article of sculpture, or of such other work of art as aforesaid, which shall after the passing of this Act be first published *out of her Majesty's dominions*, shall have any copyright therein respectively, or any exclusive right to the public representation or performance thereof, otherwise than such (if any) as he may become entitled to under this Act.

XX. And be it enacted, that in the construction of this Act the word "book" shall be construed to include "volume," "pamphlet," "sheet of letter-press," "sheet of music," "map," "chart," or "plan;" and the expression "articles of sculpture" shall mean all such sculptures, models, copies, and casts as are described in the said Sculpture Copyright Acts, and in respect of which the privileges of copyright are thereby conferred; and the words "printing" and "reprinting," shall include engraving and any other method of multiplying copies; and the expression "Her Majesty," shall include the heirs and successors of Her Majesty; and the expressions "Order of Her Majesty in Council," "Order in Council," and "Order," shall respectively mean Order of Her Majesty acting by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council; and the expression "officer of the Company of Stationers," shall mean the officer appointed by the said Company of Stationers for the purposes of the said Copyright Amendment Act; and in describing any persons or things, any word importing the plural number shall mean also one person or thing, and any word importing the singular number shall include several persons or things, and any word importing the masculine shall include also the feminine gender; unless in any of such cases there shall be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction.

ACT of the British Parliament, "*to amend the Laws relating to the Customs;**" so far as it relates to Vessels laden with Coals for Foreign Countries, and to Foreign Packets.

[7 Vict., cap. 16.]

[June 6, 1844.]

WHEREAS several Acts were passed in the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of his late Majesty King William IV, for consolidating the laws of the Customs: And whereas it has been found necessary from time to time by certain other Acts to make certain alterations therein: And whereas certain further alterations are now required: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this Act the same shall come into and be and continue in full force and operation for the purposes mentioned therein, except where any other commencement is hereinafter particularly directed.

II. And be it enacted, that no ship shall be cleared from any port of the United Kingdom, either for a coasting or a Foreign voyage, laden with coals or culm or cinders, which had not been previously brought coastwise into such port, until the fitter, or the coal owner or his agent vending or shipping the same, shall have delivered to the collector or controller 2 certificates under his hand, expressing the total quantities of coals, culm, and cinders respectively shipped or intended to be shipped by him in such ship, and the collector or controller shall retain one of such certificates, and shall deliver the other signed by him to the master of the ship, and every fitter, coal owner or agent who shall refuse to give such certificates, or shall give a false certificate, shall forfeit and pay the sum of 100*l.*, and the master of such ship shall keep same to any officer of Customs shall, before bulk be broken, de
lector or controller of any port
such coals, culm or cinders sha

IV. And be it enacted, that
or discovered to have been or
packet, being a national vessel

* Repealed by Act

between any *Foreign* country and the United Kingdom, such packet being found or discovered to have been within any port, harbour, river or creek in the United Kingdom, not being driven therein by stress of weather or other unavoidable accident, having on board or in any manner attached thereto, or having had on board or in any manner attached thereto, or conveying or having conveyed in any manner any spirits, not being in a cask or package, containing 20 gallons at the least, or any tea exceeding 6 lbs. weight in the whole, or any tobacco or snuff, not being in a cask or package containing 300 lbs. weight at least, shall forfeit the sum of 100*l.*; and it shall be lawful for any officer or officers of the army, navy or marines, being duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, and on full pay, or for any officer or officers of Customs or Excise, or other person acting in his or their aid or assistance, or duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, and he and they is and are hereby authorized, empowered, and required, to detain every such person, and to carry and convey such person before any justice or justices of the peace, to be dealt with according to law: Provided always, that no such person shall be liable to be detained for any such offence unless there shall be reasonable ground to believe that such person was the owner of such goods, or was concerned in bringing the same into such ports and other places as are hereinafter mentioned, or in concealing the same.

ACT of the British Parliament, "for authorizing Her Majesty to carry into immediate execution, by Orders in Council, any Treaties for the suppression of the Slave Trade."

[7 & 8 Vict., cap. 26.]

[July 4, 1844.]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the session of Parliament holden in the 7th year of the reign of his late Majesty King William IV and in the 1st year of the reign of Her Majesty, intituled "An Act to authorize Her Majesty, until 6 months after the commencement of the next session of Parliament, to carry into immediate execution, by Orders in Council, any Treaties, Conventions, or Stipulations made with any *Foreign* Power or State for the Suppression of the Slave Trade*:" And

* See Vol. 5, Page 206.

whereas the said Act was revived and continued by an Act passed in the last session of Parliament: And whereas Her Majesty is at the present time engaged in negotiation with certain *Foreign* Powers for the purpose of concluding with them such Treaties or Conventions or Additional Stipulations: And whereas it may happen that during the time when Parliament is not sitting, some such Treaties or Conventions or Additional Stipulations may be concluded, or, having previously been concluded, may at that time be ratified, or, having been previously ratified, the Ratifications thereof may at that time be exchanged, or, having been exchanged at some spot in *Foreign* parts, the Ratification of such Treaty by the *Foreign* State may at that time arrive in this country, or such Treaties, Conventions, or Stipulations, or Ratifications thereof, may arrive in this country within so short a period before the prorogation of Parliament as may not allow the passing of any Act or Acts of Parliament before the close of the session authorizing Her Majesty to carry such Treaties or Conventions or Additional Stipulations into immediate execution: And whereas in such case delay would take place in carrying into execution the Stipulations of such Treaties or Conventions or Additional Stipulations, and much crime might be perpetrated during the interval that might elapse between the Ratification of such Treaties or Conventions or Stipulations and the time when Parliament might pass Acts authorizing the Crown to carry the same into execution: And whereas it is expedient that Her Majesty should from and after the passing of this Act be empowered to carry such Treaties into immediate execution: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, at all times hereafter, by any Order or Orders in Council, to direct that such Treaties or Conventions, and all stipulations contained therein, and also all Additional Stipulations to any former Treaties or Conventions which Her Majesty may have concluded or may hereafter conclude with any *Foreign* Power or State, for the more effectual suppression of the Slave Trade, shall be carried into immediate execution, and for that purpose to declare and direct, in such Orders in

Council, that all searches, examinations, detentions, seizures, condemnations, and sales of ships and vessels detained, seized, or captured for any violations of the provisions of any such Treaties, Conventions, or Stipulations, shall be legal, and also by any such Order or Orders in Council to establish tribunals for the trying and deciding all questions which may arise under such Treaties, Conventions, or Stipulations, and for the condemnation of any such vessels as aforesaid, and for punishing the violation of any such Treaties, Conventions, or Stipulations, and for adjudging and enforcing the payment of any penalties for any such violation, or to authorize any tribunal which may have been heretofore established to act in relation to the enforcing such Treaties, Conventions, or Stipulations aforesaid, and also to authorize the payment of such bounties as are allowed in any Act or Acts of Parliament now in force or which may hereafter be passed in relation to any such bounties for the suppression of the Slave Trade to the persons detaining, seizing, or capturing any such vessels; and it shall be lawful for Her Majesty in any such Order or Orders in Council to declare that all clauses and provisions, powers, and authorities, contained in, and all penalties and forfeitures imposed by, any Act or Acts of Parliament now in force, or which may be passed in this session of Parliament, for the carrying into execution or giving effect to any Treaty, Convention, or stipulation heretofore or which may hereafter be made with any *Foreign* Power or State, or in any other Act or Acts of Parliament in force for the suppression of the Slave Trade, as shall be specified or referred to in such Order or Orders in Council, shall be applied and put in force for the purpose of carrying into immediate execution any such Treaty, Convention, or Additional Stipulation; and upon the issuing of any such Order or Orders in Council, all the directions, powers, and authorities contained therein, and all clauses, provisions, powers, authorities, penalties, and forfeitures referred to in any such Order or Orders, and contained in any such Act or Acts of Parliament, shall have the same and like force and effect, and all acts, matters, and things done under the authority thereof, and all acts and judgments of any tribunals under the same, shall be valid and effectual, as fully, to all intents and purposes, as if the same had been enacted in or done under the authority of an

Act of Parliament; and each Order of Her Majesty in Council so issued under authority of this Act shall continue in full force and effect until 6 months after the commencement of that session of Parliament which shall ensue next after the date of the said Order or Orders in Council respectively.

ACT of the British Parliament, "to amend the Laws relating to the Customs in the Isle of Man," so far as it relates to Foreign Countries and to Foreign Goods.*

[7 & 8 Vict., cap. 43.]

[July 19, 1844.]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the session of Parliament held in the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of his late Majesty King William IV, intituled "An Act for Regulating the Trade of the Isle of Man:"† And whereas it is expedient to make certain alterations therein: be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this Act the same shall come into and be and continue in full force and operation for the purposes mentioned therein.

V. And be it enacted, that the several sorts of goods enumerated or described in the Schedule to this Act annexed, denominated "Schedule of Licence Goods," shall not be brought into the *Isle of Man*, nor laden on board any vessel to be carried from any place to the *Isle of Man*, without the licence of the Commissioners of Customs first obtained, nor in greater quantities in the whole in any 1 year than the respective quantities of such goods specified in the said Schedule, and that such goods shall not be so brought into the said *Isle of Man*, except from the respective places set forth in
ing to the rules subjoined thereto:
be lawful for the Commissioners
any 3 or more of them, from time
to them appearing, by any Order
the importation into the *Isle of M.*
of such several sorts of goods or

* Repealed by Act 8 & 9 Vict., cap. 94.

beyond the quantities named in the said Table, as they shall in their discretion consider expedient.

VII. And whereas an Act was passed in the session of Parliament held in the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of King William IV [cap. 57], intituled "An Act for the Warehousing of Goods:" And whereas it is expedient to extend the operation of the said Act to the *Isle of Man*, so far as relates to the privilege of warehousing *Foreign* corn, grain, meal, and flour: be it therefore enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by their warrant, from time to time to appoint any port or ports in the *Isle of Man* to be warehousing ports for the purposes hereinafter declared, and that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs, subject to the authority and directions of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by their Order, from time to time to appoint in what warehouses or places of special security or of ordinary security, as the case may require, in such port or ports, and in what different parts or divisions of such warehouses or places, and in what manner, any corn, grain, meal, or flour may, and may only be warehoused and kept and secured without payment of any duty upon the first entry thereof, and also in such Order to direct in what cases (if any) security by bond shall be required in respect of any warehouse so appointed by them.

IX. And whereas the Trade between the United Kingdom and the *Isle of Man* is now on the footing of a *Foreign* trade, and is subject to the laws and regulations to which the *Foreign* trade of this kingdom is subject: be it therefore enacted, that all trade from any port of the United Kingdom to the *Isle of Man*, or from the *Isle of Man* to any port of the United Kingdom, shall be deemed to be a coasting trade; and all ships while employed therein shall be deemed to be coasting ships, and shall be subject to all the rules, regulations, penalties, and forfeitures now in force relating to coasting ships; and that the *Isle of Man* shall not be deemed in law, with reference to any part of the United Kingdom, to be parts beyond the seas, in any matter relating to the trade and navigation or revenue of this realm: Provided nevertheless, that all goods liable to duty under this Act when brought from the United Kingdom into the *Isle of Man*, and all vessels bringing the same, shall be liable to the

same rules and regulations as are required by law in respect of goods imported into the said isle from *Foreign* parts, and in respect of the vessels bringing the same; and all the penalties and forfeitures inflicted by law for any breach of the said rules and regulations shall attach upon all goods so brought into the said isle contrary to the said rules or regulations, or any of them, and upon all persons committing any breach of any such rule or regulation; and such penalties and forfeitures shall and may be recovered in the same manner as any penalty or forfeiture may be recovered by any Act relating to the Customs.

XVII. And be it enacted, that if any goods shall be imported into or exported from the *Isle of Man*, or shall be carried coastwise from one part of the said isle to another part of the said isle, or from the United Kingdom to the said isle, or from the said isle to the United Kingdom, or shall be water-borne, or brought to any wharf or place with intent to be water-borne, to be so exported or carried, contrary to any of the directions of provisions of this Act, the same, and the packages containing the same, shall be forfeited, together with all ships, vessels, or boats, and all cattle and carriages used or employed therein; and every person offending therein shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of 100*l.*, or the full amount of all duties which would be payable in respect of similar goods the produce of *Foreign* countries if imported into and entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom, at the election of the Commissioners of Customs.

Schedule of Licence Goods.

Spirits: *videlicet*, *Foreign* Brandy and Geneva; Liqueurs, Eau de Cologne, Rum of the British plantations; Tobacco, and Segars, from the United Kingdom.

(6.) If any su
the species and q
and denomination
same shall be inc
Consul at the poi
2 known British

ACT of the British Parliament, "for the better Regulation of Colonial Posts," and Colonial Duties of Postage on British and Foreign Letters, Newspapers, &c.*

[7 & 8 Vict., cap. 49.]

[July 29, 1844.]

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the 1st year of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the Management of the Post Office,"† it was provided, that the Postmaster-General should have the exclusive privilege (except in the particular cases therein mentioned) of conveying letters from one place to another, wheresoever, within the United Kingdom or other of Her Majesty's dominions, posts or post communications then were or might be thereafter established; and by another Act passed in the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the Regulation of the Duties of Postage,"‡ the Postmaster-General was empowered to charge such rates of postage as the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury might from time to time, by Warrant under their hands, direct, on letters conveyed by post between places therein mentioned where post communications should be established, and where rates of postage had not hitherto been authorized by law: And whereas in certain of Her Majesty's colonies in which posts or post communications have been or may be established by the Postmaster-General, rates of postage have been already authorized to be taken: now be it enacted and declared by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that in all cases in which posts or post communications have been established by the Postmaster-General in any of Her Majesty's colonies, and rates of postage, by Warrant under the hands of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any 3 of them, have been directed to be charged by the Postmaster-General on letters conveyed by post between places within such colonies, the same shall be deemed and taken to have been authorized by the said recited Acts, anything to the contrary notwithstanding.

* Cited in Treasury Warrant, April 3, 1849.

† See this Vol., Page 413.

‡ See Vol. 5, Page 248.

II. And it is hereby enacted and declared, that it shall be lawful for the Postmaster-General for the time being, from time to time, to establish any posts or post communications in any of Her Majesty's colonies, or in any of the cities or towns within any such colony, or the suburbs thereof, and to alter or annul any of the posts or post communications already established or hereafter to be established in any of the said colonies, cities, towns, or suburbs, as he shall deem expedient, and to appoint sufficient deputies, agents, and servants under him, for the better managing the Post Office revenue, at any place or places where such posts or post communications already have been or may hereafter be established, and such deputies, agents, and servants from time to time to suspend, remove, or displace, and to appoint others in their place or stead; and whenever any such posts or post communications shall be established in any of the said colonies, all Colonial Legislative Acts and Colonial Ordinances relating to the post or postage of letters in force within any such colony shall cease and determine.

III. And be it enacted and declared, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, from time to time and at all times after the passing of this Act, by Warrant under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of colonial postage payable by law for the transmission of letters by the post, and to subject the same to rates of postage according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such Warrant, and from time to time, by Warrant as aforesaid, to alter or repeal any such altered rates, and make and establish any new or other rates in lieu thereof, and the rates of colonial postage from time to time to become payable by virtue of any such Warrant shall be charged and paid accordingly, and from time to time, by Warrant as aforesaid, to appoint at what time the rates which may be payable shall be paid; and the power hereby given to alter and fix the rates of postage shall extend to any increase or reduction of postage.

IV. And be it enacted, that in all cases in which any postage shall be made payable under any Warrant of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury under this Act, every such Warrant shall be

the *London Gazette*, and shall, within 14 days after making the same, be laid before both Houses of Parliament if then sitting, or otherwise within 14 days after Parliament shall re-assemble : Provided that any rates made payable by any such Warrant may be demanded and taken at any time after they shall have been so published in the *London Gazette*, although the same shall not then have been laid before Parliament.

V. And be it enacted, that the rates of colonial postage now or hereafter payable within any of Her Majesty's colonies, where posts or post communications have been or shall hereafter be established by or under the authority of Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, shall be charged by and be paid to Her Majesty's Postmaster-General for the time being, or his deputies or agents in such colony, and, after deducting the expenses of collection and management of the post office in any such colony, and payment of the salaries and wages of the officers and servants employed in or about the same, shall be appropriated and applied, by or under the authority of the Postmaster-General for the time being, to the improvement and extension of the posts and post communications of the colony within which such postage shall be raised, and the surplus thereof shall be applied for the public service of such colony, and the support of the Government thereof, in such manner as the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for the time being may from time to time by writing under their hands direct.

VI. And be it enacted, that the postage, whether British or *Foreign* or Colonial, marked on any letter brought into any of Her Majesty's colonies or dominions, shall, in all courts of justice and other places within the said colonies and dominions, be received as conclusive evidence of the amount of British or *Foreign* or Colonial postage payable in respect of such letter, in addition to any other postage chargeable thereon ; and all such postage shall be recoverable, within Her Majesty's colonies and dominions, as postage due to Her Majesty.

VII. And be it enacted, that so much of the 33rd section of the said Act of the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the Regulation of the Duties of Postage," as contains the words "and where rates of

postage have not hitherto been authorized by law," shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

VIII. And be it enacted, that the term "Colonial letters" used in the 58th section of the said last-mentioned Act shall include all letters transmitted by the post between places within any of Her Majesty's colonies, or between any of such colonies, or between any of the colonies and the United Kingdom or a *Foreign* country.

IX. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, from time to time, and at all times after the passing of this Act, by warrant under their hands, to extend to all or any of Her Majesty's colonies, any of the enactments, clauses, and provisions (not then relating to or affecting the colonies) contained in the said last-mentioned Act, and also any of the enactments, clauses, and provisions (not then relating to or affecting the colonies) contained or which may be contained in any other of the Post Office Acts now or hereafter to be in force, and from time to time to revoke any such Warrant; and during the time any such Warrant shall be unrepealed, the enactments, clauses, and provisions which may be so extended to any such colonies shall be in force in such colonies in like manner as if the same had been declared by any such Acts to extend to such colonies.

X. And be it enacted, that the following terms and expressions, whenever used in this Act, shall have the several interpretations hereinafter respectively set forth, unless the same are repugnant to the subject or in the context of the provisions in which they may be used (to say) the term "letter" shall include post letters, newspapers, votes and proceedings of the Imperial and votes and proceedings of the Legislatures of Her Majesty's colonies or provinces, pamphlets, and papers; and the term "Colonial postage" shall include postage on letters and newspapers, and other papers transmitted by the post within any of Her Majesty's colonies; and that the several other terms and expressions used in this Act shall be construed according to the respective meanings assigned to them in the said Act of the 10th year of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for

of the Duties of Postage," as far as those interpretations are not repugnant to the subject, or inconsistent with the context of such terms or expressions.

ACT of the British Parliament, "to amend the Laws relating to Aliens."

[7 & 8 Vict., cap. 66.]

[August 6, 1844.]

WHEREAS it is expedient that the laws now in force affecting Aliens should be amended, and that Her Majesty should be enabled to grant to Aliens the rights and capacities of British subjects, under such regulations and with such restrictions and exceptions as are hereinbefore provided: And whereas an Act of Parliament was made and passed in the 12th year of the reign of his late Majesty King William III, intituled "An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject*;" and another Act of Parliament was made and passed in the 1st year of the reign of his late Majesty King George I, intituled "An Act to explain an Act made in the 12th year of the reign of King William III, intituled 'An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject†;'" and

* Act 12 & 13 Wm. III, cap. 2 (1701). Extract. That after the said limitation of the Crown shall take effect, as aforesaid, no person born out of the Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland*, or *Ireland*, or the dominions thereunto belonging, although he be naturalized or made a denizen (except such as are born of *English* parents), shall be capable to be of the Privy Council, or a member of either House of Parliament, or to enjoy any office or place of trust, either civil or military, or to have any grant of lands, tenements, or hereditaments from the Crown to himself, or to any other or others in trust for him.

† Act 1 Geo. I, sess. 2, cap. 4 (1715). Whereas by an Act of Parliament made in the 12th year of the reign of our late Sovereign Lord King William III, intituled "An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better Securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject," it is amongst other things enacted, that from and after the time that the further limitation of the Crown by that Act should take effect, no person born out of the Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland*, or *Ireland*, or the dominions thereunto belonging, although he be naturalized or made a denizen, except such as are born of *English* parents, should be capable to be of the Privy Council, or a member of either House of Parliament, or to enjoy any office or place of trust, either civil or military, or to have any grant of lands, tenements, or hereditaments from the Crown, to himself or to any others in trust for him: And whereas some doubts have arisen concerning the construction of the said law: Be it declared and

another Act of Parliament was made and passed in the 14th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George III, intituled "An Act to prevent certain Inconveniences that may happen by Bills of Naturalization*:" Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of

enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that it was not the intent and meaning of the said Act that the said clause or anything therein contained should extend, nor shall the said clause be construed, adjudged, or taken to extend to disable or incapacitate any person, who at or before His Majesty's accession to the Crown was naturalized, to be of the Privy Council, or a member of either House of Parliament, or to take or enjoy any office or place of trust, either civil or military, or to take or have any grant of lands, tenements, or hereditaments from the Crown, to himself, or any other in trust for him.

And for the better preserving the said recited clause, in the said Act of the 12th year of the late King William III, entire and inviolable, be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that no person shall hereafter be naturalized, unless in the Bill exhibited for that purpose, there be a clause or particular words inserted to declare that such person shall not thereby be enabled to be of the Privy Council, or a member of either House of Parliament, or to take any office or place of trust, either civil or military, or to have any grant of lands, tenements, or hereditaments from the Crown to himself, or any other person in trust for him; and that no Bill of Naturalization shall hereafter be received in either House of Parliament, unless such clause or words be first inserted or contained therein.

* Act 14 Geo. III, cap. 84 (1774). Whereas it hath been found that many persons, born out of the allegiance of the Crown of *Great Britain*, obtain Bills of Naturalization for the purpose of availing themselves in *Foreign* countries of immunities and indulgencies belonging to His Majesty's trading subjects, by Treaties, or otherwise; and in order to apply the said immunities and indulgencies to promote the trade of the country to which the persons so naturalized originally belonged, and not with any design of fixing their residence in *Great Britain*, or of becoming useful subjects thereof: And whereas it is neither just nor expedient to permit such abuses of the true intent of naturalization: may it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that no person shall hereafter be naturalized, unless in the Bill exhibited for that purpose there be a clause or proviso inserted to declare that such person shall not thereby become entitled to claim, within any *Foreign* country, and of the indulgencies in trade which are or may be enjoyed or claimed therein by *British* subjects, by virtue of any Treaty, or otherwise, unless such person shall have inhabited and resided within *Great Britain*, or the dominions thereof, for the space of 7 years, subsequent to the first day of the session in which the said Bill of Naturalization shall have passed, and shall not have been absent out of the same for a longer space than 2 months, at any one time within the said 7 years; and that no Bill of Naturalization shall hereafter be received in either House of Parliament, unless such clause or proviso be first inserted or contained therein.

the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that such parts of the said recited Acts of Parliament as are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act shall be repealed.

II. And be it enacted, that so much of the said Act of the 1st year of the reign of King George I as provides that no person shall hereafter be naturalized unless in the Bill exhibited for that purpose there shall be a clause or particular words inserted to declare that such person shall not thereby be enabled to be of the Privy Council, or a member of either House of Parliament, or to take any office either civil or military, or to have any grant of lands, tenements, or hereditaments from the Crown to himself, or any other person in trust for him, and that no Bill of Naturalization shall hereafter be received in either House of Parliament unless such clause or words be first inserted, be repealed.

III. And be it enacted, that every person now born, or hereafter to be born, out of Her Majesty's dominions, of a mother being a natural-born subject of the United Kingdom, shall be capable of taking to him, his heirs, executors, or administrators, any estate, real or personal, by devise or purchase, or inheritance of succession.

IV. And be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, every Alien, being the subject of a friendly State, shall and may take and hold, by purchase, gift, bequest, representation, or otherwise, every species of personal property, except chattels real, as fully and intently to all intents and purposes, and with the same rights, remedies, exemptions, privileges, and capacities, as if he were a natural-born subject of the United Kingdom.

V. And be it enacted, that every Alien now residing in, or who shall hereafter come to reside in, any part of the United Kingdom, and being the subject of a friendly State, may, by grant, lease, demise, assignment, bequest, representation, or otherwise, take and hold any lands, houses, or other tenements, for the purpose of residence or of occupation by him or her, or his or her servants, or for the purpose of any business, trade, or manufacture, for any term of years not exceeding 21 years, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes, and with the same rights, remedies, exemptions, and privileges, except the

right to vote at elections for members of Parliament, as if he were a natural-born subject of the United Kingdom.

VI. And be it enacted, that upon obtaining the certificate and taking the oath hereinafter prescribed, every alien now residing in, or who shall hereafter reside in, any part of *Great Britain or Ireland*, with intent to settle therein, shall enjoy all the rights and capacities which a natural-born subject of the United Kingdom can enjoy or transmit, except that such Alien shall not be capable of becoming of Her Majesty's Privy Council, nor a member of either House of Parliament, nor of enjoying such other rights and capacities, if any, as shall be specially excepted in and by the certificate to be granted in manner hereinafter mentioned.

VII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any such Alien as aforesaid to present to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State a memorial, stating the age, profession, trade, or other occupation of the memorialist, and the duration of his residence in *Great Britain or Ireland*, and all other the grounds on which he seeks to obtain any of the rights and capacities of a natural-born *British* subject, and praying the said Secretary of State to grant to the memorialist the certificate hereinafter mentioned.

VIII. And be it enacted, that every such memorial shall be considered by the said Secretary of State, who shall inquire into the circumstances of each case, and receive all such evidence as shall be ordered, by affidavit or otherwise, as he may deem necessary or proper for proving the truth of the allegations contained in such memorial; and that the said Secretary of State, if he shall so think fit, may issue a certificate, reciting such of the contents of the memorial as he shall consider to be true and material, and granting to the memorialist (upon his taking the oath hereinafter prescribed) all the rights and capacities of a natural-born *British* subject, except the capacity of being a member of the Privy Council or a member of either House of Parliament, and except the rights and capacities (if any) specially excepted in and by such certificate.

IX. And be it enacted, that such certificate shall be enrolled for safe custody as of record in Her Majesty's High Court of

Chancery, and may be inspected, and copies thereof taken, under such regulations as the Lord High Chancellor shall direct.

X. And be it enacted, that within 60 days from the day of the date of such certificate, every memorialist to whom rights and capacities shall be granted by such certificate shall take and subscribe the following oath: (that is to say)

“I, *A. B.*, do sincerely promise and swear, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen *Victoria*, and will defend her to the utmost of my power against all conspiracies and attempts whatever which may be made against her person, crown, or dignity; and I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies which may be formed against her or them; and I do faithfully promise to maintain, support, and defend to the utmost of my power the succession of the Crown, which succession, by an Act intituled ‘An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject,’ is and stands limited to the Princess Sophia Electress of *Hanover*, and the heirs of her body, being Protestants; hereby utterly renouncing and abjuring any obedience or allegiance unto any other person claiming or pretending a right to the Crown of this realm. So help me God.”

Which oath shall be taken and subscribed by such memorialist, and shall be duly administered to him or her, before any of Her Majesty’s Judges of the Court of Queen’s Bench or Court of Common Pleas or Court of Exchequer, or before any Master or Master Extraordinary in Chancery; and that the Judge or Master or Master Extraordinary in Chancery, whether in *England* or in *Ireland*, before whom such oath may be administered, shall grant to the memorialist a certificate of his or her having taken and subscribed such oath accordingly; and such certificate shall be signed by the Judge, or Master or Master Extraordinary in Chancery, before whom such oath shall be administered.

XI. And be it enacted, that the several proceedings hereby authorized to be taken for obtaining such certificate as aforesaid shall be regulated in such manner as the Secretary of State shall from time to time direct.

XII. And be it enacted, that the fees payable in respect of the several proceedings hereby authorized shall be fixed and regulated by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

XIII. And be it enacted, that all persons who shall have been naturalized before the passing of this Act, and who shall have resided in the United Kingdom during 5 successive years, shall be deemed entitled to and shall enjoy all such rights and capacities of *British* subjects as may be conferred on Aliens by the provisions of this Act.

XIV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing in this Act shall prejudice, or be construed to prejudice, any rights or interests in law or in equity, whether vested or contingent, under any will, deed, or settlement executed by any natural born subject of *Great Britain* or *Ireland* before the passing of this Act, or under any descent or representation from or under any such natural born subject who shall have died before the passing of this Act.

XV. And be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to take away or diminish any right, privilege, or capacity heretofore lawfully possessed by or belonging to Aliens residing in *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, so far as relates to the possession or enjoyment of any real or personal property, but that all such rights shall continue to be enjoyed by such Aliens in as full and ample a manner as such rights were enjoyed before the passing of this Act.

XVI. And be it enacted, that any woman married or who shall be married to a natural born subject or person naturalized, shall be deemed and taken to be herself naturalized, and have all the rights and privileges of a natural born subject.

ACT of the British Parliament, "to reduce, in circumstances, the Duties payable upon Books as imported from Foreign Countries."

[7 & 8 Vict., cap. 73.]

[A

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the session held in the 5th and 6th years of her present M.

* Repealed by Act 9 & 10 Vict., cap. 68.

“ An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs,”* certain duties of customs were granted and made payable upon books and prints of or from *Foreign* countries: And whereas by an Act passed in the present session of Parliament, intituled “ An Act to amend the Laws relating to International Copyright,”† it is amongst other things enacted, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by any Order in Council, to grant unto the authors, inventors, designers, engravers, or makers of any books, prints, or other works of art first published in any *Foreign* country specified in such Order, the privilege of copyright therein for certain periods, and under certain conditions, in the said last-mentioned Act defined and contained: And whereas it is expedient that provision should be made in the manner hereinafter mentioned for reducing, in cases where Her Majesty shall have issued any such Order in Council as aforesaid, the duties of customs now payable on the importation of books and prints: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen’s most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that whenever and so often as Her Majesty shall, by virtue of the said recited power, by any Order or Orders in Council, declare that the authors, inventors, designers, engravers, or makers of any books, prints, or other works of art first published in any *Foreign* country shall have the privilege of copyright therein, then and in every such case it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by any Order or Orders in Council, to declare that in respect of books and prints, or either of them, published in and imported from such *Foreign* country, the duties of customs now payable on the importation of books and prints respectively shall, from and after a time to be named in such Order or Orders, altogether cease and determine; and that in lieu thereof there shall be payable on such books or prints respectively, from and after such time as aforesaid, only such duties of customs as are set forth in the Schedule to this Act annexed.

II. And be it enacted, that with regard to books and prints published in and imported from any *Foreign* country, between which country and Her Majesty there is now subsisting, and

* See Vol. 6, Page 480.

† See this Vol., Page 579.

shall at the time of the making of any such Order in Council as is hereinafter described subsist, any Treaty or Convention binding Her Majesty to admit the books and prints of such country, either conditionally or unconditionally, into the United Kingdom, on the same terms as those of the most favoured nation, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by any Order or Orders in Council, to declare that in respect of books and prints, or either of them, published in and imported from such *Foreign* country, the duties of customs now payable on the importation of books and prints respectively, shall, from and after a time to be named therein, altogether cease and determine, and that in lieu thereof there shall be payable on the importation of such books or prints respectively, from and after such time as aforesaid, only such duties of customs as are set forth in the Schedule to this Act annexed: Provided always, that in case the privileges granted by any Treaty to any *Foreign* country, in respect of which any such Order or Orders in Council as last aforesaid shall by virtue of this enactment be issued, shall have been granted conditionally, such Order shall expressly declare that such *Foreign* country hath duly fulfilled the conditions required in return for such privileges, and that it is entitled thereto.

III. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by any further Order or Orders in Council, from time to time to revoke the whole or any part of any Order or Orders issued by Her Majesty in Council under the authority of this Act; and that from and after a day to be named in such Order or Orders of revocation, such Order or Orders issued under the authority of this Act, or such part thereof as shall be specified in such Order or Orders of revocation, shall cease and determine, and that the duties of customs now payable upon books and prints respectively shall be payable in like manner as if such Order or C
had not been m.

IV. And be
Council issued v
days after the is
Gazette.

V. And be it

VOL. VII.

in Council issued under the authority of this Act shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within 6 weeks after issuing the same, if Parliament be then sitting, and if not, then within 6 weeks after the commencement of the then next session of Parliament.

(SCHEDULE).—Books; viz.: Works in the language or languages of the country of export, originally produced therein, or original works of that country in the dead languages, or other works in the dead languages with original commentaries produced in that country, the cwt., 15s.; all other works published in the country of export, if printed prior to the year 1801, the cwt., 1*l.*; if printed in or since the year 1801, the cwt., 2*l.* 10s.; prints and drawings, plain or coloured, single, each, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; ditto, bound or sewn, the dozen, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

ACT of the British Parliament, "to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to Merchant Seamen, and for keeping a Register of Seamen," so far as it relates to Foreign Ports and to Foreigners, and to the Duties of British Functionaries abroad.

[7 & 8 Vict., cap. 112.]

[September 5, 1844.]

WHEREAS the prosperity, strength and safety of this United Kingdom and Her Majesty's dominions do greatly depend on a large, constant and ready supply of seamen, and it is therefore expedient to promote the increase of the number of seamen, and to afford them all due encouragement and protection, and for this purpose to amend and consolidate the laws relating to them; and it is also expedient to keep a register of seamen: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the 1st day of January, 1845, from which day this Act shall commence and take effect, an Act passed in the 6th year of the reign of his late Majesty King William IV, intituled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to the Merchant Seamen of the United Kingdom, and for forming and maintaining a Register of all the Men engaged in that Service,"* shall be and the same is hereby

* See Vol. 4, Page 278.

repealed, except so far as such Act repeals the Acts thereby repealed, and except so far as relates to the establishment, maintenance and regulations of the office called "The General Register Office of Merchant Seamen:" Provided always, that all offences which shall have been committed and all penalties and forfeitures which shall have been incurred previously to the commencement of this Act, shall and may be punishable and recoverable respectively under the above-mentioned Act as if the same had not been repealed; provided also, that all Acts and things made, done, or executed under or by virtue of and in accordance with the provisions of the said Act passed in the 6th year of the reign of his late Majesty King William IV, prior to the commencement of this Act, shall be good, valid and effectual to all intents and purposes.

XVII. And be it enacted, that whenever any ship whatever, belonging to any subject of Her Majesty, shall be sold, transferred, or disposed of at any port out of Her Majesty's dominions, in all such cases (unless the crew in the presence of the *British Consul* or *Vice-Consul*, or in case of there not being any such *Consul* or *Vice-Consul*, then in the presence of one or more *British* resident merchants, not interested in the said ship, shall signify their consent in writing to complete the voyage if continued), or whenever the service of any seaman shall terminate at any place out of Her Majesty's dominions, the master shall and he is hereby required to give to each of the crew of the seamen whose service shall terminate as a certificate of discharge in the said form set forth in the Schedule (E.), and also his register ticket, and, besides paying them to which they shall respectively be entitled, either to furnish them with adequate employment on board some vessel homeward bound, or to furnish the means for sending them back to the port in Her Majesty's dominions where they were originally shipped, or to such other port in the dominions as shall be agreed upon between him and the said seamen, or to provide them with a passage home with the *Consul* or *Vice-Consul*, merchant or mercantile vessel, or to pay them such a sum of money as shall be by them demanded, to defray the expenses of the subsistence and passage of the said seamen; and if the master shall refuse or neglect

expenses, when defrayed by such *Consul* or *Vice-Consul*, or any other person on behalf of the seamen, shall be a charge upon the owner of such ship, except in cases of barratry, and may be recovered against such owner as so much money paid to his use, together with full costs, at the suit of the *Consul* or other person defraying such expenses, or as a debt due to Her Majesty, in case the same shall have been allowed to the *Consul* out of the public monies, and if defrayed by the seaman shall be recoverable as wages due to him; and in all cases of wreck or loss of the ship, every surviving seaman shall be entitled to his wages up to the period of the wreck or loss of the ship, whether such ship shall or shall not have previously earned freight; provided the seaman shall produce a certificate from the master or chief surviving officer of the ship, to the effect that he had exerted himself to the utmost to save the ship, cargo, and stores.

XXXI. And be it enacted, that whenever any seaman, being abroad, shall die elsewhere than on board a ship belonging to any subject of Her Majesty, leaving any money or effects not on board his ship, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's *Consul* or *Vice-Consul* at or nearest to the place, and he is hereby required, to claim and take charge of all such money and effects, and to dispose of the said effects, if he shall so think fit, and after deducting all necessary and proper charges and expenses incurred in the collecting thereof, or by or on account of such seaman, to remit the balance, with a full account of such money or effects, to the President and Governors of the Corporation "for the relief and support of sick, maimed, and disabled seamen, and of the widows and children of such as shall be killed, slain, or drowned in the Merchant Service," to be by such President and Governors paid over and disposed of, in the same manner and under the same regulations as are provided by an Act passed in the 5th year of his late Majesty King William IV, intituled "An Act to amend an Act of the 20th year of His Majesty King George II, for the relief and support of sick, d seamen, and the widows and children of lled, slain, or drowned in the Merchant or purposes *," with respect to the wages of ard merchant-ships; and in case any sea-

* See Vol. 4, Page 265.

man dying abroad shall leave on board his ship any money, clothes, or other effects, or be entitled to any wages, the master of the said ship shall and he is hereby required to deposit the same, or the proceeds arising therefrom, with, and to pay such wages to, the President and Governors aforesaid, to be by them disposed of in the same manner as is provided by the said Act with respect to the wages of seamen dying on board ship, and to transmit to the said President and Governors at the same time a full account of such effects and wages; and on failure the master shall forfeit a sum not exceeding 50*l.*, in addition to being accountable for such money, clothes, effects, and wages; and in all cases of a seaman dying abroad, the master shall, on his ship's return to the United Kingdom, deliver up to the said President and Governors the register ticket of such deceased seaman, and the said President and Governors, on the receipt thereof, shall transmit the same to the registrar of seamen.

XLVI. And whereas great mischiefs have arisen from masters of merchant-ships leaving seamen in *Foreign* parts, who have been thus reduced to distress and thereby tempted to become pirates or otherwise misconduct themselves, and it is expedient to amend and enlarge the law in this behalf, be it therefore enacted, that if any master of a ship belonging to any subject of Her Majesty shall discharge any person belonging to his ship or crew at any of Her Majesty's colonies or plantations, without the previous sanction in writing (to be endorsed on the agreement) of the Governor or other officer holding the chief authority there, or of the secretary or other officer duly appointed by the Government there in that behalf, or in the absence of such functionaries, then of the chief officer of the Customs resident at or near such port or place, or shall discharge any such person at any other place abroad without the like previous sanction, to be so endorsed on the agreement by Her Majesty's *Minister, Consul, or Vice-Consul* there, or in the absence of any such functionary, then of 2 respectable merchants resident there, such master shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; or if any master of any such ship shall abandon or leave behind at any such colony or plantation, any person belonging to his ship or crew, on the plea or pretence of unfitness or inability to proceed upon the voyage, or of desertion or disappearance from the ship, without a previous certificate in writing (to be endorsed on the agreement)

of the Governor, secretary, or other officer as aforesaid, or in the absence of such functionary, then of the chief officer of Customs resident at or near such port or place, certifying such unfitness, inability, desertion, or disappearance, or shall abandon or leave behind any person belonging to his ship or crew at any other place abroad, on shore or at sea, upon such plea or pretence, without the like previous certificate of Her Majesty's *Minister, Consul, or Vice-Consul* there, or in the absence of any such functionary, then of 2 respectable merchants, if there be any such at or within a reasonable distance from the place where the ship shall then be, such master shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; or if any master of any such ship, in case any person belonging to his ship or crew shall desert from the said ship at any place abroad, shall neglect to notify the same in writing to one of such functionaries as aforesaid, if there be any such resident at or near the place, and in their absence, if it be out of Her Majesty's dominions, then to 2 respectable merchants, if there be such at or near the place, within 24 hours of such desertion, such master shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and the said functionaries are hereby authorized and required, and the said merchants are authorized, to examine into the grounds of such proposed discharge, or into the plea or pretence of such unfitness, inability, desertion, or disappearance as aforesaid, in a summary way, upon oath (which oath they are hereby respectively authorized to administer), and to grant or refuse such sanction or certificate according to the circumstances, and as it shall appear to them to be just.

XLIX. And be it enacted, that every such master who shall leave any seaman or other person as aforesaid on shore at any such colony or plantation or place abroad, under a certificate of his not being in a condition to proceed on the voyage, shall deliver to 1 of the said functionaries, or if there be none such, to any 2 respectable merchants there, or if there be but 1 then to such 1 merchant, a just and true account of the wages due to such person, and pay the same either in money or by a bill drawn upon the owner; and if by bill, then such functionaries or merchants are respectively authorized and required, by endorsement on such bill, to certify that the same is drawn for money due on account of seamen's wages, or to that effect; and any master who shall refuse or neglect to deliver a just and true account of

such wages, or to pay the amount thereof in money or by bill as aforesaid, shall for every such offence or default forfeit and pay the sum of 10l.; and every such master who shall deliver a false account of such wages shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of 20l.

LII. And be it enacted, that if any person shall be discharged, or willfully and wrongfully left behind or abandoned, at any place beyond seas, in or out of Her Majesty's dominions, by any master, mate or other officer, contrary to the provisions of this Act, and shall become distressed, and be relieved under the provisions of an Act passed in the 11th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George IV, for amending and consolidating the laws relating to the pay of the Royal Navy, or any Act hereafter to be passed for that purpose, or if any person shall, as principal or agent, engage any subject of Her Majesty to serve in any vessel belonging to any *Foreign* Power, or to the subject of any *Foreign* State, and such last-mentioned person shall become distressed and be relieved as aforesaid, then, in addition to the wages due from such master or owner or person making such engagement, and the penalties to which such master may be liable, Her Majesty shall be entitled to sue such master or the owner of the ship, or any person who shall have made such engagement as aforesaid, at the discretion of the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, for all the charges and expenses which shall have been incurred in or for the subsistence, necessary clothing, and conveyance home or burial (should he die abroad or before reaching home) of any such seaman or person relieved as aforesaid, as money paid to the use of such master or owner or other person who shall have made such engagement as aforesaid, and recover the same, together with full costs of the suit, in the same manner as other debts due to Her Majesty are recoverable; and in any proceeding for that purpose proof of the account furnished to the said Commissioners by any such functionaries, or by such 2 merchants or 1 merchant, according to the case, as provided by the said Act of the 11th year of King George IV, shall, together with the proof of payment by the said Commissioners, or by the Paymaster-General, of the charges incurred on account of any such person, be sufficient evidence that such person was relieved and conveyed home

buried at Her Majesty's expense; and the court in which any proceeding for the recovery of the said money shall be instituted is hereby authorized to issue a commission or commissions for the examination of witnesses, and the depositions taken under such commission or commissions shall be used as evidence.

LIII. And be it enacted, that if any ship belonging to a subject of Her Majesty (except packets for passengers in the course of their voyage) shall arrive at any *Foreign* port where there shall be a *British Consul* or *Vice-Consul*, or at any port in a *British* colony, and remain thereat for 48 hours, the master shall, within 48 hours of the ship's arrival, deliver or cause to be delivered to such *Consul* or *Vice-Consul* at such *Foreign* port, or to the Collector or Comptroller of the Customs at such port of a *British* colony, the agreement or agreements [between the masters and seamen] before mentioned, together with an account at the foot of such agreement, of all apprentices on board, setting forth their Christian and surnames at full length, the dates of the registry of their indentures and assignments respectively, and the ports at which and the time when they were registered, and also all indentures and assignments of apprenticeships, and the register-tickets of all the crew who shall be subjects of Her Majesty; the whole to be kept by such *Consul* or *Vice-Consul*, Collector or Comptroller, as the case may be, during the ship's stay in such port, and (excepting the register-tickets of deserters, which are to be transmitted by such functionaries to the Registrar of Seamen) to be returned to the master a reasonable time before his departure, with a certificate endorsed on such agreements respectively, stating when the same were respectively delivered and returned, without any fee or charge being made for the same; and in case it shall appear that the required number of apprentices are on board, or that the required forms or existing laws have been in any respect neglected or transgressed, such *Consul* or *Vice-Consul*, Collector or Comptroller, shall make an endorsement to that effect on such agreement, and forthwith transmit a copy of such endorsement, with the fullest information he can collect regarding such neglect or transgression, to the said Registrar; and if any master shall neglect to deliver any agreement, indenture, assignment or register-ticket, or such account as aforesaid, he shall for every

such neglect or default forfeit and pay the sum of 20*l.*; or if any master shall deliver any false or incorrect account, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of 30*l.*

LIV. And be it enacted, that no seaman shall be shipped at any such *Foreign* port by any such master, except with the sanction of such *Consul* or *Vice-Consul*, to be endorsed or certified on the agreement, under a penalty of 20*l.*; to be forfeited by the master for every seaman so shipped.

LVI. And be it enacted, that for the better carrying into effect the purposes of this Act it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's *Consuls* and *Vice-Consuls* in *Foreign* ports, and for the said registrar and his assistant, and also for the respective chief officers of the Customs at the several ports of the United-Kingdom and of the *British* possessions abroad, to demand from the master of every ship belonging to a subject of Her Majesty the production of the log-book, muster-roll of the ship, and such agreements, register-tickets, indentures, and assignments as aforesaid, and a list of passengers and persons on board, and to muster the crew (including apprentices) of such ship, and to summon the master to appear before them, and give any explanation they may respectively require regarding the said crew, ship, or documents, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of this Act, and every other Act by which the crews of such ships as aforesaid are regulated, and the laws relating to navigation, have been kept and complied with, and to take copies of all or any of such documents; and if any such master, on such demand being made, shall refuse to produce such log-book, muster-roll, agreements, register-tickets, indentures, and assignments, and list of passengers and persons, or refuse to allow copies to be taken, or shall refuse to permit his crew to be so mustered, or shall refuse to appear and give such explanation as aforesaid, or shall wilfully deceive or mislead the person before whom he shall so appear, he shall for every such neglect, refusal, or offence, forfeit and pay the sum of 20*l.*

LVII. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for any *Consul* or *Vice-Consul* of Her Majesty, and for any Collector or Comptroller of the Customs, upon complaint made by any 3 or more of the crew, to survey and examine, or cause to be surveyed and examined, the provisions, water, and medicines

put or supplied on board any ship for the use and consumption of the crew; and if on such survey and examination it shall be found that such provisions, water, or medicines, are of a bad quality, or unfit for use, or not appropriate, or there shall not appear to be a sufficient quantity thereof, the surveying officer shall signify the same in writing to the master of the ship; and if such master shall not thereupon provide other fit and proper provisions, water, or medicines in lieu of any which may be signified by the said surveying officer to be of a bad quality, or unfit for use, or not appropriate, if any such master shall not thereupon procure the requisite quantity of provisions, water, and medicines, or shall use any provisions, water, or medicines which shall have been signified by the surveying officer to be of a bad quality, or unfit for use, or not appropriate, he shall in each and every of such cases be guilty of a misdemeanor.

LVIII. And be it enacted, that all offences against the property or person of any subject of Her Majesty, or of any *Foreigner*, which shall be committed in or at any port or place, either ashore or afloat, out of the dominions of Her Majesty, by the master and crew (including apprentices), or any or either of them, belonging to any ship subject to any of the provisions of this Act, or who within 3 months before the committal of the offence shall have been the master thereof, or shall have formed part of any such crew, shall be and they are hereby declared to be offences of the same nature respectively, and to be liable to the same punishments respectively, as if they had been committed on the high seas and other places within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of *England*, and shall be inquired of, heard, tried, and determined and adjudged in the same manner as if such offences had been committed within such jurisdiction; and when any trial for such offences, or for any misdemeanor against the provisions of this Act, shall take place before any Justices or Judges of Oyer and Terminer and gaol delivery, it shall be lawful for the court to order and direct the payment of the costs and expenses of the prosecution, as in the case of costs and expenses of prosecutions for offences committed within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of *England*.

LIX. And be it enacted, that whenever any complaint shall be made to any of Her Majesty's *Consuls* or *Vice-Consuls* of any

such offence or of any offence having been committed at sea by the master and crew (including apprentices), or any or either of them, belonging to any ship subject to any of the provisions of this Act, it shall be lawful for any such *Consul* or *Vice-Consul* to inquire into the case, upon oath, and at his discretion to cause any offender to be placed under all necessary restraint, so far as it may be in his power, so that he may be sent and conveyed in safe custody to *England* as soon as practicable, in any vessel of Her Majesty, or of any of her subjects, to be there proceeded against according to law; and the costs and charges of imprisoning any such offender, and of conveying him and the witnesses to *England*, if not conveyed in the ship to which they respectively belong, shall be considered and deemed as part of the costs of the prosecution, or be paid as costs incurred on account of seafaring subjects of the United Kingdom left in distress in *Foreign* parts; and all depositions taken before any *Consul* or *Vice-Consul* abroad, and certified under his official seal to be the depositions, and that they were taken in the presence of the party accused, shall be admitted in evidence in all courts having criminal jurisdiction, and otherwise, in like manner as depositions taken before any Justice of the Peace in *England* now, are, or may be; and the register-ticket of every offender shall be delivered up to Her Majesty's *Consul* or *Vice-Consul*, as the case may be, and be transmitted by him to the Registrar of Seamen.

LX. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any *Consul* or *Vice-Consul* to order a passage to *England* for any such offender or offenders under necessary restraint, and also for the witnesses; and the master or other person having the charge of any ship or vessel belonging to any subject of Her Majesty bound for *England* shall and he is hereby required to receive and afford a passage and subsistence during the voyage to any such offender or offenders and witnesses, not exceeding the rate of 1 offender or 2 witnesses for every 100 tons of his ship's burden; and on his ship's arrival in *England* the master of any vessel belonging to a subject of Her Majesty shall take or cause to be taken the offender or offenders before a Justice of the Peace, who shall deal with the matter as in cases of offences committed upon the high seas; and in case the master or other

person having the charge of any ship or vessel belonging to any subject of Her Majesty, when required by the *Consul* or *Vice-Consul* to receive and afford a passage to any offender or witness, shall not receive and afford such passage, or shall not take or cause to be taken the offender or offenders before a Justice of the Peace as aforesaid, every such master shall be liable to a penalty of 50*l.*; and the seaman, if acquitted, shall receive his register-ticket again upon due application to the Registrar of Seamen.

LXI. And be it enacted, that this Act shall not extend or apply to any ship registered in or belonging to any *British* colony having a Legislative Assembly, or to the crew of any such ship, while such ship shall be within the precincts of such colony; but every ship belonging to any colony or possession of Her Majesty, when proceeding from one part of the United Kingdom to another, or from the United Kingdom to the Islands of *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, *Sark*, or *Man*, or from any port of the United Kingdom to any port or possession of any *Foreign* Power or country, or to any colony to which the ship shall not belong, shall be held to come within the provisions of this Act, and this Act is hereby extended to the same; and the owner, master, and crew, including apprentices, of such ship so trading as aforesaid, shall be and are hereby declared liable to the provisions of this Act as fully as the owner, master, and crew of any *British* registered ship; and this Act and the provisions thereof (except so far as the same relate to agreements, register-tickets, and having apprentices), shall also extend and apply to ships belonging to all of Her Majesty's colonies and possessions abroad, wherever otherwise proceeding or trading, and to the owners, masters, and crews of such ships when any such ship shall be beyond the precincts of the colony or possession to which she shall belong; and all certificates and sanctions required by this Act to be endorsed on agreements shall, in the case of ships last referred to, be otherwise given in writing where no written agreement exists.

LXII. And be it enacted, that all penalties and forfeitures imposed by this act, and for the recovery whereof no specific mode is hereinbefore provided, shall and may be recovered, with costs, either in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Record at *West-*

minster, Edinburgh, or Dublin, or in the colonies or territories under the government of the East India Company, at the suit of Her Majesty's law officers respectively, or at the suit of any person, by information and summary proceeding before any Justice or Justices of the Peace in and for any part of Her Majesty's dominions, or the territories under the government of the East India Company, where or near to the place where the offence shall be committed or the offender shall be; and if proceedings for the recovery of any forfeiture or penalty imposed by this Act, or for the recovery of any debt due to Her Majesty, be commenced in any of Her Majesty's courts, the court in which such proceedings shall be instituted is hereby authorized to issue a commission or commissions in or out of Her Majesty's dominions for the examination of witnesses, and the depositions taken thereunder shall be sued and admitted in evidence; and in case of a summary conviction under this Act, and the sum imposed as a penalty by the justice or justices shall not be paid, either immediately after the conviction or within such period as the justice or justices shall at the time of the conviction appoint, it shall be lawful for the convicting justice or justices to commit the offender to the common gaol or house of correction, there to be imprisoned only, or to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour, according to the discretion of the justice or justices, for any term, not exceeding 6 calendar months, the commitment to be determinable upon payment of the amount and costs; and all penalties and forfeitures mentioned in this Act, for which no specific application is hereinbefore provided, shall, when recovered, be paid and applied in manner following: (that is to say) so much thereof as the court or the convicting justice or justices shall determine, but not exceeding one moiety, shall be paid to the informer or person upon whose discovery or information the same shall be recovered, and the residue shall be paid to the Seamen's Hospital Society: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the court before which, or the justice or justices before whom, any proceedings shall be instituted for the recovery of any pecuniary penalty imposed by this Act, to mitigate or reduce such penalty as to such court or justices respectively shall appear just and reasonable; but no such penalty shall be reduced to less than one-third of its

original amount; and it shall be lawful, in the discretion of the said court, or of the said justice or justices hearing the complaint, to order such costs against the informing or complaining party failing to prove the charge as the said court or justice or justices may deem fit, and such costs shall be recoverable in the same manner as penalties under this Act, and be paid as such court or justice or justices shall direct: Provided also, that all proceedings so to be instituted shall be commenced within 2 years next after the commission of the offence, if the same shall have been committed at or beyond the *Cape of Good Hope* or *Cape Horn*, or within 1 year if committed elsewhere, or within 2 calendar months after the return of the offender and the complaining party to the United Kingdom.

LXIII. And to avoid doubts in the construction of this Act, be it enacted, that every person having the charge or command of any ship belonging to any subject of Her Majesty shall, within the meaning and for the purposes of this Act, be deemed and taken to be the master of such ship; and that every person (apprentices excepted) who shall be employed or engaged to serve in any capacity on board the same shall be deemed and taken to be a seaman, within the meaning and for the purposes of this Act; and that the term "ship" shall be taken and understood to comprehend every description of vessel navigating on any sea or channel, or waters outside the mouths of rivers, and also every vessel passing beyond the precincts of a port; and that the term "owner" shall be taken and understood to comprehend all the several persons, if more than one, to whom the ship shall belong.

BRITISH TREASURY WARRANT, *for regulating the Duties of Postage on British and Foreign Letters, Newspapers, &c.*
November 28, 1844.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the regulation of the Duties of Postage," * it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, from

* See Vol. 5, Page 248.

time to time, and at any time after the passing of that Act, by warrant under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of British postage or inland postage, payable by law on the transmission by the post of *Foreign* or colonial letters or newspapers, or of any other printed papers, and to subject the same to rates of postage according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such warrant; and from time to time, by warrant as aforesaid, to alter or repeal any such altered rates, and make and establish any new or other rates in lieu thereof; and, by warrant as aforesaid, to appoint at what time the rates that might be payable were to be paid:

Now we, the undersigned, being 3 of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, do, in exercise of the power or authority in us for such purpose vested in and by the said Act, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, by this Warrant under our hands, order and direct, that, in all cases in which a letter addressed to any commissioned officer of the army, navy, or ordnance, or any of the departments belonging thereto respectively, employed on actual service in any of Her Majesty's colonies, or on any *Foreign* station, shall be forwarded by the post, and, before the delivery of such letter at the place of its address, the officer to whom it shall be addressed shall, in the execution of his duty, have removed from that place to any other place (whether at home or abroad), the letter shall be forwarded to the latter place, and shall not be charged with more than the postage which would have been payable for the letter in case the same had been delivered at the place to which it was originally addressed.

And we further direct, that, for the purposes and within the intent and meaning of a certain Act passed in the 5th year of the reign of King George III, intituled "An Act to alter certain Rates of Postage, and to amend, explain, and enlarge several provisions in an Act made in the 9th year of the reign of Queen Anne, and in other Acts relating to the revenue of the Post Office;" * and of the said Act of the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of her present Majesty, and of any Treasury Warrant or Warrants already or hereafter to be issued under or by virtue of the last-mentioned Act, the city of *Quebec*, in *British*

* See this Vol.; Page 391.

North America, shall be considered, deemed, and taken to be situate on the sea, and the space between the said city and the mouth or entrance of the River Saint Lawrence, shall be considered, deemed, and taken to be the sea, unless a contrary intention shall be expressly declared by any such Warrant.

And whereas it is desirable to make further regulations in respect of the postage of letters and newspapers sent by the post from the United Kingdom, or any of the other places hereinafter mentioned, to *Bombay*, or *Madras*, or *Calcutta*, in the *East Indies*, and forwarded by packet-boats or private ships to any place to the eastward of such port or place, or received by packet-boats or private ships at *Bombay*, *Madras*, or *Calcutta*, from any place to the eastward of such port or place, and forwarded by the post to the United Kingdom, or any of the other places hereinafter mentioned; and also in respect of printed prices-current and printed commercial lists sent between the United Kingdom and the *East Indies*, *via France*:

Now we further direct, that on all letters not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, transmitted by the post from the United Kingdom, or from *Gibraltar*, *Malta*, the *Ionian Isles*, *France*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Italy*, *Greece*, *Turkey*, *Syria*, or *Egypt*, to *Bombay*, or *Madras*, or *Calcutta*, in the *East Indies*, and forwarded from such port or place of arrival by packet-boats or private ships to any port or place situate or lying to the eastward of such port or place of arrival (*Ceylon* only excepted); and on all letters sent by packet-boats or private ships to *Bombay* from any ports or places situate or lying to the eastward of *Bombay*, or sent by packet-boats or private ships to *Madras* from any ports or places situate or lying to the eastward of *Madras*, or sent by packet-boats or private ships to *Calcutta* from any ports or places situate or lying to the eastward of *Calcutta* (*Ceylon*, in every case, only excepted); and from *Bombay*, *Madras*, or *Calcutta*, respectively, transmitted by the post to the United Kingdom, or to *Gibraltar*, *Malta*, the *Ionian Isles*, *France*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Italy*, *Greece*, *Turkey*, *Syria*, or *Egypt*; and on all letters not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, passing between any of the *British* colonies or any *Foreign* country, and any port or place situate or lying to the eastward of *Bombay*, *Madras*, or *Calcutta* (*Ceylon* only ex-

cepted), and sent viâ the United Kingdom and *Bombay, Madras, or Calcutta* (the conveyance between any such eastward port or place and *Bombay, Madras, or Calcutta* being by packet-boats or private ships), there shall be charged and taken (in addition to all other rates of postage payable by law on such letters) one uniform rate of postage of 4*d.*; and that on all letters transmitted and sent as hereinbefore in this clause mentioned, exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and paid (in addition to all other rates of postage payable by law on such letters) progressive and additional rates of postage, each additional rate being estimated at 4*d.*, according to the scale of weight and number of rates fixed and declared by the said Act of the 3rd and 4th years of her present Majesty; but the additional rate of 4*d.* hereinbefore mentioned is not to extend to the letters of soldiers or sailors in the service of Her Majesty, or of the *East India Company*, provided such letters do not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, and are forwarded in conformity with the existing regulations; provided also, that such postage of 4*d.*, and such progressive and additional postage on such letters sent from the United Kingdom, or posted in *Gibraltar, Malta, the Ionian Isles*, or in any *British* colony or *Foreign* country, shall be prepaid at the time of posting the same, except as to letters addressed to the Island of *Hong Kong*, in *China*, and forwarded viâ *Southampton* and the *Mediterranean* packet-boats, on which letters the prepayment of such additional rates of postage shall be optional with the sender.

And we further direct, that on all printed *British, Foreign, and Colonial* newspapers transmitted by the post from the United Kingdom, or from *Gibraltar, Malta, the Ionian Isles, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Syria, or Egypt*, to *Bombay, or Madras, or Calcutta*, and forwarded from such port or place of arrival by packet-boats or private ships to any ports or places situate or lying to the eastward of such port or place of arrival (*Ceylon* only excepted); and on all such newspapers sent by packet-boats or private ships to *Bombay* from any ports or places situate or lying to the eastward of *Bombay*, or sent by packet-boats or private ships to *Madras* from any ports or places situate or lying to the eastward of *Madras*, or sent by packet-boats or private ships to *Calcutta* from any ports

or places lying to the eastward of *Calcutta* (*Ceylon* in every case only excepted); and from *Bombay*, *Madras*, or *Calcutta*, respectively, transmitted by the post to the United Kingdom, or to *Gibraltar*, *Malta*, the *Ionian Isles*, *France*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Italy*, *Greece*, *Turkey*, *Syria*, or *Egypt*; and on all printed colonial and *Foreign* newspapers transmitted by the post between any of Her Majesty's colonies or any *Foreign* country, and any port or place situate or lying to the eastward of *Bombay*, *Madras*, or *Calcutta* (*Ceylon* only excepted), and sent *via* the United Kingdom, and *Bombay*, *Madras*, or *Calcutta* (the conveyance between any such eastward port or place and *Bombay*, *Madras*, or *Calcutta* being by packet-boats or private ships), there shall be charged and taken, in addition to all other rates of postage payable by law on such respective newspapers, one uniform rate of postage of 2*d.*; provided that such additional rate of 2*d.* on newspapers sent to any port or place situate or lying to the eastward of *Bombay*, *Madras*, or *Calcutta*, shall be prepaid at the time of posting the same, except as to newspapers addressed to the said Island of *Hong Kong*, and forwarded *via* *Southampton* and the *Mediterranean* packet-boats, on which the prepayment of such additional rate of postage shall be optional with the sender.

And we further direct, that on every printed colonial newspaper sent by the post between any of Her Majesty's colonies and any *Foreign* country through the United Kingdom and *Holland*, there shall be charged and taken, in lieu of the rates of postage now payable thereon, one uniform rate of 1*d.*, in addition to any *Foreign* postage to which any such newspaper may be liable, and also in addition to any rate to which any such newspaper may be liable under the clause lastly hereinbefore contained.

And we direct, that every printed supplement or additional sheet to any newspaper shall, for the purpose of charging the postage under this Warrant, be deemed a distinct newspaper, unless sent in the same cover, or together with the newspaper to which it is a supplement or addition.

And we further direct, that on every printed price-current, and every printed commercial list sent by the post between the United Kingdom and the *East Indies*, *via* *France*, there shall be

charged and taken one uniform rate of postage of 3*d.*, provided that such rate of postage on printed prices-current and printed commercial lists sent from the United Kingdom shall be prepaid at the time of posting the same.

And we further direct, that no printed newspaper, either alone or together, with a supplement or addition, or any separate printed supplement or addition to a newspaper, or any printed prices-current or commercial list, shall be conveyed by the post under the regulations of this present Warrant, unless the same shall be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the sides, and that there be no word or communication printed on the paper after its publication, or upon the cover thereof, or any writing or marks upon it, or upon the cover of it, except the name and address of the person to whom sent, nor any paper or thing inclosed in or with the same.

And we further direct, that the several and respective rates of postage chargeable under this Warrant shall be charged in sterling money.

And we further direct, that every seaman employed abroad in the service of the *East India Company* may, whilst such seaman shall be actually employed in the service of such company, both send and receive letters not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight by the post, on his own private concerns, at a postage of 1*d.* for each letter; but we declare that the letters of officers commissioned by the said company, or warrant officers, or midshipmen, or masters' mates, in the service of the said company, are not included in this present provision.

And with respect to letters sent by any such seaman, the following conditions shall be observed: (that is to say) the postage of each letter (unless sent from parts beyond the seas, as hereinafter mentioned) shall be paid, or, if posted within the United Kingdom, be duly and properly stamped on being put into a post office established under the authority of the Postmaster-General, and upon such letter shall be superscribed the name of the writer, and his class or description in the vessel to which he shall be attached; and upon every such letter there shall be written, in the presence of the commanding officer, the name of the vessel to which the seaman belongs, the name of such vessel.

And with respect to letters received by the post by any such seaman, the following conditions shall be observed: the postage of each letter (unless sent from parts beyond the seas as hereinafter mentioned) shall be paid, or (if posted within the United Kingdom) be duly and properly stamped upon putting it into a post office established under the authority of the Postmaster-General; and it shall be directed to such seaman, specifying on the superscription thereof the vessel to which he shall belong, and the Deputy Postmaster of the place to which such letter shall be sent to be delivered shall not deliver such letter to any person except to the seaman to whom it shall be directed, or to some person appointed to receive the same, by writing, under the hand of the officer in command; and whenever the letters sent or received by any such seaman shall be sent from parts beyond the seas, without the said postage of 1*d.* being prepaid, every such letter shall be charged to the party receiving the same, with a rate of 2*d.*; and any letters received by the post under this Warrant by any such seaman, which may have been redirected, shall not be charged any postage on or in respect of such redirection.

And we further declare, that any such seaman may both send and receive letters, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, by private ships, between the United Kingdom and places beyond the seas, or between places beyond the seas, on their own private concerns, at the like postage for each letter, and subject to the like conditions and regulations, in all respects as are hereinbefore mentioned in respect of letters sent or received by any such seaman by the post; but whenever the letters sent or received by any such seaman shall be conveyed, or be intended to be conveyed, by private ships, the gratuities payable by law to the masters of such vessels, in respect of such letters, shall, in all cases, be paid to the post office, in addition to such postage.

And we further declare, that the said privilege shall not extend to any *Foreign* rates of postage to which any such letters may be liable, all of which *Foreign* rates shall be chargeable and payable as if no such privilege had been granted.

And we further direct, that all *British* and colonial newspapers sent by the post, addressed to any commissioned or

non-commissioned officer employed in Her Majesty's navy, or in Her Majesty's regular forces, fencible regiments, artillery, or marines, or to any sailor, soldier, or marine, whilst such commissioned or non-commissioned officer, sailor, or marine shall be actually employed in Her Majesty's service, in any *Foreign* country, or any *Foreign* or colonial station, may be forwarded thither by packet-boat, whether redirected or not, free of postage.

And whereas by the said Act of the 3rd and 4th years of Her present Majesty, it is enacted, that all post letters shall be posted, forwarded, conveyed, and delivered under and subject to all such orders, directions, and regulations, and under and subject to all such conditions, limitations, and restrictions as to form, size, dimensions, inclosures, or otherwise, as the Postmaster-General, with the consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, should from time to time direct:

Now we, the undersigned, do hereby declare our consent, and do hereby direct, that no letter or packet shall be forwarded, conveyed, or delivered by the post, either within the United Kingdom or any of Her Majesty's colonies, containing any of the following enclosures, that is to say; any glass or glass bottle; any razor, scizzors, knife, fork, or other sharp or pointed instrument; any leeches, game, fish, flesh, fruit, vegetables, or other perishable substance; any bladder or other vessel containing liquid, or any article, matter, or thing whatsoever which might, by pressure or otherwise, be rendered injurious either to the officers of the Post Office, or to the contents of the mail bags.

And we further direct, that the several terms and expressions used in this Warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning, in all respects, as they would have had if inserted in the said Act of the 3rd and 4th years of her present Majesty.

And we further direct that this Warrant, except so far as respects the letters hereinbefore made liable to the additional rate of 4*d.*, and the newspapers hereinbefore made liable to the additional rate of 2*d.*, shall come into operation on the 1st day of January, 1845; and, as to such last-mentioned letters and newspapers, this Warrant shall come into operation on the 1st day of March, 1845.

Provided lastly, and we hereby declare and direct, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners for the time being of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any 3 of them, by warrant under their hands, at any time to alter or repeal any of the rates hereby altered, or the regulations hereby made, and to make and establish any new or other rates or regulations in lieu thereof, and from time to time to appoint at what time the rates that may be payable are to be paid.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, this 28th day of November, 1844.

HENRY BARING. HENRY GOULBURN. J. MILNES GASKELL.

*ACT of the British Parliament, "to exempt Ships carrying Passengers to North America from the obligation of having on board a Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary." **

[8 Vict., cap. 14.]

[May 8, 1845.]

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the 6th year of the reign of Her Majesty, intituled "An Act for regulating the Carriage of Passengers in Merchant-Vessels †," ships carrying passengers to *North America* were exempted from the obligation of having on board a physician, surgeon, or apothecary, as required by the said Act in other cases therein specified: And whereas by an Act passed in the last session of Parliament, intituled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to Merchant Seamen, and for keeping a Register of Seamen ‡," it is, among other things, enacted, that every ship having 100 persons or upwards on board, and every ship the voyage of which shall be deemed, under the provisions of the first-recited Act, to exceed 12 weeks, having 50 persons or upwards on board, shall have on board as one of her complement, some person duly authorized by law to practise in this kingdom as a physician, surgeon, or apothecary, whereby the exemption granted by the first-recited Act to ships carrying passengers to the continent of *North America* has been taken away in all cases where the total number of persons on board any such ship shall amount to 100 and upwards; and it is expedient that such exemption be pre-

* Repealed by Act 12 and 13 Vict., cap. 33.

† See Page 534.

‡ See Page 610.

served: be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that so much of the last-recited Act as enacts that ships, as defined in the last-recited Act, carrying passengers according to the provisions of the first-recited Act, from any port or place in the United Kingdom, or in the Islands of *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Alderney*, *Sark*, or *Man*, to the east coast of the continent of *North America*, shall have on board a physician, surgeon, or apothecary as often as the total number of persons on board any such ship shall amount to 100 and upwards, shall be repealed.

II. And be it enacted, that any person against whom any proceeding or proceedings shall have been commenced, on or before the day of the passing of this Act, for the recovery of any pecuniary penalty incurred or supposed to have been incurred under the provisions of the last-recited Act, for any breach or non-observance of so much of the last-recited Act as is herein repealed, may apply to the court in which, or to any justice or justices of the peace before whom any such proceeding or proceedings shall have been commenced, for an order that such proceedings shall be discontinued, but upon payment of the costs thereof incurred to the time of such application being made, in case such proceeding shall have been commenced before the 17th day of April in this year, such costs to be taxed according to the practice of the court, or at the discretion of the justice or justices before whom such proceeding shall have been had; and every such court or justice or justices, upon such application and proof that sufficient notice of the application has been given to the plaintiff or informer, or to his attorney, and upon being satisfied, by affidavit or otherwise, that such proceedings have been commenced for the recovery of such pecuniary penalty as aforesaid, shall make such order as aforesaid; and upon the making such order as aforesaid and on payment or tender of such costs as aforesaid, where costs are hereinbefore made payable, all further proceedings for the recovery of any such pecuniary penalty shall be forthwith discontinued.

ACT of the British Parliament, "for the general Regulation of the Customs," so far as it relates specifically to Foreign Ships and Goods, and to Foreign Countries and Subjects.

[8 & 9 Vict., cap. 86.]

[August 4, 1845.]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the session of Parliament holden in the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of his late Majesty King William IV, intituled "An Act for the general Regulation of the Customs" * [cap. 52], whereby the laws of Customs in relation to the general regulation of the Customs were consolidated: And whereas since the passing of the said Act divers parts of Acts for the amendment of the law in this respect have been found necessary, and it will be of advantage to the trade and commerce of the country that the said Act and parts of Acts should be consolidated into one Act: be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this Act the same shall come into and be and continue in full force and operation for the purposes mentioned therein, except where any other commencement is herein particularly directed.

VIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that the master of every vessel coming from the coast of *Africa*, and having taken on board at any place in *Africa* any person or persons being or appearing to be natives of *Africa*, shall, in addition to all other matters, state in the report of his vessel how many such persons have been taken on board by him in *Africa*; and any such master failing herein shall forfeit the sum of 100*l.*: Provided also, that the master or owner or owners of such vessel, or some or one of them, at the time of making such report, be required to enter into bond to Her Majesty in the sum of 100*l.*, conditioned to keep harmless any parish or any extra-parochial or other place maintaining its own poor against any expense which such parish or other place may be put to in supporting any such person during their stay in the United Kingdom; and any such master, owner or owners, refusing or neglecting to enter into such bond, shall forfeit the sum of 200*l.*

* Repealed by Act 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 84.

XV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that if any ship (having commission from Her Majesty or from any *Foreign* Prince or State) arriving as aforesaid at any port in the United Kingdom or in the *Isle of Man* shall have on board any goods laden in parts beyond the seas, the captain, master, purser, or other person having the charge of such ship or of such goods for that voyage shall, before any part of such goods be taken out of such ship, or when called upon so to do by any officer of the Customs, deliver an account in writing under his hand to the best of his knowledge of the quality and quantity of every package or parcel of such goods, and of the marks and numbers thereon, and of the names of the respective shippers and consignees of the same, and shall make and subscribe a declaration at the foot of such account declaring to the truth thereof, and shall also truly answer to the collector or comptroller such questions concerning such goods as shall be required of him, and on failure thereof such captain, master, purser, or other person shall forfeit the sum of 100*l.*; and all such ships shall be liable to such searches as merchant-ships are liable to, and the officers of the Customs may freely enter and go on board all such ships, and bring from thence on shore into the Queen's warehouse any goods found on board any such ship as aforesaid, subject nevertheless to such regulations in respect of ships of war belonging to Her Majesty as shall from time to time be directed in that respect by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

XXXIII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful to re-import into the United Kingdom *from any place, in a ship of any country*, any goods (except as hereinafter excepted) which shall have been legally exported from the United Kingdom, and to enter the same by bill of store, referring to the entry outwards, and exportation thereof, provided the property in such goods continue in the person by whom or on whose account the same have been exported, and that such reimportation take place within 6 years from the date of the exportation; and if the goods so returned be *Foreign* goods, which had before been legally imported into the United Kingdom, the same duties shall be payable thereon as would at the time of such reimportation be payable on the like goods under the same

ACT of the British Parliament, "for the general Regulation of the Customs," so far as it relates specifically to Foreign Ships and Goods, and to Foreign Countries and Subjects.

[8 & 9 Vict., cap. 86.]

[August 4, 1845.]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the session of Parliament holden in the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of his late Majesty King William IV, intituled "An Act for the general Regulation of the Customs" * [cap. 52], whereby the laws of Customs in relation to the general regulation of the Customs were consolidated: And whereas since the passing of the said Act divers parts of Acts for the amendment of the law in this respect have been found necessary, and it will be of advantage to the trade and commerce of the country that the said Act and parts of Acts should be consolidated into one Act: be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this Act the same shall come into and be and continue in full force and operation for the purposes mentioned therein, except where any other commencement is herein particularly directed.

VIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that the master of every vessel coming from the coast of *Africa*, and having taken on board at any place in *Africa* any person or persons being or appearing to be natives of *Africa*, shall, in addition to all other matters, state in the report of his vessel how many such persons have been taken on board by him in *Africa*; and any such master failing herein shall forfeit the sum of 100*l.*: Provided also, that the master or owner or owners of such vessel, or some or one of them, at the time of making such report, be required to enter into bond to Her Majesty in the sum of 100*l.*, conditioned to keep harmless any parish or any extra-parochial or other place maintaining its own poor against any expense which such parish or other place may be put to in supporting any such person during their stay in the United Kingdom; and any such master, owner or owners, refusing or neglecting to enter into such bond, shall forfeit the sum of 200*l.*

* Repealed by Act 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 84.

declaration on such bill of store of the name of the person for whose use such goods have been consigned to him; and the real proprietor, ascertained to be such, shall make and subscribe a declaration upon such bill of store, to the identity of the goods so exported and so returned, and that he was at the time of exportation and of reimportation the proprietor of such goods, and that the same had not during such time been sold or disposed of to any other person; and such declaration shall be made before the collectors or comptrollers at the ports of exportation and of importation respectively; and thereupon the collector or comptroller shall admit such goods to entry by bill of store, and grant their warrant accordingly: Provided always, that where the real proprietor of any such goods shall be absent from the United Kingdom at the time of such reimportation, such goods, if legally entitled to be entered by bill of store, shall be permitted to be so entered upon production of a declaration subscribed by such real proprietor, setting forth the identity of the goods so exported and so returned, and that he was at the time of exportation from the United Kingdom, and will be at the time of reimportation thereinto, the proprietor of such goods, and that the same have not during such time been sold or disposed of to any other person, such declaration to be made before a *British Consul, Vice-Consul*, or other *British authority* residing in or near the place of residence of such real proprietor, and upon such further proof of the identity of the goods as the Commissioners of Customs shall require, and upon compliance with all the other regulations required by law on the entry of goods by bill of store.

XXXVII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any 3 or more of them, by any Order under their hands, to declare that a certificate of production shall be required upon the exportation of any goods from any British possessions abroad or other place, or upon the importation of such goods into the United Kingdom, and to frame such regulations respecting such certificates as they may think fit; and if any goods in respect of which such a certificate shall have been so required, or in respect of which a certificate of production, or any such certificate of clearance as aforesaid, shall be required by any law for the time being in

circumstances of importation as those under which such goods had been originally imported, or such goods may be warehoused as the like goods might be warehoused upon a first importation thereof: Provided always, that the several sorts of goods enumerated or described in the Table following shall not be re-imported into the United Kingdom for home use, upon the ground that the same had been legally exported from thence, but that the same shall be deemed to be *Foreign* goods, whether originally such or not, and shall also be deemed to be imported for the 1st time into the United Kingdom: (that is to say)

Table of Goods above referred to.

Corn, grain, meal, flour, and malt. Hops and tea. Goods for which any bounty or any drawback of excise had been received on exportation, unless by special permission of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs, and on repayment of such bounty or such drawback. All goods for which a bill of store cannot be issued in manner hereinafter directed, except small remnants of British goods by special permission of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs, upon proof to their satisfaction that the same are British, and had not been sold: Provided also, that tobacco reimported by bill of store shall be subject to all the restrictions imposed by law upon tobacco imported into the United Kingdom, and shall be liable to forfeiture if imported contrary to such restrictions.

XXXIV. And be it enacted, that the person in whose name any goods so reimported were entered for exportation shall deliver to the searcher at the port of exportation an exact account, signed by him, of the particulars of such goods, referring to the entry and clearance outwards and to the return inwards of the same, with the marks and number of the packages, both inwards and outwards; and thereupon the searcher, finding that such goods had been legally exported, shall grant a bill of store for the same; and if the person in whose name such goods were entered for exportation was not the proprietor thereof, but his agent, he shall declare on such bill of store the name of the person by whom he was employed as such agent; and if the person to whom such returned goods are consigned shall not be such proprietor and exporter, he shall make and subscribe a

declaration on such bill of store of the name of the person for whose use such goods have been consigned to him; and the real proprietor, ascertained to be such, shall make and subscribe a declaration upon such bill of store, to the identity of the goods so exported and so returned, and that he was at the time of exportation and of reimportation the proprietor of such goods, and that the same had not during such time been sold or disposed of to any other person; and such declaration shall be made before the collectors or comptrollers at the ports of exportation and of importation respectively; and thereupon the collector or comptroller shall admit such goods to entry by bill of store, and grant their warrant accordingly: Provided always, that where the real proprietor of any such goods shall be absent from the United Kingdom at the time of such reimportation, such goods, if legally entitled to be entered by bill of store, shall be permitted to be so entered upon production of a declaration subscribed by such real proprietor, setting forth the identity of the goods so exported and so returned, and that he was at the time of exportation from the United Kingdom, and will be at the time of reimportation thereinto, the proprietor of such goods, and that the same have not during such time been sold or disposed of to any other person, such declaration to be made before a *British Consul, Vice-Consul*, or other *British authority* residing in or near the place of residence of such real proprietor, and upon such further proof of the identity of the goods as the Commissioners of Customs shall require, and upon compliance with all the other regulations required by law on the entry of goods by bill of store.

XXXVII. And be it enacted, that it shall be Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any them, by any Order under their hands, to declare cate of production shall be required upon the e any goods from any British possessions abroad o or upon the importation of such goods into the Uni and to frame such regulations respecting such they may think fit; and if any goods in respect a certificate shall have been so required, or in res a certificate of production, or any such certificati as aforesaid, shall be required by any law for the

force, shall be imported into the United Kingdom without such certificates respectively, the same shall be deemed and taken to be of *Foreign* growth, produce, or manufacture; and all goods so deemed and taken to be of *Foreign* growth, produce, or manufacture, and all other goods whatsoever of the growth, produce, or manufacture of *Foreign* countries, which shall henceforth be imported into the United Kingdom from any *British* possession abroad, shall be deemed and taken, so far as respects liability to duties, to have been imported from a *Foreign* country: Provided always, that all orders of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury made in pursuance hereof, shall be duly published in the *London* and *Dublin Gazettes* 3 times at least within 3 months from the date of such Orders respectively.

XLII. And be it enacted, that any goods of the growth of the Islands of *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Alderney*, *Sark*, or *Man*, and any goods manufactured in the said islands from materials of the growth of the said islands, or from materials not subject to duty in the United Kingdom, or from materials upon which the duty has been paid in the United Kingdom, and upon which no drawback has subsequently been granted, and any manufactures of linen or cotton made in and imported from the *Isle of Man*, may be imported into the United Kingdom from the said islands respectively, without payment of any duty; and that such goods shall not be deemed to be included in any charge of duties imposed by any Act hereafter to be made on the importation of goods generally from parts beyond the seas: Provided always, that such goods may nevertheless be charged with any proportion of such duties as shall fairly countervail any duties of Excise, or any coast duty, payable on the like goods the produce of the part of the United Kingdom into which they shall be imported, or payable upon any of the materials from which such goods are manufactured; provided also, that all goods manufactured in any of the said islands from any other material than the materials aforesaid, except manufactures of linen and cotton made in and imported from the *Isle of Man* as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be *Foreign* goods.

LI. And be it enacted, that all *Foreign* goods, derelict, jetsam, flotsam, and wreck, brought or coming into the United Kingdom, or into the *Isle of Man*, and all droits of Admiralty

sold in the United Kingdom, shall at all times be subject to the same duties as goods of the like kind imported into the United Kingdom or the *Isle of Man* respectively are subject to: Provided always, that if, for ascertaining the proper amount of duty so payable, any question shall arise as to the origin of any such goods, the same shall be deemed to be of the growth, produce, or manufacture of such country or place as the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs shall, upon investigation by them, determine.

LII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs, or for the officers of Customs acting under their directions, to inquire into and receive proof of the extent to which any such goods may have been damaged, and to make such abatement of the duties payable thereon as to them shall appear to bear a just proportion to the damage so ascertained: Provided always, that no such abatement shall be made in respect of any of the goods following: (that is to say) cantharides, cocoa, coculus indicus, coffee, currants, figs, guinea grains, ipecacuanha, jalap, lemons, nux vomica, opium, oranges, pepper, raisins, rhubarb, sarsaparilla, senna, spirits, sugar, tea, tobacco, and wine.

LIIL. And be it enacted, that if any person shall have possession of any *Foreign* goods, derelict, jetsam, flotsam, or wreck, either on land or within any port in the United Kingdom, and shall not give notice thereof to the proper officer of the Customs within 24 hours after such possession, or shall not on demand pay the duties due thereon, or deliver the same into the custody of the proper officer of the Customs, such person shall forfeit the sum of 100l.; and if any person shall remove or alter in quantity or quality any such goods, or shall open or alter any package containing any such goods, or shall cause any such act to be done, or assist therein, before such goods shall be deposited in a warehouse in the custody of an officer of the Customs, every such person shall forfeit the sum of 100l.; and in default of the payment of the duties on such goods within 18 months from the time when the same were so deposited, the same may be sold in like manner and for the like purposes as goods imported may in such default be sold: Provided always, that any Lord of the Manor having by law just claim to such

goods, or if there be no such Lord of the Manor, then the person having possession of the same, shall be at liberty to retain the same in his own custody, giving bond, with 2 sufficient sureties, to be approved by the proper officer of the Customs, in treble the value of such goods, for the payment of the duties thereon at the end of 1 year and 1 day, or to deliver such goods to the proper officer of the Customs in the same state and condition as the same were in at the time of taking possession thereof.

LIV. And whereas such goods, if not claimed by the owner within the period limited by law, belong of right to Her Majesty in her office of Admiralty, but by reason of the smallness of their value would, if prosecuted to condemnation in the High Court of Admiralty in *England* and *Ireland* respectively, be wholly unproductive: be it therefore enacted, that whenever any such goods, whether picked up at sea or on the shore within the flow of the sea, shall be reported to the officer of the Customs, notice thereof shall be forthwith given by them, if in *Great Britain* or the *Isle of Man*, to the Receiver-General of Droits of Admiralty, and if in *Ireland* to the Queen's Proctor of Admiralty; and all such goods shall be placed at their disposal respectively, as the case may be, subject, however, to the payment of the duties with which they shall be respectively chargeable; and in case the rightful owner thereof shall prove his claim thereto to the satisfaction of the said Receiver-General or Queen's Proctor, as the case may be, within the period of 12 calendar months from the day on which they shall be so reported, such goods shall be restored to the owner, on payment of the duties and necessary charges attending the care of the same, and a reasonable compensation to the amount of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the net value (after abating the duties and charges aforesaid) to the salvors thereof; but if no such claim shall be established within the period aforesaid, then such goods shall be deemed and taken to be condemned to Her Majesty as Droits of Admiralty, and may be sold by the said Receiver-General or Queen's Proctor, without any process from the High Courts of Admiralty respectively, and the net proceeds thereof, after payment of duties, salvage, and other charges as aforesaid, shall be disposed of by them respectively, and carried to the credit of the Consolidated Fund, in like manner as Droits of Admiralty are

by an Act passed in the 1st year of the reign of his late Majesty King William IV, for the support of His Majesty's household, and the honour and dignity of the Crown, directed to be applied, anything in any Act or Acts contained, or any law, statute, or usage, to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

LVI. And whereas by the laws now in force certain Articles subject to an inland duty of Excise are required to be stamped, to denote the payment of such duty; and to prevent fraud in the evasion of such duty it is expedient that *Foreign* articles of a similar description, when imported into the United Kingdom, should be stamped with such mark or stamp as the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs may deem necessary, in order to distinguish the *Foreign* from the *British* article: be it therefore enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs, and they are hereby authorized, after any goods have been entered at the custom-house, and before the same shall be discharged by the officers, and delivered into the custody of the importer or his agent, to mark or stamp such goods in such manner and form as they may deem fit and proper for the security of the revenue, and by such officer as they shall direct and appoint for that purpose.

LVII. And be it enacted, that every Order made by the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs in respect of marking or stamping any goods, shall be published in the *London Gazette* and *Dublin Gazette*.

LVIII. And be it enacted, that if any person or persons shall at any time forge or counterfeit any mark or stamp to resemble any mark or stamp which shall be provided and used for the purposes of this Act, or shall forge or counterfeit the impression of any such mark or stamp, or shall sell or expose to sale, or have in his, her, or their custody or possession, any goods with a counterfeit mark or stamp, knowing the same to be counterfeit, or shall use or affix any such mark or stamp to any other goods required to be stamped as aforesaid, other than that to which the same was originally affixed, all and every such offender or offenders, and his, her, or their aiders, abettors, and assistants, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of 200*l*.

LXI. And be it enacted, that the times, places, and manner

of landing *Foreign* fish imported into the United Kingdom, and reporting and entering the same, and of paying the duties due thereon, shall be subject to such regulations and directions as the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs shall from time to time make respecting the same; and that all *Foreign* fish unladen from any vessel contrary to any such regulations and directions shall be forfeited.

LXIII. And be it enacted, that the several sorts of goods enumerated or described in the Table following, denominated "A Table of Prohibitions and Restrictions Inwards," shall either be absolutely prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom, or shall be imported only under the restrictions mentioned in such Table, according as the several sorts of such goods are respectively set forth therein: (that is to say)

A Table of Prohibitions and Restrictions inwards.

A List of Goods absolutely prohibited to be imported.

Arms, ammunition, and utensils of war, by way of merchandize, except by licence from Her Majesty, for furnishing Her Majesty's public stores only. *Articles of Foreign manufacture*, and any packages of such articles, bearing any names, brands, or marks, purporting to be the names, brands, or marks of manufacturers resident in the United Kingdom. *Books*, wherein the copyright shall be subsisting, first composed or written or printed in the United Kingdom, and printed or reprinted in any other country, as to which the proprietor of such copyright or his agent shall have given to the Commissioners of Customs a notice in writing that such copyright subsists, such notice also stating when such copyright will expire. *Paper* printed on in the *English* language. *Clocks* and watches of any metal, impressed with any mark or stamp appearing to be or to represent any legal *British* assay mark or stamp, or purporting by any mark or appearance to be of the manufacture of the United Kingdom, not having the name and place of abode of some *Foreign* maker abroad visible and permanently engraved on the frame and also on the face, or not being in a complete state, with all the parts properly fixed in the case. *Coin*; viz., false money or counterfeit sterling; silver, of the realm, or any money purporting to be such, not being of the

established standard in weight or fineness. *Goods* from the *Isle of Man*, except such as be of the growth, produce, or manufacture thereof, or of the United Kingdom, and except corn, grain, meal, or flour. *Gunpowder*, except by licence from Her Majesty, such licence to be granted for furnishing Her Majesty's stores only. *Malt*. *Snuff-work*. *Spirits* from the *Isle of Man*. *Tobacco* stalks stripped from the leaf, whether manufactured or not. *Tobacco* stalk flour.

List of Goods subject to certain Restrictions on Importation. *Fish* of *foreign* taking, and all [train oil, blubber, spermaceti oil, head matter, skins, bones, and fins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea*], except anchovies, eels, turbot, and lobsters, unless in vessels which shall have been cleared out regularly with such fish on board from some *Foreign* port. *Goods* of places within the limits of the *East India* Company's Charter, unless into ports approved of by the Lords of the Treasury, and declared by Order in Council to be fit and proper for such importation. *Gloves* of leather, unless in ships of 60 tons burden or upwards, and in packages each containing 100 dozen pairs of gloves at least. *Hides*, skins, horns, or hoofs, or any other part of cattle or beast, Her Majesty may by Order in Council prohibit, in order to prevent any contagious distemper. *Parts* of articles; viz., any distinct or separate part of any article not accompanied by the other part or all the other parts of such article, so as to be complete and perfect, if such article be subject to duty according to the value thereof. *Silks*; viz., manufactures of silk, being the manufactures of *Europe*, unless into the ports of *London*, *Liverpool*, *Hull*, or *Southampton*, or ports appointed by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, or into the port of *Dublin* direct from *Bordeaux*, or into the port of *Dover* direct from *Calais* or *Boulogne*, and unless in ships of 60 tons burden or upwards. *Spirits*, not being perfumed or medicinal spirits, unless in ships of 60 tons burden at least; also, unless in casks or other vessels capable of containing liquids, each of such casks or other vessels being of the size or content of 20 gallons at the most, or bottles or stone bottles not exceeding the size of a gallon, and being really part of the cargo of the ship.

in the manifest or other papers enumerating or descriptive of the cargo thereof. [**Tea*, unless from the *Cape of Good Hope*, or from places eastward of the same to the *Straits of Magellan*.] *Tobacco* and snuff; viz., unless in ships of 120 tons burden or upwards; also unless in hogsheads, casks, chests, or cases containing 300 pounds weight of tobacco or snuff each at least, not being separated or divided in any manner within the cask or package; except that tobacco of the dominions of the *Turkish Empire* may be packed in inward bags or packages, or separated or divided in any manner, provided the outward package be a hogshead, cask, chest, or case containing at least 300 pounds net weight of tobacco; tobacco and snuff from the *East Indies*, unless in hogsheads, casks, chests, or cases, each of which shall contain at least 100 pounds net weight of tobacco or snuff; cigars, unless in packages containing 100 pounds weight of cigars at least; tobacco the produce of *Mexico*, or the produce of *South America*, or the Islands of *Saint Domingo* or *Cuba*, imported direct from those places respectively, or from the warehouse in *Jamaica*, or some other *British* possession in *America*, unless in packages each containing at least 80 pounds net weight of such tobacco; negrohead tobacco the produce of and imported from the United States of *America* [unless†] in packages each containing at least 150 pounds net weight of such tobacco, and unless into the ports of *London*, *Liverpool*, *Bristol*, *Lancaster*, *Cowes*, *Falmouth*, *Whitehaven*, *Hull*, *Port Glasgow*, *Greenock*, *Glasgow*, *Aberdeen*, *Leith*, *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, *Plymouth*, *Belfast*, *Cork*, *Drogheda*, *Dublin*, *Galway*, *Limerick*, *Londonderry*, *Newry*, *Sligo*, *Waterford*, and *Wexford*; or into some other port or ports which may hereafter be appointed for such purpose by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury; such appointments in *Great Britain* being published in the *London Gazette*, and such appointment in *Ireland* being published in the *Dubin Gazette*; but any ship wholly laden with tobacco may come into the ports of *Cowes* or *Falmouth* to wait for orders, and there remain 14 days, provided due report of such ship be made by the master with the collector or comptroller of such port. And if any goods shall be imported or

* Repealed by Act 12 & 13 Vict., cap. 29.

† See Act 9 & 10 Vict., cap. 102.

brought into the United Kingdom contrary to any of the prohibitions or restrictions mentioned in such Table in respect of such goods, the same shall be forfeited.

LXIV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that any goods, of whatsoever sort, may be imported into the United Kingdom to be warehoused under the regulations of any Act in force for the time being for the warehousing of goods, without payment of duty at the time of the first entry thereof, or notwithstanding that such goods may be prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom to be used therein, except the several sorts of goods enumerated or described in manner following: (that is to say) goods prohibited on account of the package in which they are contained, or the tonnage of the ship in which they are laden; arms, ammunition, or utensils of war; gunpowder; infected hides, horns, hoofs, skins, or any other part of any cattle or beast; counterfeit coin or tokens; books, wherein the copyright will be subsisting, first composed or written or printed in the United Kingdom, and printed or reprinted in any other country, as to which the proprietor of such copyright or his agent shall have given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs a notice in writing that such copyright subsists, such notice also stating when such copyright will expire; copies of prints first engraved, etched, drawn, or designed in the United Kingdom; copies of casts of sculptures or models first made in the United Kingdom; clocks or watches, being such as are prohibited to be imported for home use.

LXV. And be it enacted, that if by reason of the sort of any goods, or of the place from whence or the country or navigation of the ship in which any goods have been imported, they be such or be so imported as that they may not be used in the United Kingdom, they shall not be entered except to be warehoused, and it shall be declared upon the entry of such goods that they are entered to be warehoused for exportation only.

LXXVII. And be it enacted, that no cocket shall be granted for the exportation of any coals to any *British* possession in a *Foreign* ship until the exporter thereof shall have given security by bond in a penal sum of double the amount of the duty payable on the exportation of such coals, with condition that

the same shall be landed at the place for which they shall be exported, or otherwise accounted for to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of the Customs, and also with condition to produce, within such time as the said Commissioners shall require, to be expressed in such bond, a certificate of the landing of such coals at such place, under the hand of the collector or comptroller or other proper officer at such place: Provided always, that the bond so to be given in respect of coals shall not be liable to any duty of stamps.

XCII. And be it enacted, that if the master and crew of any *Foreign* ship which is to depart in ballast from the United Kingdom for parts beyond the seas shall be desirous to take on board chalk rubbish by way of ballast, or to take with them for their private use any small quantities of goods of *British* manufacture, it shall be lawful for such master, without entering such ship outwards, to pass an entry in his name, and receive a cocket free of any export duty for all such goods, under the general denomination of *British* manufactures not prohibited to be exported, being for the use and privilege of the master and crew, and not being of greater value than in the proportion of 20*l.* for the master, and 10*l.* for the mate, and 5*l.* for each of the crew, and stating that the ship is in ballast; and the master shall duly clear such goods for shipment on behalf of himself and crew, stating in such clearances the particulars of the goods and packages, and the names of the crew who shall jointly or severally take any of such goods under this privilege; and such ship shall be deemed to be a ship in ballast, and be cleared as such, and without a content, notwithstanding such goods or such cocket or cockets; and such clearance shall be notified by the collector or comptroller on the label to the cocket or cockets, and on the victualling bill, and in the book of ships' entries, as a clearance in ballast, except as to the privilege of the master and crew.

CXX. And be it enacted, that the master of every coasting ship shall keep or cause to be kept a cargo book of the same, stating the name of the ship and of the master, and of the port to which she belongs, and of the port to which bound on each voyage; and in which book shall be entered, at the port of lading, an account of all goods taken on board such ship, stating

the descriptions of the packages, and the quantities and descriptions of the goods therein, and the quantities and descriptions of any goods stowed loose, and the names of the respective shippers and consignees, as far as any of such particulars shall be known to him; and in which book, at the port of discharge, shall be noted the respective days upon which any of such goods be delivered out of such ship, and also the respective times of departure from the port of lading, and of arrival at any port of unlading; and such master shall produce such book for the inspection of the coast-waiter or other proper officer, so often as the same shall be demanded, and who shall be at liberty to make any note or remark therein; and if such master shall fail correctly to keep such book, or to produce the same, or if at any time there be found on board such ship any goods not entered in the cargo book as laden, or any goods noted as delivered, or if at any time it be found that any goods entered as laden, or any goods not noted as delivered, be not on board, the master of such ship shall forfeit the sum of 50*l.*; and if, upon examination at the port of lading, any package entered in the cargo book as containing any *Foreign* goods shall be found not to contain such goods, such package, with its contents, shall be forfeited; and if at the port of discharge any shall be found to contain any *Foreign* goods which are not entered in such book, such goods shall be forfeited.

CXXI. And be it enacted, that before any coasting ship shall depart from the port of lading, an account, together with a duplicate of the same, all fairly written, and signed by the master, shall be delivered to the collector or Comptroller; and in such account shall be set forth such particulars as are required to be entered in the cargo book of all *Foreign* goods, and of all corn, grain, mea
generally, whether any otl
goods be laden on board,
ship be wholly laden with
descriptions before menti
collector or comptroller a
accounts, and shall return
and noting the clearance o
shall be the clearance of

transire for the goods expressed therein; and if any such account be false, or shall not correspond with the cargo book, the master shall forfeit the sum of 50*l*.

CXLIV. And be it enacted, that the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs shall cause to be made, and to be publicly exposed from time to time at the several ports in the United Kingdom and in Her Majesty's possessions abroad, printed lists of all books wherein the copyright shall be subsisting, and as to which the proprietor of such copyright or his agent shall have given notice in writing to the said Commissioners that such copyright subsists, such notice also stating when such copyright expires.

* CLVII. And be it enacted, that no ship shall be cleared from any port of the United Kingdom, either for a coasting or a *Foreign* voyage, laden with coals or coal, or culm or cinders, which had not been previously brought coastwise into such port, until the fitter or coal-owner, or his agent, vending or shipping the same, shall have delivered to the collector or comptroller 2 certificates under his hand, expressing the total quantities of coals, culm, and cinders respectively shipped or intended to be shipped by him in such ship; and the collector or comptroller shall retain 1 of such certificates, and shall deliver the other, signed by him, to the master of the ship; and every fitter, coal owner, or agent who shall refuse to give such certificates, or shall give a false certificate, shall forfeit and pay the sum of 100*l*., and the master of such ship shall keep such certificate, and produce the same to any officer of Customs demanding such production, and shall before bulk be broken deliver such certificate to the collector or comptroller of any port in the United Kingdom to which such coals, culm, or cinders shall be carried in such ship.

ACT of the British Parliament, "*for the Prevention of Smuggling*;" so far as it relates specifically to *Foreign Countries and Subjects, and to Foreign Vessels and Goods*.

[8 & 9 Vict., cap. 87.]

[August 4, 1845.]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in a session of Parliament holden in the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of his late Majesty

* Repealed by Act 12 & 13 Vict., cap. 90.

King William IV, intituled "An Act for the Prevention of Smuggling [cap. 53] *," whereby the laws of customs in relation to the prevention of smuggling were consolidated: And whereas since the passing of the said Act divers parts of Acts for the further amendment of the law in that respect have been found necessary, and it will be of advantage to the trade and commerce of the country, that the said Act and parts of Acts should be consolidated into 1 Act: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this Act the same shall come into and be and continue in full force and operation for all the purposes mentioned therein, and that all the provisions thereof shall extend to any law in force or hereafter to be made relating to the Customs.

II. And be it enacted, that if any vessel not being square-rigged, or any boat, either belonging in the whole or in part to Her Majesty's subjects, or having half the persons on board subjects of Her Majesty, shall be found or discovered to have been within 100 leagues of the coast of the United Kingdom; or if any vessel either belonging in the whole or in part to Her Majesty's subjects, or having half the persons on board subjects of Her Majesty, or if any *Foreign* vessel not being square-rigged, or any *Foreign* boat, in which there shall be 1 or more subjects of Her Majesty, shall be found or discovered to have been within 4 leagues of that part of the United Kingdom which is between the *North Foreland* on the coast of *Kent* and *Beachy Head* on the coast of *Sussex*, or within 8 leagues of any other part of the coast of the United Kingdom; or if any *Foreign* vessel or boat shall be found or discovered to have been within 1 league of the coast of the United Kingdom; or if any vessel or boat shall be found or discovered to have been within 1 league of the Islands of *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Alderney*, *Sark*, or *Man* respectively, or within any bay, harbour, river, or creek of or belonging to any one of the said islands; any such vessel or boat so found or discovered, having on board or in any manner attached thereto, or having had on board or in any

* See Page 407. Repealed by 8 & 9 Vict., cap. 84.

manner attached thereto, or conveying or having conveyed in any manner, any spirits not being in a cask or other vessel capable of containing liquids of the size or content of 20 gallons at the least, or any tea exceeding 6 pounds weight in the whole, or any tobacco or snuff not being in a cask or package containing 300 pounds weight of tobacco or snuff at least, or being separated or divided in any manner within any cask or package, or any tobacco stalks, or any cordage or other articles adapted and prepared for slinging or sinking small casks, or any casks, or other vessels whatsoever of less size or content than 20 gallons, of the description used for the smuggling of spirits, then and in every such case the said spirits, tea, tobacco, or snuff and tobacco stalks, together with the casks or packages containing the same, and the cordage or other articles, casks, and other vessels of the description aforesaid, and also the vessel or boat, shall be forfeited.

III. And be it enacted, that if any vessel or boat whatever shall arrive or shall be found or discovered to have been within any port, harbour, river, or creek of the United Kingdom, or of the *Isle of Man*, not being driven thereto by stress of weather or other unavoidable accident, having on board or in any manner attached thereto, or having had on board or in any manner attached thereto, or conveying or having conveyed in any manner within any such port, harbour, river, or creek, any spirits not being in a cask or other vessel capable of containing liquids of the size or content of 20 gallons at the least, or any tobacco or snuff not being in a cask or package containing 300 pounds weight of such tobacco or snuff at least, or being separated or divided in any manner within any cask or package, or any tobacco stalks, every such vessel or boat, and such spirits, tobacco, snuff or tobacco stalks, shall be forfeited: Provided always, that if it shall be made appear to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs, that the said spirits, tobacco, snuff, or tobacco stalks were on board without the knowledge or privity of the owner or master of such vessel or boat, and without any wilful neglect or want of reasonable care on their or either of their behalves, then and in such case the said Commissioners shall, and they are hereby authorized and required to deliver up the said vessel or boat to the owner or master of the same.

IV. And be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall extend to render any vessel of the burden of 120 tons or upwards liable to forfeiture on account of any tobacco or snuff coming direct from the *East Indies*, and being in packages each containing 100 pounds weight of tobacco or snuff at least, or on account of any cigars being in packages each containing 100 pounds weight of cigars at least, or on account of any tobacco the produce of *Mexico*, *Colombia*, the Continent of *South America*, or of the Islands of *Saint Domingo* or *Cuba*, coming direct from those places respectively, or from the warehouse in any British possession in *America*, in packages each containing 80 pounds weight of tobacco at least, or on account of any negrohead tobacco the produce of and coming direct from the *United States of America*, in packages each containing of such tobacco 150 pounds weight at least, or on account of any tobacco of the dominions of the *Turkish Empire* which may be separated or divided in any manner within the outward package, such outward package being a hogshead, cask, chest, or case containing of such tobacco 300 pounds weight at least, nor to render any vessel of 60 tons burden or upwards liable to forfeiture on account of any tea, or of any spirits in glass bottles or in stone bottles, not exceeding the size of quart bottles, such tobacco, snuff, cigars, tea, and spirits being really part of the cargo of such vessel, and included in the manifest or other papers of such vessel enumerating or describing the cargo thereof, nor to render any vessel liable to forfeiture on account of any spirits, tea, or tobacco really intended for the consumption of the seamen and passengers on board during their voyage, and not being more in quantity than is necessary for that purpose, nor to render any vessel liable to forfeiture if really bound from one *Foreign* port to another *Foreign* port, and pursuing such voyage, wind and weather permitting.

V. And be it enacted, that when any vessel or boat belonging in the whole or in part to Her Majesty's subjects, or having one half of the persons on board subjects of Her Majesty, shall be found within 100 leagues of the coast of the United Kingdom, and shall not bring to upon signal made by any vessel or boat in Her Majesty's service, or in the service of the Revenue, hoisting the proper pendant and ensign in order to bring such

vessel or boat to, and thereupon chase shall be given, if any person or persons on board such vessel or boat so chased shall, during the chase, or before such vessel or boat shall bring to, throw overboard any part of the lading of such vessel or boat, or shall stave or destroy any part of such lading to prevent seizure thereof, that then and in such case the said vessel or boat shall be forfeited; and all persons escaping from such vessels or boats, or from any *Foreign* vessel or boat, during any chase made thereof by any vessel or boat in Her Majesty's service, or in the service of the Revenue, shall be deemed and taken to be subjects of Her Majesty, unless it shall be proved to the contrary.

XV. And be it enacted, that all vessels and boats belonging in the whole or in part to Her Majesty's subjects, having false bulkheads, false bows, double sides or bottoms, or any secret or disguised place whatsoever in the construction of such vessels or boats, adapted for the purpose of concealing goods, or having any hole, pipe, or other device in or about such vessels or boats, adapted for the purpose of running goods, shall be forfeited, with all the guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle, and apparel belonging to such vessels or boats; and that all *Foreign* vessels or boats not being square-rigged coming to or arriving at any port of the United Kingdom, having on board any goods liable to the payment of duties, or prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom, concealed in false bulkheads, false bows, double sides or bottoms, or in any secret or disguised place whatsoever in the construction of such last-mentioned vessels or boats, shall be forfeited.

XXXIX. And be it enacted, that if any passenger or other person on board any vessel or boat shall, upon being questioned by any officer or officers of Her Majesty's Customs whether he or she has any *Foreign* goods upon his or her person, or in his or her possession, deny the same, and any such goods shall, after such denial, be discovered upon his or her person, or in his or her possession, such goods shall be forfeited, and such person shall forfeit treble the value of such goods.

L. And be it enacted, that every person, being a subject of Her Majesty, who shall be found or discovered to have been on board any vessel or boat liable to forfeiture under this or any

Act relating to the Customs, for being found or discovered to have been within any of the distances in this Act mentioned from the United Kingdom or from the *Isle of Man*, having on board or in any manner attached thereto, or having had on board or in any manner attached thereto, or conveying or having conveyed in any manner, such goods or things as subject such vessel or boat to forfeiture, or who shall be found or discovered to have been, within any such distances as aforesaid, on board any vessel or boat from which any part of the cargo or lading of such vessel or boat shall have been thrown overboard or staved or destroyed, to prevent seizure, and every person, *not being a subject of Her Majesty*, who shall be found or discovered to have been on board any vessel or boat liable to forfeiture for any of the causes last aforesaid within 1 league of the coast of the United Kingdom or of the *Isle of Man*, shall, upon being duly convicted of any of the said offences, before any 2 Justices of the Peace, be adjudged by such Justices for the 1st of such offences to be imprisoned in any house of correction, and there kept to hard labour for any term not less than 6 nor greater than 9 calendar months, and for the 2nd of such offences for any term not less than 9 nor greater than 12 calendar months, and for the 3rd or any subsequent offence for 12 calendar months; and it shall be lawful for any officer or officers of the army, navy, or marines, being duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, and on full pay, or any officer or officers of Customs or Excise, or other person acting in his or their aid or assistance, or duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, and he and they is and are hereby authorized, empowered, and required to detain every such person, and to take such person before any Justice of the Peace in the United Kingdom or in the *Isle of Man*, to be dealt with as hereinafter directed: Provided always, that any such person proving to the satisfaction of any Justice or Justices before whom he may be brought, that he was only a passenger in such vessel or boat, and had no interest whatever either in the vessel or boat, or in the cargo, or any goods on board the same, shall be forthwith discharged by such Justice or Justices.

LII. And be it enacted, that every person whatsoever who shall unship, or be aiding, assisting, or otherwise concerned in

the unshipping of any tea or *Foreign* manufactured silk of the value of 20*l.* liable to forfeiture under any Act relating to the Customs or Excise, or who shall carry, convey, or conceal, or be aiding, assisting, or concerned in the carrying, conveying, or concealing of such tea or silk, shall forfeit for every such offence treble the value thereof; and every such person shall and may be detained by any officer or officers of Her Majesty's army, navy, or marines, being duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, and on full pay, or by any officer or officers of Customs or Excise, or by any other person acting in his or their aid or assistance, or duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, and taken before any Justice of the Peace in the United Kingdom or the *Isle of Man*, to be dealt with as hereinafter directed: Provided always, that it shall and may be lawful for such person so detained to give security in treble the amount of the goods seized by recognizance or otherwise, to the satisfaction of such Justice of the Peace, to appear at a time and place to be by him appointed.

LIII. And be it enacted, that every person who shall be found or discovered to have been on board any vessel or boat liable to forfeiture under this or any Act or Acts relating to the Customs for being found or discovered to have been within any port, harbour, river, or creek of the United Kingdom or of the *Isle of Man*, not being driven thereinto by stress of weather or other unavoidable accident, having on board or in any manner attached thereto, or having had on board or in any manner attached thereto, or conveying or having conveyed in any manner, such goods or things as subject such vessel or boat to forfeiture, or who shall be found or discovered to have been on board any of Her Majesty's ships or vessels or on board any ship or vessel in Her Majesty's employment or service, or on board of any *Foreign* post office packet, being a national vessel, employed in carrying the mails between any *Foreign* country and the United Kingdom, such last-mentioned ships, vessels, or packets being found or discovered to have been within any port, harbour, river, or creek of the United Kingdom or of the *Isle of Man*, not being driven therein by stress of weather or other unavoidable accident, having on board or in any manner attached thereto, or having had on board or in any manner attached

thereto, or conveying or having conveyed in any manner, any spirits not being in a cask or other vessel capable of containing liquids of the size or content of 20 gallons at the least, or any tobacco or snuff not being in a cask or package containing 300 lbs. weight of such tobacco or snuff at least, or being separated or divided in any manner within any cask or package, shall forfeit the sum of 100*l.*; and it shall be lawful for any officer or officers of the army, navy, or marines, being duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, and on full pay, or any officer or officers of Customs or Excise, or other persons acting in his or their aid or assistance, or duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, and he and they is and are hereby authorized, empowered, and required, to detain every such person, and to take such person before any Justice of the Peace in the United Kingdom or in the *Isle of Man*, to be dealt with as hereinafter directed.

LIV. Provided always, and be it enacted and declared, that no person shall be liable to any penalty for or to be detained on account of any such offence as is hereinbefore lastly mentioned, unless there shall be reasonable ground to believe that such person was the owner of such goods, or was concerned in bringing the same into such ports and other places as are hereinbefore mentioned, or in concealing the same, nor on account of any spirits, tobacco, or snuff, being stores, or being in vessels or packages of a content or size permitted by law.

CXXX. And be it enacted, that in case of any information or proceedings had under this or any Act relating to the Customs, the averment that the commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs or Excise have directed or elected such information or proceedings to be instituted, or that any vessel is *Port on*, belonging wholly or in part to Her Majesty's subjects, or if any person detained or found on board any vessel or boat lawfully seized is or is not a subject of Her Majesty, or that a person is an officer of the Customs, and where the offence committed is any port in the United Kingdom, the naming of the port in any information or proceedings shall be sufficient without proof as to such facts or facts, unless the defendant in such case shall prove to the contrary.

ACT of the British Parliament, "for the encouragement of
British Shipping and Navigation." *

[8 & 9 Vict., cap. 88.]

[August 4, 1845.]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the session of Parliament holden in the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of King William IV, intituled "An Act for the Encouragement of British Shipping and Navigation" † [cap. 54], whereby the laws for the encouragement of *British* shipping and navigation were consolidated: And whereas since the passing of the said Act divers parts of Acts for the further amendment of the law in that respect have been found necessary, and it will be of advantage to the trade and commerce of the country that the said Act and parts of Acts should be consolidated into 1 Act: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this Act the same shall come into and be and continue in full force for the purposes therein mentioned, except where any other commencement is herein particularly directed.

II. And be it enacted, that the several sorts of goods hereinafter enumerated, being the produce of *Europe*: (that is to say)

Masts, timber, boards, tar, tallow, hemp, flax, currants, raisins, figs, prunes, olive oil, corn or grain, wine, brandy, tobacco, wool, shumac, madders, madder roots, barilla, brimstone, bark of oak, cork, oranges, lemons, linseed, rapeseed and clover-seed, shall not be imported into the United Kingdom to be used therein, except in *British* ships, or in ships of the country of which the goods are the produce, or in ships of the country from which the goods are imported.

III. And be it enacted, that goods the produce of *Asia*, *Africa*, or *America*, shall not be imported from *Europe* into the United Kingdom to be used therein, except the goods hereinafter mentioned: (that is to say)

Goods the produce of the dominions of the Emperor of *Morocco*, which may be imported from places in *Europe* within

* Repealed by Act 12 & 13 Vict., cap. 29.

† See Vol. 4, Page 220. Repealed by Act 8 & 9 Vict., cap. 84.

the *Straits of Gibraltar*; goods the produce of *Asia* or *Africa* which (having been brought into places in *Europe* within the *Straits of Gibraltar* from or through places in *Asia* or *Africa* within those *Straits*, and not by way of the *Atlantic Ocean*) may be imported from places in *Europe* within the *Straits of Gibraltar*; goods the produce of places within the limits of the *East India Company's Charter*, which (having been imported from those places into *Gibraltar* or *Malta* in *British ships*) may be imported from *Gibraltar* or *Malta*; goods taken by way of reprisal by *British ships*; bullion, diamonds, pearls, rubies, emeralds, and other jewels or precious stones.

IV. And be it enacted, that goods the produce of *Asia*, *Africa*, or *America*, shall not be imported into the United Kingdom to be used therein, in *Foreign ships*, unless they be the ships of the country in *Asia*, *Africa*, or *America*, of which the goods are the produce, and from which they are imported, except the goods hereinafter mentioned: (that is to say)

Goods the produce of the dominions of the Grand Seignior in *Asia* or *Africa*, which may be imported from his dominions in *Europe* in ships of his dominions; raw silk and mohair yarn, the produce of *Asia*, which may be imported from the dominions of the Grand Seignior in the *Levant seas*, in ships of his dominions; bullion:—Provided always, that in case any Treaty shall be made with any country having a port or ports within the *Straits of Gibraltar*, stipulating that such productions of *Asia* or *Africa* as may by law be imported into the United Kingdom from places in *Europe* within the *Straits of Gibraltar* in *British ships*, shall also be imported from the ports of such country in the ships of such country, then and in every such case it shall be lawful to

such country in the ships of
V. Provided always, and
goods shall be deemed to be
they are the manufacture.

VI. And be it enacted,
the United Kingdom from
ney, or *Sark*, except in *Bri*

VII. And be it enacted
from the United Kingdom

Africa, or *America*, nor to the Islands of *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Alderney*, or *Sark*, except in *British* ships.

VIII. And be it enacted, that no goods or passengers shall be carried coastwise from one part of the United Kingdom to another, or from the United Kingdom to the *Isle of Man*, or from the *Isle of Man* to the United Kingdom, except in *British* ships.

IX. And be it enacted, that no goods shall be carried from any of the Islands of *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Alderney*, *Sark*, or *Man*, to any other of such islands, nor from one part of any of such islands to another part of the same island, except in *British* ships.

X. And be it enacted, that no goods shall be carried from any *British* possession in *Asia*, *Africa*, or *America*, to any other of such possessions, nor from one part of any of such possessions to another part of the same, except in *British* ships.

XI. And be it enacted, that no goods shall be imported into any *British* possession in *Asia*, *Africa*, or *America*, in any *Foreign* ships, unless they be ships of the country of which the goods are the produce, and from which the goods are imported.

XII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, from time to time, by any Order in Council, to declare that goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of any *Foreign* country may be imported into the Island of *Hong Kong* from the same or any other *Foreign* country, in vessels belonging to the same or any other *Foreign* country, and however navigated, subject nevertheless to such limitations and restrictions as shall be contained in any such Order in Council; and from and after the publication of any such Order in Council such goods may lawfully be so imported into the said Island of *Hong Kong*, according to the provisions of such Order, and until the revocation thereof; and any such Order in Council may from time to time be altered or revoked by Her Majesty by any subsequent Order in Council.

XIII. And be it enacted, that no ship shall be admitted to be a *British* ship unless duly registered and navigated as such, and that every *British* registered ship (so long as the registry of such ship shall be in force, or the certificate of such registry retained for the use of such ship) shall be navigated during the whole of

every voyage (whether with a cargo or in ballast), in every part of the world, by a master who is a *British* subject, and by a crew whereof $\frac{2}{3}$ at least are *British* seamen; and if such ship be employed in a coasting voyage from one part of the United Kingdom to another, or in a voyage between the United Kingdom and the Islands of *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Alderney*, *Sark*, or *Man*, or from one of the said islands to another of them, or from one part of either of them to another of the same, or be employed in fishing on the coasts of the United Kingdom or of any of the said islands, then the whole of the crew shall be *British* seamen.

XIV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that all *British*-built boats or vessels under 15 tons burden, wholly owned and navigated by *British* subjects, although not registered as *British* ships, shall be admitted to be *British* vessels in all navigation in the rivers and upon the coasts of the United Kingdom, or of the *British* possessions abroad, and not proceeding over sea, except within the limits of the respective colonial Governments within which the managing owners of such vessels respectively reside; and that all *British*-built boats or vessels wholly owned and navigated by *British* subjects, not exceeding the burden of 30 tons, and not having a whole or a fixed deck, and being employed solely in fishing on the banks and shores of *Newfoundland* and of the parts adjacent, or on the banks and shores of the Provinces of *Canada*, *Nova Scotia*, or *New Brunswick*, adjacent to the *Gulf of St. Lawrence*, or on the north of *Cape Canso*, or of the islands within the same, or in trading coastwise within the said limits, shall be admitted to be *British* boats or vessels, although not registered, so long as such boats or vessels shall be solely so employed.

XV. Provided also, and be it enacted, that all ships built in the *British* settlements at *Honduras*, and owned and navigated as *British* ships, shall be entitled to the privileges of *British* registered ships in all direct trade between the United Kingdom or the *British* possessions in *America* and the said settlements, provided the master shall produce a certificate under the hand of the superintendent of those settlements that satisfactory proof has been made before him that such ship (describing the same) was built in the said settlements, and is wholly owned by

British subjects: Provided also, that the time of clearance of such ship from the said settlements for every voyage shall be endorsed upon such certificate by such superintendent.

XVI. And be it enacted, that no ship shall be admitted to be a ship of any particular country, unless she be of the build of such country, or have been made prize of war to such country, or have been forfeited to such country under any law of the same made for the prevention of the Slave Trade, and condemned as such prize or forfeiture by a competent court of such country, or be *British*-built (not having been a prize of war from *British* subjects to any other *Foreign* country), nor unless she be navigated by a master who is a subject of such *Foreign* country, and by a crew of whom $\frac{3}{4}$ at least are subjects of such country, nor unless she be wholly owned by subjects of such country usually residing therein, or under the dominion thereof: Provided always, that the country of every ship shall be deemed to include all places which are under the same dominion as the place to which such ship belongs.

XVII. And be it enacted, that no person shall be qualified to be a master of a *British* ship or to be a *British* seaman within the meaning of this Act, except the natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, or persons naturalized by any Act of Parliament, or made denizens by letters of denization, or except persons who have become *British* subjects by virtue of conquest or cession of some newly-acquired country, and who shall have taken the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty, or the oath of fidelity required by the Treaty or Capitulation by which some newly-acquired country came into Her Majesty's possession, or persons who shall have served on board any of Her Majesty's ships of war in time of war for the space of 3 years: Provided always, that the natives of places within the limits of the *East India* Company's Charter, although under *British* dominion, shall not, upon the ground of being such natives, be deemed to be *British* seamen: Provided always, that every ship (except ships required to be wholly navigated by *British* seamen) which shall be navigated by 1 *British* seaman if a *British* ship, or 1 seaman of the country of such a ship if a *Foreign* ship, for every 20 tons of the burden of such ship, shall be deemed to be duly navigated, although the number of other seamen shall exceed one-fourth of the whole

crew: Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall extend to repeal or alter the provisions of an Act passed in the 4th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George IV [s. 21],* for consolidating and amending the laws then in force with respect to trade from and to places within the limits of the *East India* Company's Charter, nor the provisions of an Act passed in the session of Parliament holden in the 3rd and 4th years of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act further to regulate the Trade of Ships built and trading within the limits of the *East India* Company's Charter†."

XVIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by her Royal Proclamation, during war, to declare that *Foreigners* having served 2 years on board any of Her Majesty's ships of war in time of such war, shall be *British* seamen within the meaning of this Act.

XIX. And be it enacted, that no *British* registered ship shall be suffered to depart any port in the United Kingdom, or any *British* possessions in any part of the world (whether with a cargo or in ballast), unless duly navigated: Provided always, that any *British* ships trading between places in *America* may be navigated by *British* negroes, and that ships trading eastward of the *Cape of Good Hope*, within the limits of the *East India* Company's Charter, may be navigated by *Lascars*, or other natives of countries within those limits.

XX. And be it enacted, that if any *British* registered ship shall at any time have as part of the crew in any part of the world any *Foreign* seamen not allowed by law, the master or

* Act 4 Geo. IV, cap. 80. [July 18, 1823.] XXI. And whereas *Lascars* and other natives of the East are not deemed to be equal in strength and use to *European* or other seamen, and the requiring the proportion of $\frac{3}{4}$ of *British* seamen in ships having as part of the crew *Lascars* and natives of the East, would compel such ships to carry a larger number of *British* seamen than other ships, or to employ a smaller number of *Lascars* and natives of the East than would be sufficient to make a proper crew: be it therefore enacted, that any ship or vessel duly registered, manned in part with *Lascars* or natives of *India*, which shall be commanded by a *British* master, and navigated by 4 *British* seamen, as part of the crew, for every 100 tons of her registered burthen, and so in proportion for any part of 100 tons, shall be deemed, construed, and taken to be navigated according to law as to the crew of any such ship or vessel, although the number of such *British* seamen shall not be equal to the proportion of $\frac{3}{4}$ of the whole crew of such ship or vessel; anything in any Act or Acts of Parliament, or law or laws, to the contrary notwithstanding.

† See Vol. 5, Page 328.

owners of such ship shall for every such *Foreign* seaman forfeit the sum of 10*l.*: Provided always, that if a due proportion of *British* seamen cannot be procured in any *Foreign* port, or in any place within the limits of the *East India* Company's Charter, for the navigation of any *British* ship, or if such proportion be destroyed during the voyage by any unavoidable circumstance, and the master of such ship shall produce a certificate of such facts under the hand of any *British Consul*, or of 2 known *British* merchants, if there be no *Consul* at the place where such facts can be ascertained, or from the *British* Governor of any place within the limits of the *East India* Company's Charter, or in the want of such certificate shall make proof of the truth of such facts to the satisfaction of the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs of any *British* port, or of any person authorized in any other part of the world to inquire into the navigation of such ship, the same shall be deemed to be duly navigated.

XXI. And be it enacted, that if Her Majesty shall at any time by her Royal Proclamation declare that the proportion of *British* seamen necessary to the due navigation of *British* ships shall be less than the proportion required by this Act, every *British* ship navigated with the proportion of *British* seamen required by such proclamation shall be deemed to be duly navigated, so long as such proclamation shall remain in force.

XXII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that goods of any sort, or the produce of any place, not otherwise prohibited than by the Law of Navigation hereinbefore contained, may be imported into the United Kingdom from any place in a *British* ship, and from any place, not being a *British* possession, in a *Foreign* ship of any country, and however navigated, to be warehoused for exportation only, under the provisions of any law in force for the time being, made for the warehousing of goods without payment of duty upon the first entry thereof.

XXIII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, from time to time, by any Order in Council, to declare that goods of any sort, or the produce of any place, not otherwise prohibited than by the Law of Navigation hereinbefore contained, may be imported into any port or ports of the *British* possessions abroad, to be named in such Order, from any place, in a *British* ship, and from any place not being part of the *British* dominions in a *Foreign* ship of any country, and however

navigated, to be warehoused for exportation only, under the provisions of any law in force for the time being, made for the warehousing of goods without payment of duty upon the first entry thereof; and from and after the date of any such Order it shall be lawful so to import, for the purpose of being warehoused for exportation only, any such goods into the port or ports named therein, according to the provisions of the said Order, and until the revocation thereof; and any such Order in Council may from time to time be altered or revoked by Her Majesty by any subsequent Order in Council.

ACT of the British Parliament, "for the registering of British Vessels," so far as it relates to the exclusion of Foreign Owners, the transfer of and the repairs of Vessels at Foreign Ports, and the privileges of condemned Prize of War and Slave Ships.

[8 & 9 Vict., cap. 89.]

[August 4, 1845.]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the session of Parliament held in the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of King William IV, intituled "An Act for the registering of British vessels*" [cap. 55], whereby the laws in relation to the registration of *British* vessels were consolidated: And whereas since the passing of the said Act divers parts of Acts for the further amendment of the law in that respect have been found necessary, and it will be of advantage to trade and commerce that the said Act and parts of Acts should be consolidated into 1 Act: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent M and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spi Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament a and by the authority of the same, that from and passing of this Act the same shall come into and c full force for the purposes therein mentioned, except v other commencement is herein particularly directed.

III. And be it enacted, that the persons autho required to make such registry [of British vessels] : such certificate [of registry] shall be the several perso after mentioned and described: (that is to say) the and comptroller of Her Majesty's Customs, &c., &c.

* See Vol. 4, Page 225. Repealed by Act 8 & 9 Vict., cap.

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander-in-chief of *Malta*, *Gibraltar*, and *Heligoland* respectively, in respect of vessels or ships to be there registered: [* Provided always, that no ship or vessel shall be registered at *Heligoland*, except such as is wholly of the build of that place, and that ships or vessels registered at *Malta*, *Gibraltar*, or *Heligoland* shall not be registered elsewhere; and that ships or vessels registered at *Malta*, *Gibraltar*, or *Heligoland*, shall not be entitled to the privileges and advantages of *British* ships in any trade between the said United Kingdom and any of the *British* possessions in *America*.]

V. [* And be it enacted, that no ship or vessel shall be registered, or having been registered shall be deemed to be duly registered by virtue of this Act, except such as are wholly of the build of the said United Kingdom, or of the *Isle of Man*, or of the Islands of *Guernsey* or *Jersey*, or of some of the colonies, plantations, islands, or territories in *Asia*, *Africa*, or *America*, or of *Malta*, *Gibraltar*, or *Heligoland*, which belonged to Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, at the time of building of such ships or vessels,] or such ships or vessels as shall have been condemned in any Court of Admiralty as *prize of war*, or such ships or vessels as shall have been condemned in any competent court as forfeited for the breach of the laws made for the prevention of the *Slave Trade*, and which shall wholly belong and continue wholly to belong to Her Majesty's subjects duly entitled to be owners of ships or vessels registered by virtue of this Act.

† VI. And be it enacted, that no *Mediterranean* pass shall be issued for the use of any ship, as being a ship belonging to *Malta* or *Gibraltar*, except such as be duly registered at those places respectively, or such as, not being entitled to be so registered, shall have wholly belonged, before the 10th day of October, 1827, and shall have continued wholly to belong, to persons actually residing at those places respectively as inhabitants thereof, and entitled to be owners of *British* ships there registered, or who, not being so entitled, shall have so resided upwards of 15 years prior to the said 10th day of October, 1827.

* VII. And be it enacted, that no ship or vessel shall continue to enjoy the privileges of a *British* ship after the same

* Repealed by Act 12 & 13 Vict., cap. 29. † Repealed by Act 12 & 13 Vict., cap. 90.

shall have been repaired in a *Foreign* country, if such repairs shall exceed the sum of 20s. for every ton of the burden of the said ship or vessel, unless such repairs shall have been necessary, by reason of extraordinary damage sustained by such ship or vessel during her absence from Her Majesty's dominions, to enable her to perform the voyage in which she shall have been engaged, and to return to some port or place in the said dominions; and whenever any ship or vessel which has been so repaired in a *Foreign* country shall arrive at any port in Her Majesty's dominions as a *British* registered ship or vessel, the master or other person having the charge or command of the same shall, upon the first entry thereof, report to the collector and comptroller of Her Majesty's Customs at such port that such ship or vessel has been so repaired, under penalty of 20s. for every ton of the burden of such ship or vessel, according to the admeasurement thereof; and if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs that such ship or vessel was seaworthy at the time when she last departed from any port or place in Her Majesty's dominions, and that no greater quantity of such repairs have been done to the said vessel than was necessary as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners, upon a full consideration of all the circumstances, to direct the collector and comptroller of the port where such ship or vessel shall have arrived, or where she shall then be, to certify on the certificate of the registry of such ship or vessel, that it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs that the privileges of the said ship or vessel have not been forfeited, notwithstanding the repairs which have been done to the same in a *Foreign* country.

IX. [*And be it enacted, that no *British* ship or vessel which has been or shall hereafter be captured by and become prize to an enemy, or sold to *Foreigners*, shall again be entitled to the privileges of a *British* ship:] Provided always, that nothing contained in this Act shall extend to prevent the registering of any ship or vessel whatever which shall afterwards be condemned in any Court of Admiralty as *prize of war*, or in any competent court, for breach of laws made for the prevention of the *Slave Trade*.

* Repealed by Act 12 & 13 Vict., cap. 29.

XI. And be it enacted, that every ship or vessel shall be deemed to belong to some port at or near to which some or one of the owners, who shall make and subscribe the declaration required by this Act before registry be made, shall reside; and whenever such owner or owners shall have transferred all his or their share or shares in such ship or vessel, the same shall be registered *de novo* before such ship or vessel shall sail or depart from the port to which she shall then belong, or from any other port which shall be in the same part of the United Kingdom, or the same colony, plantation, island, or territory, as the said port shall be in: Provided always, that if the owner or owners of such ship or vessel cannot in sufficient time comply with the requisites of this Act, so that registry may be made before it shall be necessary for such ship or vessel to sail or depart upon another voyage, it shall be lawful for the collector and comptroller of the port where such ship or vessel may then be, to certify upon the back of the existing certificate or registry of such ship or vessel, that the same is to remain in force for the voyage upon which the said ship or vessel is then about to sail or depart: Provided also, that if any ship or vessel shall be built in any of the colonies, plantations, islands, or territories in *Asia*, *Africa*, or *America*, to Her Majesty belonging, for owners residing in the United Kingdom, and the master of such ship or vessel, or the agent for the owner or owners thereof, shall have produced to the collector and comptroller of the port at or near to which such ship or vessel was built, the certificate of the builder required by this Act, and shall have made and subscribed a declaration before such collector and comptroller of the names and descriptions of the principal owners of such ship or vessel, and that she is the identical ship or vessel mentioned in such certificate of the builder, and that no *Foreigner*, to the best of his knowledge and belief, has any interest therein, the collector and comptroller of such port shall cause such ship or vessel to be surveyed and measured in like manner as is directed for the purpose of registering any ship or vessel, and shall give the master of such ship or vessel a certificate under their hands and seals, purporting to be under the authority of this Act, and stating when and where and by whom such ship or vessel was built, the description, tonnage, and other particulars required

on registry of any ship or vessel, and such certificate shall have all the force and virtue of a certificate of registry under this Act, during the term of 2 years, unless such ship shall sooner arrive at some place in the United Kingdom; and such collector and comptroller shall transmit a copy of such certificate to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs.

XII. And be it enacted, that no person who has taken the oath of allegiance to any *Foreign State*, except under the terms of some Capitulation, unless he shall afterwards become a denizen or naturalized subject of the United Kingdom by Her Majesty's letters patent or by Act of Parliament, nor any person usually residing in any country not under the dominion of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, unless he be a member of some British factory, or agent for or partner in any house or copartnership actually carrying on trade in Great Britain or Ireland, shall be entitled to be the owner, in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, of any ship or vessel required and authorized to be registered by virtue of this Act.

XIII. And be it enacted, that no registry shall henceforth be made or certificate granted until the following declaration be made and subscribed, before the person or persons hereinbefore authorized to make such registry and grant such certificate respectively, by the owner of such ship or vessel if such ship or vessel is owned by or belongs to 1 person only, or in case there shall be 2 joint owners, then by both of such joint owners if both shall be resident within 20 miles of the port or place where such registry is required, or by 1 of such owners if 1 or both of them shall be resident at a greater distance from such port or place; or if the number of such owners or proprietors shall exceed 2, then by the greater part of the number of such owners or proprietors if the greater number of them shall be resident within 20 miles of such port or place as

shall be in any *Foreign* port when such purchase or transfer of property shall take place, then that the certificate shall be delivered up to the *British Consul* or other chief *British* officer resident at or nearest to such *Foreign* port, or if such ship or vessel shall be at sea when such purchase or transfer of property shall take place, then that the certificate shall be delivered up to the *British Consul* or other chief *British* officer at the *Foreign* port or place in or at which the master or other person having or taking the charge or command of such ship or vessel shall first arrive after such purchase or transfer of property at sea, immediately after his arrival at such *Foreign* port; but if such master or other person who had the command thereof at the time of such purchase or transfer of property at sea shall not arrive at a *Foreign* port, but shall arrive at some port of *Great Britain*, or of the Islands of *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, or *Man*, or of Her Majesty's said colonies, plantations, islands, or territories, then that the certificate shall be delivered up in manner aforesaid within 14 days after the arrival of such ship or vessel, or of the person who had the command thereof, in any port of *Great Britain*, or of the Islands of *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, or *Man*, or of any of Her Majesty's said colonies, plantations, islands, or territories: Provided always, that if it shall happen that at the time of registry of any ship or vessel the same shall be at any other port than the port to which she belongs, so that the master of such ship or vessel cannot attend at the port of registry to join with the owner or owners in such bond aforesaid, it shall be lawful for him to give a separate bond to the like effect at the port where such ship or vessel may then be, and the collector and comptroller of such other port shall transmit such bond to the collector and comptroller of the port where such ship or vessel is to be registered; and such bond, and the bond also given by the owner or owners, shall together be of the same effect against the master and owner or owners, or either of them, as if they had bound themselves jointly and severally in 1 bond.

XXXII. And be it enacted, that the owner or owners of all ships and vessels taken by any of Her Majesty's ships or vessels of war, or by any private or other ship or vessel, and condemned as *lawful prize* in any Court of Admiralty, or of ships or vessels condemned in any competent court as forfeited for breach of the

or place in which such certificate shall be granted, in the penalties following: (that is to say) if such ship or vessel shall be a decked vessel, or be above the burden of 15 tons, and not exceeding 50 tons, then in the penalty of 100*l.*; if exceeding the burden of 50 tons, and not exceeding 100 tons, then in the penalty of 300*l.*; if exceeding the burden of 100 tons, and not exceeding 200 tons, then in the penalty of 500*l.*; if exceeding the burden of 200 tons, and not exceeding 300 tons, then in the penalty of 800*l.*; and if exceeding the burden of 300 tons, then in the penalty of 1000*l.*; and the condition of every such bond shall be, that such certificate shall not be sold, lent, or otherwise disposed of to any person or persons whatever, and that the same shall be solely made use of for the service of the ship or vessel for which it is granted; and that in case such ship or vessel shall be lost or taken by the enemy, burnt or broken up, or otherwise prevented from returning to the port to which she belongs, or shall on any account have lost and forfeited the privileges of a *British* ship, or shall have been seized and legally condemned for illicit trading, or shall have been taken in execution for debt, and sold by due process of law, or shall have been sold to the Crown, or shall under any circumstances have been registered *de novo*, the certificate, if preserved, shall be delivered up within 1 month after the arrival of the master in any port or place in Her Majesty's dominions to the collector and comptroller of some port in *Great Britain*, or of the *Isle of Man*, or of the *British* plantations, or to the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander-in-chief for the time being, of the Islands of *Guernsey* or *Jersey*; and that if any *Foreigner*, or any person or persons for the use and benefit of any *Foreigner*, shall purchase or otherwise become entitled to the whole or to any part or share of the same shall be within the Islands of colonies, plantations, such case the certificate shall be delivered up to the collector or comptroller to make registry, and in any other port or place respectively

and it will be of advantage to the trade and commerce of the country that the said several duties should be consolidated into 1 Act: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this Act the same shall come into and be and continue in full force and operation for all the purposes mentioned therein, except where any other commencement is herein particularly directed.

II. And be it enacted, that in lieu and instead of all other duties and drawbacks of Customs (except the duties and drawbacks upon corn, grain, meal or flour, sugar, and molasses) there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, upon goods, wares, and merchandize imported into or exported from the United Kingdom, the several Duties of Customs, and there shall be allowed the several drawbacks, as the same are respectively inserted, described, and set forth in figures in the Tables marked (A.) and (B.) to this Act annexed, together with the additional duties hereinafter mentioned.

* VIII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, by her Order in Council, from time to time to order and direct that there shall be levied and collected any additional duty, not exceeding 1-fifth of the amount of any existing duty, upon all or any goods, wares, or merchandize, the growth, produce, or manufacture of any country which shall levy higher or other duties upon any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of any of Her Majesty's dominions than upon the like article the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other *Foreign* country, and in like manner to impose such additional duties upon all or any goods when imported in the ships of any country which shall levy higher or other duties upon any goods when imported in *British* ships than when imported in the national ships of such country, or which shall levy higher or other tonnage or port or other duties upon *British* ships than upon such national ships, or which shall not place the commerce or navigation of

* Repealed by Act 12 & 13 Vict., cap. 29.

laws for the prevention of the *Slave Trade*, shall, for the purpose of registering any such ship or vessel, produce to the collector or comptroller of Her Majesty's Customs a certificate of the condemnation of such ship or vessel under the hand and seal of the Judge of the court in which such ship or vessel shall have been condemned (which certificate such Judge is hereby authorized and required to grant), and also a true and exact account in writing of all the particulars contained in the certificate hereinbefore set forth, to be made and subscribed by one or more skilful person or persons to be appointed by the court then and there to survey such ship or vessel, and shall also make and subscribe a declaration before the collector and comptroller that such ship or vessel is the same vessel which is mentioned in the certificate of the Judge aforesaid.

XXXIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that no ship or vessel which shall be taken and condemned as *prize* or *forfeiture* as aforesaid shall be registered in the Islands of *Guernsey*, *Jersey* or *Man*, although belonging to Her Majesty's subjects residing in those islands, or in some one or other of them, but the same shall be registered either at *Southampton*, *Weymouth*, *Exeter*, *Plymouth*, *Falmouth*, *Liverpool*, or *Whitehaven*, by the collector and comptroller at such ports respectively, who are hereby authorized and required to register such ship or vessel, and to grant a certificate thereof in the form and under the regulations and restrictions in this Act contained.

ACT of the British Parliament, "for granting Duties of Customs," so far as it relates to differential or discriminating Duties, &c., and to the Privileges of Trade and Navigation of certain Foreign Countries.

[8 & 9 Vict., cap. 90.]

[August 4, 1845.]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the session of Parliament holden in the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of King William IV, intituled "An Act for granting Duties of Customs [cap. 56],"* whereby the several Duties of Customs were consolidated into 1 Act: And whereas since the passing of the said Act divers parts of Acts altering the said duties have been passed,

* Repealed by Act 8 & 9 Vict., cap. 84.

and it will be of advantage to the trade and commerce of the country that the said several duties should be consolidated into 1 Act: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this Act the same shall come into and be and continue in full force and operation for all the purposes mentioned therein, except where any other commencement is herein particularly directed.

II. And be it enacted, that in lieu and instead of all other duties and drawbacks of Customs (except the duties and drawbacks upon corn, grain, meal or flour, sugar, and molasses) there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, upon goods, wares, and merchandize imported into or exported from the United Kingdom, the several Duties of Customs, and there shall be allowed the several drawbacks, as the same are respectively inserted, described, and set forth in figures in the Tables marked (A.) and (B.) to this Act annexed, together with the additional duties hereinafter mentioned.

* VIII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, by her Order in Council, from time to time to order and direct that there shall be levied and collected any additional duty, not exceeding 1-fifth of the amount of any existing duty, upon all or any goods, wares, or merchandize, the growth, produce, or manufacture of any country which shall levy higher or other duties upon any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of any of Her Majesty's dominions than upon the like article the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other *Foreign* country, and in like manner to impose such additional duties upon all or any goods when imported in the ships of any country which shall levy higher or other duties upon any goods when imported in *British* ships than when imported in the national ships of such country, or which shall levy higher or other tonnage or port or other duties upon *British* ships than upon such national ships, or which shall not place the commerce or navigation of

* Repealed by Act 12 & 13 Vict., cap. 29.

enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, by any Order or Orders to be by her or them made, with the advice of her or their Privy Council, and published in the *London Gazette*, from time to time to declare what are the *Foreign* Powers with which any such Treaty or Treaties as aforesaid is or are subsisting, and this present Act and the said recited Act shall apply and shall be deemed from the time of the ratification of any such Treaties to have been applicable to the trade and shipping of such *Foreign* countries as shall be so mentioned in any such Order or Orders in Council as aforesaid, so long as any such Order or Orders shall continue unrevoked, and no longer.

XII. And be it enacted, that in any case where any Treaty is in force between Her Majesty and any *Foreign* State, containing any stipulations that no higher duties or charges shall be levied on the vessels or produce of such *Foreign* State, or upon goods exported or imported in the vessels of such *Foreign* State, than on *British* vessels or produce, or upon the like goods exported or imported in *British* vessels, or any direct or indirect stipulations to the like effect, or for the like objects, or any of them, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any 2 or more of them, from time to time to give directions that all duties or charges imposed by any Act passed after the 10th day of July, 1842, upon the vessels of such *Foreign* State entering or leaving any port of Her Majesty's dominions, or upon articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of the dominions of such *Foreign* State, or upon any articles imported into the United Kingdom in vessels of such *Foreign* State, or upon any articles (or any particular class of articles) exported from the United Kingdom (or exported from the United Kingdom to any particular place or places) shall be reduced to the same rates as are in the like cases imposed upon *British* vessels, or upon the like articles of *British* growth, produce, or manufacture, or upon the like articles imported into or exported from the United Kingdom in *British* vessels, or to give so much of the said directions as the

it enacted, that all manufactures of *Gibraltar*, made of materials of *Foreign* produce

Powers, and whether the same applies to differential duties or charges on goods imported or exported in *Foreign* ships as well as to differential duties and charges on *Foreign* ships, and it is expedient that such doubts be removed: Be it therefore enacted and declared, that from and after the ratification of any Treaty heretofore made by Her Majesty or any of her royal predecessors subsequently to the enactment of the said Act, or of any Treaty which may hereafter be made by Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, with any such *Foreign* Power, in which Treaty has been or shall be contained provisions similar to those recited in the said recited Act, all and every the provisions, clauses, matters, and things in the said recited Act contained shall apply and extend to the trade and shipping of such *Foreign* Powers respectively, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as to the trade and shipping of the said *United States* and of the said Kingdom of *Portugal*, and also shall apply and extend to differential duties or charges on goods imported or exported in the ships of such *Foreign* Powers as well as to the differential duties on the ships of such *Foreign* Powers.

X. Provided nevertheless, and be it enacted and declared, that the recited Act doth not extend, and shall not be construed to extend, to grant to or to confer upon the trade or shipping of the said *United States*, or of the said Kingdom of *Portugal*, or of any other *Foreign* Power, or to the subjects of such States or Kingdom, or of any such *Foreign* Power as aforesaid, any other or greater advantage than such as shall have been stipulated for by and granted to the said *United States*, the said Kingdom of *Portugal*, or any such other *Foreign* Power, by the respective Treaties subsisting and in force between them respectively and Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, or her royal predecessors, but that the said Act shall be so construed and applied as to give full and complete effect to such respective Treaties so long as the same shall respectively remain in force, and is to provide such, and only such, indemnity as therein mentioned to such bodies politic and corporate, and other persons as are therein mentioned, for such losses as they shall respectively sustain by the execution of such respective Treaties.

XI. And for the prevention of uncertainty herein, be it

enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for Her Majesty, her heirs and successors by any Order or Orders to be by her or them made, with the advice of her or their Privy Council, and published in the *London Gazette* from time to time to declare what are the *Foreign Ports* with which any such Treaty or Treaties as aforesaid is or are subsisting and the present Act and the said recited Act shall apply and shall be deemed from the time of the ratification of any such Treaty to have been applicable to the trade and shipping of such *Foreign* countries as shall be so mentioned in any such Order or Orders in Council as aforesaid, so long as any such Order or Orders shall continue unrevoked, and no longer.

XII. And be it enacted that in any case where any Treaty is in force between Her Majesty and any *Foreign* State, containing any stipulations that no higher duties or charges shall be levied on the vessels or produce of such *Foreign* State, or upon goods exported or imported in the vessels of such *Foreign* State, than on *British* vessels or produce, or upon the like goods exported or imported in *British* vessels, or any direct or indirect stipulations to the like effect, or for the like objects, or any of them, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any 2 or more of them, from time to time to give directions that all duties or charges imposed by any Act passed after the 10th day of July, 1842, upon the vessels of such *Foreign* State entering or leaving any port of Her Majesty's dominions, or upon articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of the dominions of such *Foreign* State, or upon any articles imported into the United Kingdom in vessels of such *Foreign* State, or upon any articles (or any particular class of articles) exported from the United Kingdom (or exported from the United Kingdom to any particular place or places) shall be reduced to the same rates as are in the like cases imposed upon *British* vessels, or upon the like articles of *British* growth, produce, or manufacture, or upon the like articles imported into or exported from the United Kingdom in *British* vessels, or to give so much of the said directions as the case may require.

XIII. And be it enacted, that all manufactures of *Gibraltar*, *Malta*, and *Heligoland*, made of materials of *Foreign* produce

liable to duty upon importation into the United Kingdom, upon which no such duty has been paid, or upon which drawback of such duty has been allowed in the United Kingdom, shall, for the purposes of duty, be deemed and taken to be the produce of and imported from a *Foreign* country.

XIV. And whereas a Treaty has been concluded between Her Majesty and the United States of *America*, dated the 9th day of August, in the year 1842,* whereby it is stipulated that all the produce of the forest in logs, lumber, timber, timber boards, staves, or shingles, or of agriculture, not being manufactured, grown on any of those parts of the State of *Maine* watered by the River *Saint John* or by its tributaries, of which fact reasonable evidence shall, if required, be produced, shall have free access into and through the said river and its tributaries having their source within the State of *Maine*, to and from the seaport at the mouth of the River *Saint John*, and to and round the falls of the said river, either by boats, rafts, or other conveyance, and that when within the Province of *New Brunswick* the said produce shall be dealt with as if it were the produce of the said province: And whereas it is the intention of the High Contracting Parties to the said Treaty, that the aforesaid produce should be dealt with as if it were the produce of the Province of *New Brunswick*: Be it therefore enacted, that the produce in the said recited Treaty, and hereinbefore described, shall, so far as regards all laws relating to duties, navigation, and customs, in force in the United Kingdom, or in any of Her Majesty's dominions, be deemed and taken to be and be dealt with as the produce of the Province of *New Brunswick*: Provided nevertheless, that in all cases in which declarations and certificates of production or origin, and certificates of clearance, would be required in respect of such produce if it were the produce of *New Brunswick*, similar declarations and certificates shall be required in respect of such produce, and shall state the same to be the produce of those parts of the State of *Maine* which are entered by the River *Saint John* or by its tributaries.

XV. And be it enacted, that upon exportation from the United Kingdom of any *Foreign* rice or paddy which shall have

* See Vol. 6, Page 853.

been cleaned therein, and which shall have paid the duties payable on the importation thereof, there shall be allowed and paid for every cwt. thereof, a drawback equal in amount to the duty paid on every 4 bushels of the rough rice or paddy from which the same shall have been cleaned.

XVI. Provided always, and be it enacted, that such drawback upon rice so exported shall be paid and allowed only upon such clean rice as shall be deposited for the purpose of exportation, within 1 calendar month from the day on which the duty thereon had been paid, in some warehouse in which rice may be warehoused on importation without payment of duty, and shall there remain secured until duly shipped to be exported from such warehouse: Provided also, that the exporter of such rice shall make declaration before the Collector or Comptroller that the rice so warehoused for exportation was cleaned from the rough rice or paddy upon which the duties have been so paid.

TABLE (A). Extract.
GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE IMPORTED.

ARTICLES.		Duty.			and from British possession.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Books, viz.							
—	being of Editions printed prior to the year 1801, bound or unbound the cwt.	1	0	0	1	0	0
—	being of Editions printed in or since the year 1801, bound or unbound the cwt.	5	0	0	5	0	0
—	being of Editions in the <i>Foreign</i> living languages, printed in or since the year 1801, bound and unbound the c						
Bullion and <i>Foreign</i> Coin, of Gold or Silver, and of Gold or Silver, or of which the major part value is Gold or Silver							
Cables, old, and taken from <i>Foreign</i> ships, provided same be rendered unserviceable by reduction in lengths not exceeding 3 fathoms, for every 100l. va							
Fish of <i>Foreign</i> taking, imported from <i>Foreign</i> ports in other than fishing vessels, viz.							
—	Oysters the bus						
—	Salmon the c						
—	Soles the c						
—	Turtle the c						
—	Fresh, not otherwise enumerated the c						
—	Cured, not otherwise enumerated the c						
Linen Lawns of any sort, not <i>French</i> , for every 100l. va							

TABLE (A). *Continued.*

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty.	
	Of or from Foreign Countries.	Of and from British Possessions.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Oil, Train and Blubber, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, of <i>Foreign</i> fishing ... the tun	6 0 0	
— Train Oil or Blubber of <i>Foreign</i> fishing, from and after 1st January 1847	Free.	
— Spermaceti of <i>Foreign</i> fishing the tun	15 0 0	
— — — — — from and after 1st January 1849 ...	Free.	
Paper, waste, unless printed on in the English language, or paper of any other sort, not particularly enumerated or described, nor otherwise charged with duty the lb.	0 0 4½	0 0 4½
— printed on in the English language	Prohibited.	Prohibited.
Ships to be broken up with their tackle, apparel, and furniture (except sails), <i>viz.</i>		
— <i>Foreign</i> ships or vessels ... for every 100 <i>l.</i> value	25 0 0	25 0 0
— <i>Foreign</i> ships broken up ... for every 100 <i>l.</i> value	10 0 0	10 0 0
— British ships or vessels entitled to be registered as such, and not having been built in the United Kingdom	Free.	Free.
Turpentine, <i>viz.</i>		
— not being of greater value than 15 <i>s.</i> per cwt.	Free.	Free.
— above 15 <i>s.</i> value per cwt. the cwt.	0 2 0	0 2 0
— of <i>Venice, Scio, or Cyprus</i>	Free.	Free.
Whales' Fins, <i>British</i> taking, and imported direct from the fishery, or from any <i>British</i> possession, in a <i>British</i> ship.		
— otherwise taken for every 100 <i>l.</i> value	20 0 0	20 0 0
— <i>Foreign</i> taking, and not prohibited, from and after 1st January 1847	Free.	Free.
Wine, <i>viz.</i>		
— the produce of the <i>Cape of Good Hope</i> or the territories or dependencies thereof, and imported directly from thence ... the gallon		0 2 9
— <i>French</i> the gallon	0 5 6	
— <i>Canary</i> the gallon	0 5 6	
— <i>Madeira</i> the gallon	0 5 6	
— <i>Portugal</i> the gallon	0 5 6	
— <i>Rhenish</i> the gallon	0 5 6	
— <i>Spanish</i> the gallon	0 5 6	
— other sorts the gallon	0 5 6	
(The full duties on Wine are drawn back upon re-exportation or shipment as stores.)		
— Lees, subject to the same duty as Wine, but no drawback is allowed on the Lees of Wine exported.		

TABLE (B).

Duties of Customs payable on Goods the produce of the United Kingdom exported to *Foreign* Countries.

				Rate of Duty.		
				£	s.	d.
Coals, Culm, or Cinders, in a <i>Foreign</i> ship	the ton			0	4	0

ACT of the British Parliament, "for the Warehousing of Goods," so far as it relates to American Tobacco for the use of the Navy, and Foreign Sugar to be refined.

[8 & 9 Vict., cap. 91.]

[August 4, 1845.]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the session of Parliament holden in the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of his late Majesty King William IV [cap. 57*], intituled "An Act for the Warehousing of Goods," whereby the laws of Customs in relation to the warehousing of goods were consolidated: And whereas since the passing of the said Act divers parts of Acts for the further amendment of the law in that respect have been found necessary, and it will be of advantage to the trade and commerce of the country that the said Act and parts of Acts should be consolidated into one Act: be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this Act the same shall come into and be and continue in full force and effect for the purposes therein mentioned, except where any other commencement is therein particularly directed.

XXV. And whereas it is expedient to make regulations for the removal of warehoused goods from one warehousing port to another, and from one warehouse to another in the same port: be it therefore enacted, that any goods which have been warehoused at some port in the United Kingdom may be removed by sea or inland carriage to any other port in the same in which the like goods may be warehoused upon importation, to be re-warehoused at such other port as may be required to any other such port: and that 12 hours' notice in writing of the removal of such goods shall be given to the owner of the warehouse in which the particular goods intended to be removed are now contained, numbers, and description of the goods, and in what ship or vessel they are intended to be inwards to be warehoused,

* Repealed by

when and by whom re-warehoused, and to what ports the same are to be removed; and thereupon the warehouse officer shall take a particular account of such goods, and shall mark the contents on every package in preparation for the delivering of the same for the purposes of such removal, and previous to the delivery thereof may cause the proper seals of office to be affixed thereto: Provided always, that Tobacco, the produce of the *British* possessions in *America*, or of the *United States of America*, and purchased for the use of Her Majesty's Navy, may be removed by the purser of any ship of war in actual service to the ports of *Rochester*, *Portsmouth*, or *Plymouth*, to be there re-warehoused, in the name of such purser, in such warehouse as shall be approved for that purpose by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs.

XLIII. And be it enacted, that on the approval of any premises as bonded sugar-houses as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the officers of the Customs at the ports respectively where such premises are situated, to deliver, without payment of duty, to the party or parties so applying as aforesaid, on entry with the proper officer of Customs, any quantity of *Foreign* Sugar, or of Sugar the produce of any *British* possession, for the purpose of being there refined under the locks of the Crown for exportation only; and that all Sugars so delivered shall be lodged and secured in such premises, under such conditions, regulations, and restrictions as the said Commissioners shall from time to time direct: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners, by their order, to revoke or alter any former order of approval of any such premises.

ACT of the *British* Parliament, "to regulate the Trade of *British* Possessions abroad," so far as it specifically relates to *Foreign* Trade, *Foreign* Countries, and *Slave* Trade seizures.

[8 & 9 Vict., cap. 93.]

[August 4, 1845.]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the session of Parliament holden in the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of King William IV [cap. 59], intituled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the *British* Possessions abroad*," whereby the laws of Customs in relation

* See Vol. 4, Page 236. Repealed by Act 8 & 9 Vict., cap. 84.

to the trade of the *British* possessions abroad were consolidated And whereas since the passing of the said Act divers Acts and parts of Acts for the further amendment of the law in that respect have been found necessary, and it will be of advantage to the trade and commerce of the country that the said Acts and parts of Acts should be consolidated into one Act: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this Act the same shall come into and be and continue in full force for all the purposes therein mentioned, except where any other commencement is herein particularly directed.

*II. And be it enacted, that no goods shall be imported into, nor shall any goods, except the produce of the fisheries in *British* ships, be exported from any of the *British* possessions in *America* by sea from or to any place other than the United Kingdom, or some other of such possessions, except into or from the several ports in such possessions, called "Free ports," enumerated or described in the Table following: (that is to say)

Table of Free Ports.

Kingston, Old Harbour, Savanna le Mar, Black River, Montego Bay, St. Lucia, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, St. Ann's, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Morant Bay, and Port Morant, in *Jamaica*; Bridgetown, *Barbadoes*; St. John's, *Antigua*; Plymouth, *Montserrat*; Basseterre, *St. Kitt's*; Anguilla, *Anguilla*; Charlestown, *Nevis*; Road Harbour, *Tortola*; Castries, *St. Lucia*; Roseau, *Dominica*; Kingstown, *St. Vincent*; St. George's, *Grenada*; Port of Spain, and San Fernando, *Trinidad*; Scarborough, *Tobago*; George Town, *Demerara*, and New Amsterdam, *Berbice*, in *British Guiana*; Nassau, *New Providence*; Grand Key, *Turk's Island*; Pitt's Town, *Crooked Island*; and any port where there is a custom-house, in *Bahamas*; Ports St. George's and Hamilton, *Bermudas*; Quebec, *Canada*; Halifax, Picton, Liverpool, Yarmouth, Lunenburg, Shelburne, Digby, Windsor, Parrsboro', Cumberland, New Edinburgh, Arichat, and Sydney, Cape Breton, in *Nova Scotia*;

* Partially repealed by Act 12 & 13 Vict., cap. 29.

Charlotte Town and George Town, *Prince Edward's Island* ; St. John's, Miramichi, Dalhousie, St. Andrew's, Magaguadavic, and Campo Bello, in *New Brunswick* ; St. John's and Harbour Grâce, *Newfoundland*. And if any goods shall be imported into any port or place in any of the said possessions, contrary hereto, such goods shall be forfeited: Provided always, that if Her Majesty shall deem it expedient to extend the provisions of this Act to any port or ports not enumerated in the said Table, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to extend the provisions of this Act to such port or ports ; and from and after the day mentioned in such Order in Council all the privileges and advantages of this Act, and all the provisions, penalties, and forfeitures therein contained (subject nevertheless to the limitations and restrictions hereinafter provided) shall extend, and be deemed and construed to extend, to any such port or ports respectively, as fully as if the same had been inserted and enumerated in the said Table at the time of passing this Act.

III. And whereas there are in the said possessions many places situated in rivers and in bays at which it may be necessary to establish ports for particular and limited purposes only: be it therefore enacted, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, in any Order in Council made for the appointment of any free port, to limit and confine such appointments respectively to any and such purposes only as shall be expressed in such Order.

* IV. And whereas by the Law of Navigation *Foreign* ships are permitted to import into any of the *British* possessions in *Asia*, *Africa*, or *America*, from the countries to which they belong, goods the produce of those countries, and to export goods from such possessions to be carried to any *Foreign* country whatever: And whereas it is expedient that such permission should be subject to certain conditions: Be it therefore enacted, that the privileges thereby granted to *Foreign* ships shall be limited to the ships of those countries which, having colonial possessions, shall grant the like privileges of trading with those possessions to *British* ships, or which, not having colonial possessions, shall place the commerce and navigation of this country, and of its possessions abroad, upon

* Partially repealed by Act 12 & 13 Vict., cap. 29.

the footing of the most favoured nation, unless Her Majesty, by her Order in Council, shall in any case deem it expedient to grant the whole or any of such privileges to the ships of any *Foreign* country, although the conditions aforesaid shall not in all respects be fulfilled by such *Foreign* country: Provided always, that no *Foreign* country shall be deemed to have fulfilled the before-mentioned conditions, or to be entitled to the privileges aforesaid, unless and until Her Majesty shall, by some Order or Orders by her made or to be made by the advice of her Privy Council, have declared that such *Foreign* country hath so fulfilled the said conditions, and is entitled to the said privileges.

V. And be it enacted, that nothing contained in this Act, or any other Act passed in the present session of Parliament, shall extend to repeal or in any way alter or affect an Act passed in the 4th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George IV, intituled "An Act to authorise His Majesty, under certain circumstances, to regulate the Duties and Drawbacks on Goods imported or exported in *Foreign* vessels, and to exempt certain *Foreign* vessels from pilotage [cap. 50],"* nor to repeal or in any way alter or affect an Act passed in the 5th year of the reign of his said late Majesty, among other things, to amend the last mentioned Act;* and that all trade and intercourse between the *British* possessions and all *Foreign* countries shall be subject to the powers granted to his said late Majesty by those Acts.

VI. And be it enacted, that the several sorts of goods enumerated or described in the Table following, denominated "A Table of Prohibitions and Restrictions," are hereby prohibited to be imported or brought, either by sea or by inland carriage or navigation, into the *British* possessions in *America* or the *Mauritius*, or shall be so imported or brought only under the restrictions
sorts of such

A

Gunpowder
hibited to be
from some
refined in b

being the produce or manufacture of any *British* possession within the limits of the *East India* Company's Charter (except and subject as hereinafter is provided), or, being of *Foreign* produce or manufacture, [prohibited to be imported into any of the *British* possessions on the continent of *South America* or in the *West Indies* (the *Bahama* and *Bermuda* Islands not included), or into the *Mauritius*, except to be warehoused for exportation only, and may also be prohibited to be imported into the *Bahama* or *Bermuda* Islands by Her Majesty's order in Council.] Base or counterfeit Coin [prohibited to be imported.] And if any goods shall be imported or brought into any of the *British* possessions in *America* or the *Mauritius*, contrary to any of the prohibitions or restrictions mentioned in such Table in respect of such goods, the same shall be forfeited; and if the ship or vessel in which such goods shall be imported be of less burden than 60 tons, such ship or vessel shall also be forfeited.

VIII. And be it enacted, that all coffee, sugar, molasses, and rum (although the same may be of *British* plantations) exported from any of the *British* possessions in *America*, into which the like goods of *Foreign* production can be legally imported, shall, upon subsequent importation from thence into any of the *British* possessions in *America* or the *Mauritius*, into which such goods, being of *Foreign* production, cannot be legally imported, or into the United Kingdom, be deemed to be of *Foreign* production, and shall be liable, on such importation respectively, to the same duties or the same forfeiture as articles of the like description, being of *Foreign* production, would be liable to, unless the same shall have been warehoused under the provisions of this Act, and exported from the warehouse direct to such other *British* possession, or to the United Kingdom, as the case may be.

IX. And be it enacted, that any books wherein the copyright shall be subsisting, first composed or written or printed in the United Kingdom, and printed or reprinted in *any other country*, shall be and are hereby absolutely prohibited to be imported into the *British* possessions abroad: Provided always, that no such books shall be prohibited to be imported as aforesaid unless the proprietor of such copyright, or his agent, shall have given notice in writing to the Commissioners of Customs

that such copyrights subsist, and in such notice shall have stated when the copyright will expire; and the said Commissioners shall cause to be made, and to be publicly exposed at the several ports in the *British* possessions abroad, from time to time, printed lists of books respecting which such notice shall have been duly given, and all books imported contrary thereto shall be forfeited.

X. And be it enacted, that if any articles of *Foreign* manufacture, and any packages of such articles bearing any names, brands, or marks of manufacturers resident in the United Kingdom, shall be imported into any of the *British* possessions abroad, the same shall be forfeited.

XI. And be it enacted, that there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto Her Majesty the several duties of customs, as the same are respectively set forth in figures in the Table of Duties hereinafter contained, upon goods, wares, and merchandize not being the growth, production, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the *British* possessions in *America*, or of the *Mauritius*, or of any of the *British* possessions within the limits of the *East India* Company's Charter, or the produce of any of the *British* fisheries imported or brought into any of the *British* possessions in *America* or the *Mauritius*, by sea or inland carriage or navigation.

Table of Duties.

Wheat Flour, the barrel of 196 lbs., 2s.; *fish of Foreign* taking or curing, dried or salted, the cwt., 2s.; *ditto* pickled, the barrel, 4s.; *meat*, salted or cured, the cwt., 3s.; *butter*, the cwt., 8s.; *cheese*, *coffee*, and *sugar* unrefined, the cwt., 5s.; *cocoa*, the cwt., 1s.; *molasses*, the cwt., 3s. Refined *sugar*, the produce of and refined in *Foreign* countries, 20 per centum ad valorem. *Tea*, unless imported direct from *China*, or unless imported from the United Kingdom, or from any of the *British* possessions, per lb., 1d.

Spirits:—Rum, per gallon, 6d. Other spirits and cordials, 1s. *Glass* and *silk* manufactures, and *spermaceti*, 15 per centum ad valorem. *Wine*, whether bottled or not; *cotton*, *linen*, *woollen*, *leather*, and *paper* manufactures; *hardware*, *clocks* and *watches*, manufactured *tobacco*, and *soap*; *candles* other than

spermaceti; corks, cordage, and oakum, 7 per centum ad valorem. Oil, blubber, fins, and skins, the produce of fish and creatures living in the sea, of *Foreign* fishing, 15 per centum ad valorem. Articles not enumerated, except such as are comprised or referred to in the subjoined Table of Exemptions, 4 per centum ad valorem. And if any of the goods hereinbefore charged with duty, except sugar, shall be imported through the United Kingdom (having been warehoused therein, and being exported from the warehouse, or the duties thereon, if there paid, having been drawn back), such goods shall only be charged with $\frac{3}{4}$ of the duties hereinbefore imposed.

Table of Exemptions.

Coin, bullion, and diamonds; horses, mules, asses, neat cattle, and all other live stock; hay and straw; tallow and raw hides; salt; rice; corn and grain unground; biscuit or bread; meal or flour, except wheat flour; fresh meat; fresh fish; fruit and vegetables, fresh; carriages of travellers; wood and lumber; cotton wool; hemp, flax, and tow; drugs; gums and resins; tortoise-shell; manures of all kinds. Specimens illustrative of natural history. *Herrings*, taken and cured by the inhabitants of the *Isle of Man*, and imported from thence. *Tea* imported direct from *China* or from the United Kingdom, or from any *British* possession. *Provisions* and stores of every description imported or supplied for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces. *All goods* imported from the United Kingdom after having there paid the duties of consumption, and imported from thence without drawback.

And also such of the following articles: (namely)

Salted or cured meat, flour, butter, cheese, molasses, cork-wood, cordage, oakum, pitch, tar, turpentine, leather and leatherware, fishermen's clothing and hosiery, fishing craft, utensils, instruments, and bait, as shall be imported for the use of the *British* fisheries in *America* into any place at or from whence any such fishery is carried on.

XV. And be it enacted, that if in any of the *British* possessions in *America* or the *Mauritius* any duty be chargeable by any colonial law upon any articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of the *British* posses-

sions in *America*, or the *Mauritius*, or of the *British* possessions within the limits of the *East India* Company's Charter, or the produce of the *British* fisheries, beyond the duty (if any) chargeable by such colonial law upon similar *Foreign* articles, a duty equal to such excess or amount (as the case may be) of the duties so chargeable by such colonial law upon such *British* articles shall be charged under this Act upon such *Foreign* articles in addition to the Imperial duties (if any) hereby imposed thereon; and that if in any of the *British* possessions in *America* or the *Mauritius* any duty be chargeable by any colonial law upon Tea imported direct from *China*, or imported from the United Kingdom, or any of the *British* possessions, beyond the duty (if any) chargeable by such colonial law upon Tea not so imported, the imperial duty hereby imposed upon Tea not so imported shall be increased by such excess or amount (as the case may be) of the duties so chargeable by such colonial law upon tea imported direct from *China*, or imported from the United Kingdom, or from any of the *British* possessions.

XVI. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for Her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, by any Order or Orders in Council to be issued from time to time, to direct that any article described in such Order, being an article chargeable under this Act as an unenumerated article, with a duty of 4 per centum ad valorem, shall be added to the list of exemptions hereinbefore set forth, and shall be free from such duty; and from and after the time mentioned in such Order for the commencement of such exemption, not being less than 6 months from the date thereof, such exemption shall continue in force, and such article shall thenceforth, while such Order may at any time be suspended, be free from such duty. And Her Majesty, with the advice of her Privy Council, may at any time suspend such Order in Council.

XXVII. And whereas a Treaty has been made between Her Majesty and the United States of America, on the 3d day of August, in the year 1842,* whereby the produce of the forest in logs, lumber, staves, or shingles, or of agriculture not

* See Vol. 6, Page 858.

grown on any of those parts of the State of *Maine* watered by the River *Saint John* or by its tributaries, of which fact reasonable evidence shall, if required, be produced, shall have free access into and through the said river and its said tributaries having their source within the State of *Maine*, to and from the seaport at the mouth of the River *Saint John*, and to and round the Falls of the said River, either by boats, rafts, or other conveyance; and that when within the Province of *New Brunswick* the said produce shall be dealt with as if it were the produce of the said province: And whereas it is the intention of the High Contracting Parties to the said Treaty that the aforesaid produce should be dealt with as if it were the produce of the Province of *New Brunswick*: Be it therefore enacted, that the produce in the said recited Treaty, and hereinbefore described, shall, so far as regards all laws relating to duties, navigation, and customs in force in the United Kingdom, or in any of Her Majesty's dominions, be deemed to be and be dealt with as the produce of the Province of *New Brunswick*: Provided nevertheless, that in all cases in which the declarations and certificates of production or origin and certificates of clearance would be required in respect of such produce, if it were the produce of *New Brunswick*, similar declarations and certificates shall be required in respect of such produce, and shall state the same to be the produce of those parts of the State of *Maine* which are watered by the River *Saint John* or by its tributaries.

XLIII. And whereas it is expedient to make regulation respecting the inland trade of the *British* possessions in *America*: be it therefore enacted, that it shall be lawful to bring or import by land or by inland navigation into any of the *British* possessions in *America* from any adjoining *Foreign* country, any goods which might be lawfully imported by sea into such possession from such country, and so to bring or import such goods in the vessels, boats, or carriages of such country, as well as in *British* vessels, boats, or carriages.

* XLIV. And be it enacted, that no vessel or boat shall be admitted to be a *British* vessel or boat on any of the inland waters or lakes in *America*, except such as shall have been built at some place within the *British* dominions, and shall be

* Partially repealed by Act 12 & 13 Vict., cap. 29.

wholly owned by British subjects, and shall not have been repaired at any *Foreign* place to a greater extent than in the proportion of 10s. for every ton of such vessel or boat at any 1 time: Provided always, that nothing hereinbefore contained shall extend to prevent the employment of any vessel or boat as a British vessel or boat on such inland waters or lakes which shall have wholly belonged to British subjects before the 5th day of July, 1825, and which shall not have been since that day repaired as aforesaid in any *Foreign* place.

XLV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful so to bring or import any goods except into some port or place of entry at which a custom-house now is or hereafter may be lawfully established: Provided also, that it shall be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or person administering the government of any of the said possessions respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, if any Executive Council be there established, from time to time to diminish or increase, by proclamation, the number of ports or places of entry which are or hereafter may be appointed in such province for the entry of goods brought or imported as aforesaid.

XLVII. And be it enacted, that the same tonnage duties shall be paid upon all vessels or boats of the *United States of America* importing any goods into either of the Provinces of *Upper* or *Lower Canada* as are or may be for the time being payable in the *United States of America* on British vessels or boats entering the harbours of the State from whence such goods shall have been imported.

XLVIII. And whereas it is expedient to constitute and appoint some of the free ports and other ports in *America* to be free warehousing ports, or to be warehousing ports for all or any of the goods which may be legally imported into the said ports respectively, and it is also expedient to empower Her Majesty to constitute and appoint from time to time any other ports in any of the said British possessions in *America* to be in like manner warehousing ports for such goods as many be legally imported into such ports respectively; and it is therefore necessary to make regulations for the appointing of proper warehouses at such ports, and for the lodging and securing of

grown on any of those parts of the State of *Maine* watered by the River *Saint John* or by its tributaries, of which fact reasonable evidence shall, if required, be produced, shall have free access into and through the said river and its said tributaries having their source within the State of *Maine*, to and from the seaport at the mouth of the River *Saint John*, and to and round the Falls of the said River, either by boats, rafts, or other conveyance; and that when within the Province of *New Brunswick* the said produce shall be dealt with as if it were the produce of the said province: And whereas it is the intention of the High Contracting Parties to the said Treaty that the aforesaid produce should be dealt with as if it were the produce of the Province of *New Brunswick*: Be it therefore enacted, that the produce in the said recited Treaty, and hereinbefore described, shall, so far as regards all laws relating to duties, navigation, and customs in force in the United Kingdom, or in any of Her Majesty's dominions, be deemed to be and be dealt with as the produce of the Province of *New Brunswick*: Provided nevertheless, that in all cases in which the declarations and certificates of production or origin and certificates of clearance would be required in respect of such produce, if it were the produce of *New Brunswick*, similar declarations and certificates shall be required in respect of such produce, and shall state the same to be the produce of those parts of the State of *Maine* which are watered by the River *Saint John* or by its tributaries.

XLIII. And whereas it is expedient to make regulation respecting the inland trade of the *British* possessions in *America*: be it therefore enacted, that it shall be lawful to bring or import by land or by inland navigation into any of the *British* possessions in *America* from any adjoining *Foreign* country, any goods which might be lawfully imported by sea into such possession from such country, and so to bring or import such goods in the vessels, boats, or carriages of such country, as well as in *British* vessels, boats, or carriages.

* XLIV. And be it enacted, that no vessel or boat shall be admitted to be a *British* vessel or boat on any of the inland waters or lakes in *America*, except such as shall have been built at some place within the *British* dominions, and shall be

* Partially repealed by Act 12 & 13 Vict., cap. 29.

wholly owned by British subjects, and shall not have been repaired at any *Foreign* place to a greater extent than in the proportion of 10s. for every ton of such vessel or boat at any 1 time: Provided always, that nothing hereinbefore contained shall extend to prevent the employment of any vessel or boat as a British vessel or boat on such inland waters or lakes which shall have wholly belonged to British subjects before the 5th day of July, 1825, and which shall not have been since that day repaired as aforesaid in any *Foreign* place.

XLV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful so to bring or import any goods except into some port or place of entry at which a custom-house now is or hereafter may be lawfully established: Provided also, that it shall be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or person administering the government of any of the said possessions respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, if any Executive Council be there established, from time to time to diminish or increase, by proclamation, the number of ports or places of entry which are or hereafter may be appointed in such province for the entry of goods brought or imported as aforesaid.

XLVII. And be it enacted, that the same tonnage duties shall be paid upon all vessels or boats of the *United States of America* importing any goods into either of the Provinces of *Upper* or *Lower Canada* as are or may be for the time being payable in the *United States of America* on British vessels or boats entering the harbours of the State from whence such goods shall have been imported.

XLVIII. And whereas it is expedient to constitute and appoint some of the free ports and other ports in *America* to be free warehousing ports, or to be warehousing ports for all or any of the goods which may be legally imported into the said ports respectively, and it is also expedient to empower Her Majesty to constitute and appoint from time to time any other ports in any of the said British possessions in *America* to be in like manner warehousing ports for such goods as may be legally imported into such ports respectively; and it is therefore necessary to make regulations for the appointing of proper warehouses at such ports, and for the lodging and securing of

goods therein: be it therefore enacted, that the several ports hereinafter mentioned; (that is to say)—Kingstown, Montego Bay, and Falmouth, in *Jamaica*; Bridgetown, *Barbadoes*; St. John's, *Antigua*; Plymouth, *Montserrat*; Basseterre, *St. Kitts*; Charlestown, *Nevis*; Road Harbour, *Tortola*; Castries, *St. Lucia*; Roseau, *Dominica*; Kingstown, *St. Vincent*; St. George's, *Grenada*; Port of Spain, *Trinidad*; Scarborough, *Tobago*; George Town, *Demerara*, and New Amsterdam, *Berbice*, in *British Guiana*; Nassau, *New Providence*, and Grand Key, *Turk's Island*, in *Bahamas*; Hamilton, St. George's, and Halifax, in *Bermudas*; Pictou, Liverpool, Yarmouth, Digby, Sidney (Cape Breton), and Arichat, in *Nova Scotia*; St. John's and St. Andrew's, *New Brunswick*; Welchpool, *Campo Bello*; Quebec, *Canada*; St. John's and Harbour Grâce, *Newfoundland*; and Charlotte Town, *Prince Edward's Island*;—shall be free warehousing ports for all the purposes of this Act; and that Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, and Montreal, in *Canada*, shall be warehousing ports for the warehousing of goods brought by land or inland navigation, or imported in British ships; and that it shall be lawful for the several collectors and comptrollers of the said ports respectively, by notice in writing under their hands, to appoint from time to time such warehouses at such ports respectively as shall be approved of by them for the free warehousing and securing of goods therein for the purposes of this Act, and also in such notice to declare what sorts of goods may be so warehoused, and also by like notice to revoke or alter any such appointment or declaration: Provided always, that every such notice shall be transmitted to the Governor of the place, and shall be published in such manner as he shall direct.

XLIX. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the importer of any such goods into the said ports to warehouse the same in the warehouses so appointed without payment of any duty on the 1st entry thereof, subject nevertheless to the rules, regulations, restrictions, and conditions hereinafter contained.

L. And be it enacted, that upon the arrival of any goods at any frontier port in the *Canadas*, such goods may be entered with the proper officer of the Customs at such port, to be warehoused at some warehousing port in the *Canadas*, and may be

delivered by such officer to be passed on to such warehousing port, under bond, to the satisfaction of such officer, for the due arrival and warehousing of such goods at such port.

LVIII. And be it enacted, that all goods which have been so warehoused or re-warehoused shall be duly cleared, either for exportation or for home consumption, within 2 years from the day of first entry for the warehousing thereof; and if any such goods be not so cleared, it shall be lawful for the collector and comptroller to cause the same to be sold, and the produce shall be applied first to the payment of the duties, next of warehouse rent and other charges, and the overplus (if any) shall be paid to the proprietor: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the collector and comptroller to grant further time for any such goods to remain warehoused, if they shall see fit so to do: Provided also, that *Foreign* salted beef or pork so warehoused or re-warehoused may be delivered into the charge of a searcher or other proper officer of Customs to be shipped as stores; and such beef and pork shall and may be so shipped without entry or payment of any duty for every ship of the burden of 60 tons at least bound upon a voyage to *Foreign* parts, the probable duration of which, out and home, will not be less than 40 days, and such *Foreign* beef or pork so shipped shall be deemed to be exported: Provided also, that such *Foreign* beef and pork shall be duly borne upon the ship's clearance, and shall be shipped in such quantities, and subject to such directions and regulations, as the collector or other chief officer of Customs at the port of shipment shall appoint: Provided also, that the surplus stores of such *Foreign* beef or pork may be delivered into the charge of the searcher or other proper officer of Customs to be re-shipped as stores, under such directions and regulations as the collector or other chief officer of Customs shall appoint; and any such beef or pork shipped as stores contrary to such directions and regulations shall be forfeited.

LXII. And be it enacted, that in all trade with the *British* possessions in *America* and the *Mauritius*, the *Cape of Good Hope*, and the territories and dependencies thereof, shall be deemed to be within the limits of the *East India* Company's Charter.

LXIII. And be it enacted, that all laws, bye-laws, usages,
VOL. VII. 2 Y

or customs at this time or which hereafter shall be in practice, or endeavoured or pretended to be in force or practice, in any of the *British* possessions in *America*, which are in anywise repugnant to this Act, or to any Act of Parliament made or hereafter to be made in the United Kingdom, so far as such Act shall relate to and mention the said possessions, are and shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

LXXXVIII. And be it enacted, that all persons authorized to make seizures under an Act passed in the 5th year of the reign of His Majesty King George IV, intituled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to the Abolition of the Slave Trade*," shall, in making and prosecuting any such seizures, have the benefit of all the provisions granted to persons authorized to make seizures under this Act.

XC. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, by any Order or Orders in Council to be issued from time to time, to give such directions and make such regulations touching the trade and commerce to and from any *British* possessions on or near the Continent of *Europe*, or within the *Mediterranean Sea*, or in *Africa*, or within the limits of the *East India* Company's Charter (excepting the possessions of the said Company), as to Her Majesty in Council shall appear most expedient and salutary, anything in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding; and if any goods shall be imported or exported in any manner contrary to any such Order of Her Majesty in Council, the same shall be forfeited, together with the ship importing or exporting the same.

XCVIII. And be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any person to re-export from any of Her Majesty's possessions abroad to any *Foreign* place in any *Foreign* ship any coals the produce of the United Kingdom, except upon payment of the duty to which such coals would be liable upon exportation from the United Kingdom to such *Foreign* place; and that no such coals shall be so shipped at any of such possessions to be exported to any *British* place until the exporter or the master of the exporting vessel shall have given bond, with 1 sufficient surety, in double the value of the coals, that such coals shall not be landed at any *Foreign* place.

* See Vol. 3, Page 152.

ACT of the British Parliament, "for Regulating the Trade of the Isle of Man," so far as it relates specifically to Foreign Goods.

[8 & 9 Vict., cap. 94.]

[August 4, 1845.]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the session of Parliament holden in the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of King William IV [cap. 60], intituled "An Act for regulating the Trade of the *Isle of Man**, " whereby the laws of customs in relation to the trade of the *Isle of Man* were consolidated: And whereas since the passing of the said Act divers Acts and parts of Acts for the further amendment of the law in that respect have been found necessary, and it will be of advantage to the trade and commerce of the country that the said Acts and parts of Acts should be consolidated into 1 Act: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this Act the same shall come into and be and continue in full force and effect for all the purposes therein mentioned, except where any other commencement is herein particularly directed.

II. And be it enacted, that in lieu of all duties of customs (except the duties of customs on corn, grain, meal, or flour) now payable by law upon the importation of goods, wares, or merchandize into the *Isle of Man*, there shall be raised, levied, collected, or paid unto Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, the several Duties of Customs as the same are respectively set forth in figures in the Table hereinafter contained, denominated Table of Duties, upon the importation or bringing into the *Isle of Man* of the several goods, wares, or merchandize in the said Table mentioned, according to the quantity or value thereof specified in the said Table, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity or value of the same: (that is to say)

Table of Duties. (Extract.)

A Table of the Duties of Customs payable on Goods, Wares, and merchandize imported or brought into the Isle of Man.

Spirits; videlicet, Brandy, *Foreign*, the gallon, 4s. 6d.; Geneva,

* See Vol. 4, Page 242. Repealed by Act 8 & 9 Vict., cap. 84.

Foreign, the gallon, 2s. 6d.; Wood, *Foreign*; videlicet, timber, 8 inches square and upwards, per load of 50 cubic feet, 8s. Goods, wares, and merchandize imported or brought from any place from whence such goods may be lawfully imported into the *Isle of Man*, and not hereinbefore charged with duty, or declared to be free of duty, for every 100*l.* of the value thereof, 15*l.*

III. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, or any 3 or more of them, from time to time, by any order or orders under their hands, to declare that all or any articles legally importable into the *Isle of Man*, and not enumerated in the said Table, and upon which the said duty of 15*l.* for every 100*l.* value is hereby imposed, shall and may, from and after a day to be named in the said order or orders, be imported from the places and in the manner in the said order or orders mentioned in the *Isle of Man* duty free, and that such articles shall be imported duty free accordingly so long as such order or orders or any part thereof affecting such articles shall continue in force: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners, or any 3 or more of them, at any time and from time to time, as they shall consider expedient, by any further order under their hands, to revoke the whole or any part of such order or orders for admitting the aforesaid articles or any of them into the *Isle of Man* duty free, such order of revocation to take effect from a day to be named therein: Provided also, that all orders of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury made in pursuance of this enactment shall be duly published in the *London* and *Dublin* Gazettes, twice at least within 14 days from the date of such orders respectively, and that a copy of every such order shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within 6 weeks after the date of such order, if Parliament be then sitting, and if not, then within 6 weeks after the commencement of the then next session of Parliament.

IV. And be it enacted, that the several sorts of goods enumerated or described in the Schedule to this Act annexed, denominated "Schedule of Licence Goods," shall not be brought into the *Isle of Man*, nor laden on board any vessel to be carried from any place to the *Isle of Man*, without the licence of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs first obtained, nor in

greater quantities in the whole in any 1 year than the respective quantities of such goods specified in the said Schedule, and that such goods shall not be so brought into the said *Isle of Man*, except from the respective places set forth in the said Schedule, and according to the rules subjoined thereto: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any 3 or more of them, from time to time, upon sufficient cause to them appearing, by any order under their hands to permit the importation into the *Isle of Man* of such additional quantity of such several sorts of goods or any of them, in any 1 year, beyond the quantities named in the said Table as they shall in their discretion consider expedient.

XII. And be it enacted, that all trade from any port of the United Kingdom to the *Isle of Man*, or from the *Isle of Man* to any port of the United Kingdom, shall be deemed to be a coasting trade, and all ships employed therein shall be deemed to be coasting ships, and shall be subject to all the rules, regulations, penalties, and forfeitures now in force relating to coasting ships, and that the *Isle of Man* shall not be deemed in law with reference to any part of the United Kingdom to be parts beyond the seas in any matter relating to the trade or navigation or revenue of this realm: Provided nevertheless, that all goods subject to duty under this Act, when brought from the United Kingdom into the *Isle of Man*, and all vessels bringing the same, shall be liable to the same rules and regulations as are required by law in respect of goods imported into the said isle from *Foreign* parts, and in respect of the vessels importing the same; and that all the penalties and forfeitures inflicted by law for any breach of the said rules and regulations shall attach upon all goods so brought into the said isle contrary to the said rules and regulations, or any of them, and upon all persons committing any breach of any such rule or regulation; and such penalties and forfeitures shall and may be recovered in the same manner as any penalty or forfeiture may be recovered by any Act relating to the Customs.

XIII. And whereas an Act was passed in this present session of Parliament, ~~intituled~~ An Act for the Warehousing of Goods: "• Ar

of the said Act to the *Isle of Man*, so far as relates to the privilege of warehousing *Foreign* corn, grain, meal, and flour: Be it therefore enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by their warrant, from time to time, to appoint any port or ports in the *Isle of Man* to be warehousing ports, for the purposes hereinafter declared, and that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs, subject to the authority and directions of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by their order from time to time to appoint in what warehouses or places of special security or of ordinary security, as the case may require, in such port or ports, and in what different parts or divisions of such warehouses or places, and in what manner, any corn, grain, meal, or flour may and may only be warehoused and kept and secured, without payment of any duty upon the first entry thereof, and also in such order to direct in what cases (if any) security by bond shall be required in respect of any warehouse so appointed by them.

XIX. And be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful to carry any goods not being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the *Isle of Man* or of the United Kingdom, except corn, grain, meal, or flour, in any ship from the *Isle of Man* to any port or place in the United Kingdom.

XX. And be it enacted, that the several sorts of goods enumerated or described in the Schedule hereinafter contained, denominated "Schedule of Prohibitions," shall not be imported or brought into the *Isle of Man*: (that is to say)

Schedule of Prohibitions.

Goods the produce or manufacture of places within the limits of the *East India* Company's Charter, except from the United Kingdom; cotton yarn, cotton cloth, linen cloth, glass manufactures, woollen manufactures, unless *bond fide* laden in and brought directly from the United Kingdom; *British* distilled spirits; sugar or rum other than that enumerated and described in the Table of Duties hereinbefore contained; all goods prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom to be used or consumed therein on account of the sort or description of the same.

Schedule of Licence Goods, from the United Kingdom.

Spirits: (videlicet) *Foreign* brandy; *Foreign* geneva; liqueurs;

eau de cologne (from the United Kingdom, or from any place from which the same might be imported into the United Kingdom, for consumption therein); rum of the British plantations; tobacco, and cigars.

Rules referred to in this Act.

6. If any such goods be laden at any *Foreign* port or place, the species and quantity of such goods, with the marks, numbers, and denominations of the casks or packages containing the same, shall be endorsed on the licence, and signed by the British *Consul* at the port of lading, or if there be no British *Consul*, by 2 known British merchants.

BRITISH TREASURY WARRANT, *for regulating the Duties of Postage payable on British and Foreign Letters, Newspapers, &c. September 11, 1845.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the Regulation of the Duties of Postage*," it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, from time to time, and at any time after the passing of that Act, by Warrant under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of British postage or inland postage payable by law on the transmission, by the post, of *Foreign* or colonial letters or newspapers, or of any other printed papers, and to subject the same to rates of postage, according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such Warrant, and from time to time, by Warrant as aforesaid, to alter or repeal any such altered rates, and make and establish any new or other rates in lieu thereof, and by warrant as aforesaid, to appoint at what time the rates that might be payable were to be paid :

And whereas by an Act passed in the 7th and 8th years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the better regulation of Colonial Posts†," power was given to the said Commissioners, from time to time, by Warrant under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of colonial postage payable by law for the transmission of letters by the post, and

* See Vol. 5, Page 248.

† See Page 598.

to subject the same to rates of postage according to the weight thereof, in like manner as in the said first-mentioned Act is enacted in respect of British or inland postage on *Foreign* or colonial letters, and the power by the said Act of the 7th and 8th years of her present Majesty given to alter and fix rates of postage, was declared to extend to any increase or reduction, or remission of postage :

Now we, the undersigned, being 3 of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, do, in exercise of the powers or authorities in us for such purpose vested in and by the said Acts, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, by this Warrant under our hands, order and direct :

1. That on all letters, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, transmitted by packet-boat between any of the countries or places following: (that is to say) the *Cape of Good Hope*, or any ports on the eastern coast of *Africa*, the coast of *Arabia*, the *Red Sea*, the *Persian Gulf*, the *Bay of Bengal*, the *Indian Ocean*, any ports in *Hindustan*, *Ceylon*, the *Mauritius*, or the *East India Islands*, and any of the countries or places following: (that is to say) any ports in *China*, the *Chinese Sea*, the *Philippines*, the *Moluccas*, *Australia*, and *New Zealand* ; or between any of the countries and places, respectively, next hereinafter mentioned: (that is to say) the *Cape of Good Hope*, any ports on the eastern coast of *Africa*, the coast of *Arabia*, the *Red Sea*, the *Persian Gulf*, the *Bay of Bengal*, the *Indian Ocean*, any ports in *Hindustan*, *Ceylon*, the *Mauritius*, the *East India Islands*, any ports in *China*, the *Chinese Sea*, the *Philippines*, the *Moluccas*, *Australia*, and *New Zealand* (except between *Australia* and *New Zealand*); or between 2 ports in any of the countries or places hereinbefore mentioned (excepting ports in *Australia* and ports in *New Zealand*); there shall be charged and taken one uniform rate of postage of 1 shilling: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend to charge with any new or additional rate of postage any letters conveyed by packet-boat as aforesaid, which, by the said Act of the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of her present Majesty, are chargeable with the *Red Sea* or *Persian Gulf* rate of postage.

And whereas by a Warrant under the hands of 3 of the Commissioners of the Treasury, dated the 31st day of December,

1841,* it was directed, that on every letter, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, transmitted by the post between any place within the United Kingdom and any port or place on the Isthmus of *Panama* (conveyed by packet-boat), there should be paid an uniform rate of British postage of 1 shilling; and if any such letter should be also transmitted by packet-boat between any ports or places on the western coast of *South America*, there should be charged and taken thereon, in addition to the said uniform rate, the western coast packet rate of 1 shilling, mentioned in the schedule thereto:

2. Now we direct, that on every letter, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, transmitted by the post between any place (wheresoever situate) within the United Kingdom and *Chagres*, or any other port or place on the eastern coast of the Isthmus of *Panama*, there shall be charged and taken an uniform rate of British postage of 1 shilling; and on every letter, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, transmitted by the post between any place within the United Kingdom and any port or place on the western side of the said Isthmus, or on the western coast of *America* (the sea conveyance being by packet-boat), there shall be charged and taken an uniform rate of British postage of 2 shillings, in lieu of the rates heretofore payable on such letters as aforesaid: Provided always, that the said rates shall not extend to letters forwarded to or from the Isthmus of *Panama*, or to or from the western coast of *America*, *via* the *Brazils* or *Buenos Ayres*; Provided also, that any letters transmitted by packet-boat between any ports or places on the western coast of *South America*, or to or from any such place, shall be charged with the same packet rates as such letters, under or by virtue of the Act of the 10th of December, 1841.

3. And we further direct, that on every letter, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, posted in or from *Heligoland*, transmitted between any place within the United Kingdom and *Heligoland*, direct by packet-boat or *via* the territories of *Hamburgh* or *Amsterdam*, or by packet-boat or private ship between

* See Page 50

the territories of *Hamburgh* or *Bremen*), there shall be charged and taken, in lieu of the rates heretofore payable on such letters, an uniform rate of British postage of 6 pence.

4. And we further direct, that on every letter transmitted, as is mentioned in this Warrant, exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and paid progressive and additional rates of postage according to the scale of weight and number of rates fixed and declared as to letters by the said Act of the 3rd and 4th years of her present Majesty, estimating and charging each additional rate at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under this Warrant if not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight; but the rates fixed by the 1st, 2nd and 3rd clauses of this present Warrant shall not extend to the letters of soldiers or sailors in the service of Her Majesty or of the *East India* Company, provided such letters do not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, and be forwarded in conformity with the existing regulations.

5. And we further direct, that all printed British and colonial newspapers may be conveyed between any of Her Majesty's colonies, without passing through the United Kingdom, by packet-boat, free of British postage; and that all printed British and colonial newspapers may be conveyed between any of Her Majesty's colonies by private ship, without passing through the United Kingdom, at a sea rate of 1 penny each, which sum the Postmaster-General may allow as a gratuity to the captain of the vessel conveying the same.

6. And we further direct, that on every printed newspaper (whether British, colonial, or *Foreign*) passing through the United Kingdom, conveyed by packet-boat between any of Her Majesty's colonies and any *Foreign* port or ports within any of the countries, islands, or places mentioned in the 1st clause of this present Warrant, or between any such *Foreign* ports, there shall be charged and paid a rate of British postage of 2 pence; and, if not passing through the United Kingdom, then a packet-rate of 1 penny.

7. And we further direct, that on every printed British newspaper sent by the post between any places within British *North America* or within the British *West Indies*, without passing through the United Kingdom, there shall be paid (in

1841,* it was directed, that on every letter, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, transmitted by the post between any place within the United Kingdom and any port or place on the Isthmus of *Panama* (conveyed by packet-boat), there should be paid an uniform rate of British postage of 1 shilling; and if any such letter should be also transmitted by packet-boat between any ports or places on the western coast of *South America*, there should be charged and taken thereon, in addition to the said uniform rate, the western coast packet rate of 1 shilling, mentioned in the schedule thereto:

2. Now we direct, that on every letter, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, transmitted by the post between any place (wheresoever situate) within the United Kingdom and *Chagres*, or any other port or place on the eastern coast of the Isthmus of *Panama*, there shall be charged and taken an uniform rate of British postage of 1 shilling; and on every letter, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, transmitted by the post between any place within the United Kingdom and any port or place on the western side of the said Isthmus, or on the western coast of *America* (the sea conveyance being by packet-boat), there shall be charged and taken an uniform rate of British postage of 2 shillings, in lieu of the rates heretofore payable on such letters as aforesaid: Provided always, that the said rates shall not extend to letters forwarded to or from the Isthmus of *Panama*, or to or from the western coast of *America*, *via* the *Brazils* or *Buenos Ayres*; Provided also, that any letters transmitted by packet-boat between any ports or places on the western coast of *South America*, or to or from any such ports or places otherwise than to or from the United Kingdom, shall continue to be charged with the same packet rates as are now chargeable on such letters, under or by virtue of the said Warrant of the 31st of December, 1841.

3. And we further direct, that on every letter, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, posted in or addressed to the Island of *Heligoland*, transmitted between any part of the United Kingdom and *Heligoland*, direct by packet-boat or private ship, or *via* the territories of *Hamburgh* or *Bremen* (conveyed direct by packet-boat or private ship between the United Kingdom and

* See Page 502.

cial list, in respect of which a rate of postage is charged by this present Warrant, shall pass through a *Foreign* country, any *Foreign* postage payable thereon shall be charged and paid thereon in addition to the British postage.

12. And we further direct, that no printed newspaper, either alone or together with a supplement or addition, or any separate printed supplement or addition to a newspaper, or any printed price-current or commercial list, shall be conveyed by the post under the regulations of this present Warrant, unless the same shall be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the sides, and unless there be no word or communication printed on the paper after its publication, or upon the cover thereof, and no writing or mark upon it or upon the cover of it, except the name and address of the person to whom sent, nor any paper or thing inclosed in or with the same; and no British newspaper or supplement to a British newspaper shall be conveyed by the post, under the regulations of the present Warrant, unless the same shall be duly stamped.

13. And we further direct, that the several and respective rates of postage chargeable under this Warrant shall be charged in sterling money.

14. And we further direct, that the Postmaster-General may cause the postage on any letters, newspapers, prices-current, and commercial lists, forwarded by the post under this Warrant, to be paid on the same being put into the post office.

15. And we further direct, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to annul, prejudice, or affect any of the exemptions and privileges granted by the said recited Act of the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of her present Majesty, or by an Act made and passed in the 1st year of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the Management of the Post Office *," and that all such exemptions and privileges shall remain in full force.

16. And we further direct, that the several terms and expressions used in this Warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning in all respects as they would have had if inserted in the said Acts of the 3rd and 4th years, and the 7th and 8th years of her present Majesty; and that nothing herein contained

* See Page 413.

shall extend to charge with any additional rate of postage any letters, printed newspapers, printed prices-current, printed commercial lists, and printed courses of exchange, forwarded by the post under the provisions of 2 certain Warrants signed by 3 of the Commissioners of the Treasury, bearing date respectively the 9th day of May, 1843*, and the 28th day of November, 1844†.

17. And we further direct, that this Warrant shall come into operation on the 1st day of November, 1845.

Provided lastly, and we hereby declare and direct, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners for the time being of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any 3 of them, by warrant under their hands, at any time hereafter to alter or repeal any of the rates hereby altered, or the regulations hereby made, and to make and establish any new or other rates or regulations in lieu thereof, and from time to time to appoint at what time the rates that may be payable are to be paid.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, this 11th day of September, 1845.

H. GOULBURN.

W. FORBES MACKENZIE.

WM. CRIPPS.

BRITISH ORDER IN COUNCIL, *exempting certain Articles from the Duty of Customs in British Possessions. November 20, 1845.*

At the Court at Windsor, the 20th day of November, 1845.

PRESENT,

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the 8th and 9th years of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the regulation of the Trade of the British Possessions abroad †," it is enacted, that there should be raised, levied, and collected, and paid to Her Majesty, the several duties of Customs, as the same are respectively set forth in figures in the Table of Duties thereafter contained, upon goods, wares, and merchandize, not being the growth, production, or manufacture

* See Page 288.

† See Page 622.

‡ See Page 678.

of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British possessions in *America* or of the *Mauritius*, or of any of the British possessions within the limits of the *East India* Company's Charter, or the produce of any of the British fisheries imported or brought into any of the British possessions in *America* or the *Mauritius*, by sea or inland carriage or navigation :

And whereas divers articles are enumerated in the said Table of Duties, and certain duties therein mentioned are therein made payable upon such articles respectively, and the duty of 4 per centum ad valorem is made payable on articles not enumerated, except such as are comprised or referred to in the Table of Exemptions subjoined to the said Table of Duties :

And whereas it is also enacted by the said Act now in recital, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, by any Order and Orders in Council to be issued, from time to time, to direct that any article described in such Order, being an article chargeable under the said Act as an enumerated article with a duty of 4 per centum ad valorem, shall be added to the list of exemptions thereinbefore set forth, and shall be free from such duty ; and that, from and after the time mentioned in such Order for the commencement of such exemption, not being less than 6 months from the date thereof, such exemption shall take effect, and such article shall thenceforth, while such order shall continue in force, be free from such duty accordingly ; and that any such Order may at any time be suspended or revoked by Her Majesty, with the advice of her Privy Council, by any other Order in Council :

And whereas pot and pearl ashes, and specimens illustrative of natural history, are not enumerated in the said Table of Duties, neither are they comprized or referred to in the said Table of Exemptions :

And whereas Her Majesty, with the advice of her Privy Council, hath deemed it expedient that pot and pearl ashes, and specimens illustrative of natural history, should be exempted from the duties imposed by the said recited Act :

Now, therefore, under and by virtue of the said Act of Parliament, and in exercise of the powers thereby in Her Majesty in Council in that behalf vested, Her Majesty, by and with the

advice of her Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby ordered accordingly, that pot and pearl ashes, and specimens illustrative of natural history, shall be, and the same are hereby, added to the list of exemptions in the said recited Act set forth; and that, from and after the 1st day of June, 1846, pot and pearl ashes, and specimens illustrative of natural history, shall be free from such duty, as fully and effectually as if such articles had been inserted and enumerated in the said Table at the time of passing the said Act.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the Right Honourable Lord Stanley, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

WM. L. BATHURST.

BRITISH ORDER IN COUNCIL, *declaring Newcastle, in New South Wales, to be a Free Warehousing Port. December 23, 1845.*

At the Court at Windsor, the 23rd day of December, 1845.

PRESENT.

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the session of Parliament holden in the 8th and 9th years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad,"* it is, amongst other things, enacted, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, by any Order or Orders in Council, to be issued from time to time, to give such directions and make such regulations, touching the trade and commerce to and from any British possessions on or near the Continent of *Europe*, or within the *Mediterranean Sea* or in *Africa*, or within the limits of the *East India Company's Charter* (excepting the possessions of the said Company), as to Her Majesty in Council shall appear most expedient and salutary, anything in the said Act to the contrary notwithstanding; and that if any goods shall be

* See Page 678.

of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British possessions in *America* or of the *Mauritius*, or of any of the British possessions within the limits of the *East India* Company's Charter, or the produce of any of the British fisheries imported or brought into any of the British possessions in *America* or the *Mauritius*, by sea or inland carriage or navigation :

And whereas divers articles are enumerated in the said Table of Duties, and certain duties therein mentioned are therein made payable upon such articles respectively, and the duty of 4 per centum ad valorem is made payable on articles not enumerated, except such as are comprised or referred to in the Table of Exemptions subjoined to the said Table of Duties :

And whereas it is also enacted by the said Act now in recital, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, by any Order and Orders in Council to be issued, from time to time, to direct that any article described in such Order, being an article chargeable under the said Act as an enumerated article with a duty of 4 per centum ad valorem, shall be added to the list of exemptions thereinbefore set forth, and shall be free from such duty ; and that, from and after the time mentioned in such Order for the commencement of such exemption, not being less than 6 months from the date thereof, such exemption shall take effect, and such article shall thenceforth, while such order shall continue in force, be free from such duty accordingly ; and that any such Order may at any time be suspended or revoked by Her Majesty, with the advice of her Privy Council, by any other Order in Council :

And whereas pot and pearl ashes, and specimens illustrative of natural history, are not enumerated in the said Table of Duties, neither are they comprized or referred to in the said Table of Exemptions :

And whereas Her Majesty, with the advice of her Privy Council, hath deemed it expedient that pot and pearl ashes, and specimens illustrative of natural history, should be exempted from the duties imposed by the said recited Act :

Now, therefore, under and by virtue of the said Act of Parliament, and in exercise of the powers thereby in Her Majesty in Council in that behalf vested, Her Majesty, by and with the

in their productions: And whereas by the said Treaty it is agreed that books and engravings published in the dominions of *Prussia* shall, upon their importation into the United Kingdom, be subject to such duties only as are set forth in the said Treaty: And whereas such duties do not in all respects correspond with the duties set forth in the said Schedule to the said Act hereinbefore referred to; and it is expedient that authority should be given to Her Majesty to carry the provisions of the said Treaty into effect, and to conclude similar Treaties with other *Foreign* Powers: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the said Act hereinbefore referred to shall be repealed.

II. And be it enacted, that whenever Her Majesty has, by virtue of any authority vested in her for that purpose, declared that the authors, inventors, designers, engravers, or makers of any books, prints, or other works of art first published in any *Foreign* country or countries shall have the privilege of copyright therein, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, if she think fit, from time to time, by any Order in Council, to declare that from and after a day to be named in such Order, in lieu of the duties of Customs from time to time payable on the importation into the United Kingdom of any of the classes of art merated in the Schedule to this Act annexed, there payable only such duties of Customs as are set for said Schedule.

III. And be it enacted, that if at the time of the passing of any such Order in Council as aforesaid there be between Her Majesty and any other *Foreign* country a Treaty or Convention concluded before the date of the passing of this Act, and directly or indirectly binding Her Majesty, conditionally or unconditionally, to admit books, prints, engravings published in and imported from such country into the United Kingdom, upon the same terms as those payable on books and imported from the most favoured nation, and if in any such Treaty being conditional such country have fulfilled the conditions required in return for such privilege, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, if she think fit, from time to

imported or exported in any manner contrary to any such Order of Her Majesty in Council, the same shall be forfeited, together with the ship importing or exporting the same :

And whereas it is expedient to appoint the port of *Newcastle*, in the colony of *New South Wales*, to be a free warehousing port ; and that all privileges which are by law attached to free warehousing ports, in any of Her Majesty's possessions abroad, should attach to the said port :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, and by the authority of the said recited Act, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said port of *Newcastle*, in the said colony of *New South Wales*, shall be a free warehousing port :

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the Right Honourable William Gladstone, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly as to them respectively appertain.

C. C. GREVILLE.

ACT of the British Parliament, "to amend an Act of the 7th and 8th years of Her present Majesty, for reducing, under certain circumstances, the Duties payable upon Books and Engravings" imported from Foreign Countries.

[8 & 9 Vict., cap. 58.]

[August 18, 1846.]

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the session of Parliament holden in the 7th and 8th years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to reduce, under certain circumstances, the duties payable upon Books and Engravings*," it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to declare that books and engravings published in certain *Foreign* countries shall be liable only to the duties set forth in the Schedule to the said Act annexed : And whereas a Treaty has been concluded between Her Majesty and the King of *Prussia* for the purpose of securing to the authors and publishers of the United Kingdom and of the dominions of *Prussia* respectively a reciprocal protection in their rights of property

* See Page 607.

in their productions: And whereas by the said Treaty it is agreed that books and engravings published in the dominions of *Prussia* shall, upon their importation into the United Kingdom, be subject to such duties only as are set forth in the said Treaty: And whereas such duties do not in all respects correspond with the duties set forth in the said Schedule to the said Act hereinbefore referred to; and it is expedient that authority should be given to Her Majesty to carry the provisions of the said Treaty into effect, and to conclude similar Treaties with other *Foreign* Powers: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the said Act hereinbefore referred to shall be repealed.

II. And be it enacted, that whenever Her Majesty has, by virtue of any authority vested in her for that purpose, declared that the authors, inventors, designers, engravers, or makers of any books, prints, or other works of art first published in any *Foreign* country or countries shall have the privilege of copyright therein, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, if she think fit, from time to time, by any Order in Council, to declare that from and after a day to be named in such Order, in lieu of the duties of Customs from time to time payable on the importation into the United Kingdom of any of the classes of articles enumerated in the Schedule to this Act annexed, there shall be payable only such duties of Customs as are set forth in the said Schedule.

III. And be it enacted, that if at the time of the publication of any such Order in Council as aforesaid there be subsisting between Her Majesty and any other *Foreign* country any Treaty or Convention concluded before the date of the passing of this Act, and directly or indirectly binding Her Majesty, either conditionally or unconditionally, to admit books, prints, or drawings published in and imported from such country into the United Kingdom, upon the same terms as those published in and imported from the most favoured nation, and if in the case of such Treaty being conditional such country have fulfilled the conditions required in return for such privilege, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, if she think fit, from time to time, by

any Order in Council, after reciting the date of such Treaty, and if the same be conditional stating that such country has duly fulfilled the conditions required in return for the aforesaid privilege, and is entitled thereto, to declare that from and after a day to be named in such Order, in lieu of the duties of Customs from time to time payable on the importation into the United Kingdom of any of the classes of articles enumerated in the said Schedule to this Act annexed, there shall be payable only such duties of Customs as are set forth in the said Schedule.

IV. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, if she shall think proper, from time to time, by any Order in Council, to declare that such duties only shall be charged upon books, prints, or drawings published in and imported from any *Foreign* country or countries to be named in such Order as are set forth in the said Schedule to this Act annexed.

V. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by any further Order or Orders in Council, from time to time to revoke the whole or any part of any Order or Orders issued by Her Majesty under the authority of this Act.

VI. And be it enacted, that every Order in Council issued under the authority of this Act shall within 14 days after the issuing thereof be twice published in the *London Gazette*.

VII. And be it enacted, that a copy of every Order in Council issued under the authority of this Act shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within 6 weeks after issuing the same, if Parliament be then sitting, and if not, then within 6 weeks after the commencement of the then next session of Parliament.

(SCHEDULE).—Books; *videlicet*, works originally produced in the United Kingdom, and republished in the country of export, the cwt., 2*l.* 10*s.*; works not originally produced in the United Kingdom, the cwt., 15*s.*

Prints and drawings (plain or coloured): single, each, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; bound or sewn, the dozen, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

GREECE.

LOI HELLENIQUE contre le Commerce des Esclaves. (Traduction du Grec.)

Othon, &c. &c.

Athènes, le $\frac{1}{13}$ Mars, 1841.

DANS l'intention de régler définitivement et de rendre, par une pénalité spéciale, plus efficace la prohibition du Commerce des Esclaves (*la Traite*), que réprouve la philanthropie, sur la proposition de notre Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, et ayant entendu l'opinion du Conseil d'Etat, nous avons résolu et ordonnons :

ART. I. Le Commerce des Esclaves, connu sous le nom de *la Traite*, continuera d'être défendu à tous nos sujets.

II. Quiconque transgressera cette défense sera puni, si, selon le Code Pénal, il est considéré comme coupable, de 10 à 15 ans de travaux forcés, et s'il n'est que complice, de la peine portée par l'Art. LXXI du Code Pénal; s'il n'y a eu qu'une simple tentative d'effectuée, seront appliquées les dispositions du même Code relatives aux actes de tentative.

III. Quant à tout bâtiment Hellénique sur lequel serait effectué, soit un transport, soit une tentative de transport d'esclaves destinés au commerce de la *Traite*, le capitaine et tout l'équipage seront condamnés, s'ils ont sciemment contribué à ce transport, le premier aux peines portées par le précédent Article II contre les coupables au premier chef, peines qui, en cas de simple tentative, seront modifiées aux termes de la loi pénale relative aux simples actes de tentative, et il sera en outre éternellement privé du droit de commander un bâtiment; les gens composant l'équipage, s'ils ne se sont rendus coupables d'aucun acte de nature à les faire considérer comme coupables au premier chef, seront condamnés aux peines portées contre les complices, lesquelles, en cas de simple tentative, seront aussi modifiées selon les termes de la loi pénale ayant trait aux actes de tentative.

IV. Seront exempts pourtant des peines portées par le précédent Art. III, les gens de l'équipage, le capitaine excepté, qui, avant le départ du navire, feraient connaître au Consul

Hellénique, ou, en l'absence de celue-ci, au Consul d'une des Puissances qui réprouvent le commerce de la Traite, toutes les circonstances de la transgression aux défenses ci-dessus dont ils auraient connaissance. Si les gens de l'équipage prouvent qu'il ne leur a pas été possible de faire leur dénonciation dans le port d'où le navire est parti, ils seront exemptés de la condamnation en dénonçant la transgression au commandant du premier bâtiment de guerre qui visiterait le navire faisant la Traite, ou à l'autorité Consulaire dans le premier port où aborderait le navire. Dans ce dernier cas, la dénonciation ne pourra être prise en considération, si elle n'a eu lieu qu'après le débarquement et la livraison des esclaves, tandis qu'il serait prouvé qu'elle aurait pu avoir lieu avant. Les gens de l'équipage, en faisant cette dénonciation, seront dégagés d'une part de toutes leurs obligations envers le capitaine, et d'autre part conserveront le droit de recevoir de ce dernier la solde convenue, comme si le voyage avait été entièrement achevé; en outre, le capitaine sera tenu de leur fournir les frais de leur retour en Grèce. Nos Consuls sont en devoir de leur fournir à cet effet aide et protection.

V. Le propriétaire du navire, si le transport des esclaves a eu lieu de son consentement, outre les peines portées par le précédent Article II, sera déclaré incapable de commander un navire.

VI. Quant à tout navire qui aura transporté des esclaves, s'il n'est pas prouvé que le transport avait pour but la mise en liberté des esclaves, le capitaine sera puni d'un emprisonnement de 3 à 5 ans, et les matelots d'un emprisonnement de 6 mois à 2 ans.

Le propriétaire du navire, si le transport des esclaves a eu lieu, lui en ayant connaissance, sera puni des mêmes peines que le capitaine. Les gens de l'équipage qui, aux termes et dans le délai désignés au précédent Article IV, dénonceront le transport aux autorités compétentes, seront exempts de toute peine, et auront droit aux avantages mentionnés au même Article.

VII. Les crimes et délits commis contre les esclaves sur le navire seront punis aux termes de la loi pénale.

VIII. Les Consuls, Vice-Consuls, et Agens Consulaires Hellé-

niques, pour l'exécution de la présente loi, sont considérés comme juges instructeurs, et ont le droit de commencer et de poursuivre l'instruction sans qu'il soit besoin de l'ordre préalable des procureurs du Roi.

IX. L'autorité à laquelle est dénoncée le commerce ou le transport des esclaves, ou qui en aura connaissance par tout autre moyen, est tenue, si c'est une autorité Hellénique, et est en droit, si c'est une autorité étrangère, de mettre sur-le-champ les esclaves en liberté.

X. Nos Ministres de la Justice et de la Marine sont chargés de la publication et de la mise à exécution de la présente loi.

OTHON.

KRIZIS.

TISSAMENOS.

PAICOS.

HES.

THEOCHARIS.

INSTRUCTIONS aux *Marins*, explicatoires de la *Loi sur la Traite ou Commerce des Esclaves*.

Ministères de la Justice et de la Marine,

(Traduction.)

Athènes, le 1^{er} Juillet, 1841.

QUOIQUE, par la déclaration qui proclame libre tout homme qui foule le sol Hellénique, l'Esclavage se trouve aboli dans le royaume, et quoique le Commerce des Esclaves y ait été interdit, il a existé jusque dans ces derniers tems des hommes qui, en vue d'un gain sordide, et au mépris des sentimens les plus honorables, se sont livrés au trafic de la Traite: le Gouvernement, voulant anéantir définitivement ce honteux commerce, a rendu la loi du 1^{er} Mars, 1841, qui condamne tout homme qui, quelconque prendra part à la Traite, mais en par son concours au transport des esclaves à des peines proportionnées à sa culpabilité. L'intention de cette loi, qui a été publiée dans le journal officiel de cette année, est:

1°. D'éloigner tout sujet Hellénique quelconque à la Traite ou Commerce des]

2°. Attendu que la Traite s'opère hab

du transport par mer des esclaves d'un pays à un autre où l'Esclavage est toléré, d'empêcher tout navire Grec de s'employer à ce transport.

3°. Attendu qu'en outre le simple transport d'esclaves non destinés à être revendus, mais seulement à appartenir à un autre maître, concourt aussi à la perpétuation de l'Esclavage, cette loi a voulu aussi interdire ce transport aux navires Grecs.

La loi punit non seulement l'acte accompli de la Traite, c'est à dire l'achat, la vente, ou le transport des esclaves, mais encore le fait seul de leur réception à bord des navires. Ainsi, tout capitaine, qui, sans y être contraint par des circonstances indépendantes de la volonté, consentira à recevoir à son bord, pour les transporter ailleurs, des hommes destinés à l'Esclavage, sera puni comme le marchand même, sauf que les peines seront plus légères à son égard.

La loi punit tout sujet Hellénique, selon le degré de complicité dont il sera reconnu coupable, dans l'un des cas sus-mentionnés. Mais elle concerne surtout les navires et les marins, attendu qu'ils sont les organes ordinaires de la Traite et du transport des esclaves. Le capitaine, le propriétaire, et jusqu'au dernier homme de l'équipage d'un navire, en tant qu'ayant volontairement contribué à la Traite, sont punis par les travaux forcés, l'emprisonnement, et l'amende. Quant aux capitaines et propriétaires de navires, ils sont en outre privés à perpétuité du droit de commander un navire. Toutefois, la Législature, sévère à l'égard de ceux qui ont persisté dans la contravention à la loi, se montre indulgente à l'égard de ceux qui, momentanément entraînés, se sont repentis à tems, et ont par suite de leur repentir empêché l'accomplissement de l'acte de la Traite. Le capitaine seul, en tant que plus capable que les autres d'apprécier la gravité de l'acte qu'il accomplit, n'a pas droit à cette indulgence. Aussi doit-il non seulement refuser de prendre aucune part à la Traite, mais encore en éloigner tous ceux qui servent sous ses ordres. Tous les autres individus faisant partie de l'équipage sont admissibles à réclamer l'indulgence de la loi pour s'être repentis à tems, circonstance que la loi détermine de la manière suivante :

1°. Toutes les fois qu'avant le départ du port où le navire aura embarqué les esclaves ou aura conclu pour leur embarque-

ment, on aura dénoncé ce dont on aura eu connaissance au sujet de la Traite à l'autorité Consulaire Hellénique.

Si dans le pays il ne se trouve point d'autorité Consulaire Hellénique, cette dénonciation a la même valeur ayant été faite au Consulat d'une autre Puissance réprouvant aussi le Commerce de la Traite, particulièrement aux Consulats d'Angleterre, de France, de Russie, d'Autriche, de Prusse, et des Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

2°. Quand, n'ayant pu, par suite d'un empêchement supérieur, faire la dénonciation dans le port de départ, elle aura été faite au commandant du bâtiment de guerre qui visitera le premier navire portant les esclaves.

3°. Quand il n'aura pas été possible de faire la dénonciation dans le port de départ, et qu'aucune visite par un bâtiment de guerre n'aura eu lieu pendant le trajet, elle pourra être faite aux autorités Consulaires du premier port où le navire faisant la Traite touchera.

Si la dénonciation n'a lieu qu'après le débarquement des esclaves, le dénonciateur évite aussi les poursuites, en tant qu'il n'est pas prouvé qu'il aurait pu dénoncer avant le débarquement et qu'il a négligé de le faire.

Ceux qui feront les dénonciations à tems, et selon les circonstances ci-dessus mentionnées, non seulement seront libérés de toute poursuite, mais jouiront encore des avantages suivans :

Leurs obligations envers le capitaine cessent d'être en vigueur, et ils ne sont point tenus de servir à son bord jusqu'au terme de leur engagement ; en outre ils conservent le droit de recevoir, non seulement leur solde toute entière, comme si le voyage était fini, mais encore les moyens de rentrer en Grèce, s'ils se trouvent à l'étranger quand ils dénonceront la Traite.

Le refus des capitaines à se conformer à ces obligations n'est pas à craindre. Les Consuls, qui sont obligés par la loi à fournir aux marins tout concours et toute protection, seront toujours prêts à accorder aide à quiconque le réclamera d'eux, et à s'occuper activement de l'exécution des volontés de la loi.

La loi, ainsi qu'il a été dit plus haut, interdit et punit, non seulement le Commerce de la Traite, mais encore le simple transport des esclaves ; et dans ce second cas admet aussi le

repentir, et concède la même impunité et les mêmes avantages que dans le premier cas aux dénonciateurs du fait de transport d'esclaves. Le tems, le mode, et toutes les circonstances de la dénonciation sont les mêmes ici que lorsqu'il s'agit de la Traite proprement dite.

Tel est le but et telles sont les dispositions de la loi qui interdit le Commerce des Esclaves. Est condamnée et punie toute part prise soit à l'achat, soit à la vente des esclaves, ainsi que tout transport d'esclaves effectué par des navires Grecs, soit en vue d'un gain, soit en vue de favoriser le maintien de l'Esclavage.

Dans un cas seulement le transport des esclaves demeure impuni, c'est quand il a pour but leur mise en liberté, ainsi que l'exprime l'Article VI de la loi. Mais dans le cas où un capitaine aura acheté ou embarqué des esclaves à son bord, dans l'intention de les affranchir, il ne suffit pas qu'il allègue cette intention, pour éviter les poursuites; si son navire est trouvé portant des esclaves, il est tenu selon la loi de prouver que tel était réellement son but.

La déposition et l'aveu de ceux qui transportent les esclaves peuvent en certains cas servir de preuves, mais la plus certaine de toutes les mesures à prendre pour éviter les poursuites est :

1°. Que le capitaine informe de son projet, et avant son départ, l'autorité Consulaire dans le port où il opérera l'embarquement des esclaves, et qu'il en reçoive une copie officielle de sa déclaration, qu'il possédera à son bord pour sa justification.

2°. Qu'il reçoive de l'autorité locale du lieu où il mettra les esclaves en liberté, ou, si c'est en pays étranger, de l'autorité Consulaire, un certificat de l'accomplissement de cet acte philanthropique. C'est ainsi qu'il peut éviter le danger d'être poursuivi, danger d'autant plus imminent que, selon l'esprit de la loi, le seul fait de la présence des esclaves dans un navire est un motif suffisant de poursuites, qui ne se dégage de son caractère criminel que lorsque le prévenu peut prouver sa bonne intention.

Le Ministre de la Justice,

L. MELAS.

Le Ministre de la Marine,

KRIEZIS.

HAMBURGH.

POSTAGE CONVENTION *between Great Britain and Hamburg. Signed at London, July 4, 1814.**

AGREEMENT made between the General Post Office of London and the Post Office of the Free Imperial City of Hamburg.

WHEREAS the Lords, His Britannic Majesty's Postmaster-General, have thought it expedient to establish packet-boats between Harwich and Cuxhaven :

Now know ye, that the following Agreement between Francis Freeling, Esq., Secretary to, and authorized by, His Britannic Majesty's Postmaster-General, and Doctor Von Hess, accredited Agent to the Directors of the Post Office of the Free Imperial City of Hamburg, is concluded, and agreed upon :

ART. I. The General Post Office in London shall send twice a week by packet-boats to Cuxhaven, and in a sealed mail, ticketed "*Hamburg*," the letters for Hamburg, and for all places within the distribution of Hamburg, together with such other letters as it may be deemed expedient to forward by the way of Hamburg.

And the Hamburg Post Office shall dispatch by the said packet-boats, on their return to England, a sealed mail for London, containing the letters from Hamburg and places within its distribution, as well as all letters that may arrive at Hamburg for Great Britain. All such letters to and from Great Britain to be passed free of any account between the said Post Offices of Hamburg and London, the Post Office of Hamburg undertaking to convey the said mails to and from Hamburg and Cuxhaven at its own charge. The distribution of the letters for Hamburg to be made directly after the arrival of the mail, and the letters for other places to be dispatched with the utmost regularity and expedition, and by the shortest and most convenient routes; as the acceleration and general advantage of correspondence must at all times be most strictly attended to.

II. The Post Office of Hamburg shall solely keep and main-

* C.

1841. Page 714.

tain the packet-boats, and shall not demand any compensation from the Post Office at Hamburg for so doing.

III. The packet-boats to be at all times free of port charges at Cuxhaven; and all pilotage, both inwards and outwards, shall be defrayed by the Hamburg Post Office. The captains shall be particularly directed to take Hamburg pilots, except in cases of absolute necessity, when they shall be at liberty to take Heligoland pilots.

IV. At such time in winter as it shall be impracticable for the packet-boats to approach Cuxhaven, the mails shall be delivered at Heligoland to such person as the Hamburg Post Office shall appoint, and be also received there; it being agreed that proper vessels shall be provided and paid for by that office, for the conveyance of the mails between that island and Cuxhaven.

Finally, the present Arrangement is made double, and signed, sealed, and interchanged by the parties, on behalf and part of the General Post Office in London, by Francis Freeling, Esq., Secretary to His Britannic Majesty's Postmaster-General; and on behalf and part of the Hamburg Office, by Doctor Von Hess, accredited Agent to the Directors of the Post Office of Hamburg.

Done in London, this 4th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1814.

(L.S.) JONAS LUDWIG VON HESS. (L.S.) FRANCIS FREELING.

POSTAGE CONVENTION *between Great Britain and Hamburg.* Signed at London, January 27, 1841.

ADDITIONAL AGREEMENT between the General Post Office of London and the Post Office of Hamburg.

WHEREAS the Lords Commissioners of Her Britannic Majesty's Treasury having authorized Her Majesty's Postmaster-General to conclude an Additional Agreement with the Post Office of Hamburg, the following Additional Agreement between the Right Honourable Thomas William Earl of Lichfield, a Peer of the realm, a Privy Councillor, and Her Britannic Majesty's Postmaster-General, and Edward Banks, Doctor of Laws, a member of the Senate, and Syndic of the Free and Hanseatic city of Hamburg (who has communicated his full

powers from the Senate of the Free and Hanseatic city of Hamburg), is concluded and agreed upon :

ART. I. The British rate of postage upon letters passing between the United Kingdom and Hamburg (that is to say, letters posted in the United Kingdom and addressed to Hamburg, and *vice versa*), conveyed direct by packet-boat or private ship, shall be 6*d.* per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce inclusive, and so on in proportion according to the scale of postage by weight now in operation in the United Kingdom ; and the British rate of transit postage to be taken on letters posted in or addressed to Hamburg, conveyed direct by packet-boat or private ship, passing through the United Kingdom to and from its colonies and Foreign countries, shall be that which is now or shall hereafter be taken upon letters between the United Kingdom and such colonies and Foreign countries respectively, in addition to the rate of 6*d.* the $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, and so on in proportion, the postage which is to be charged between the United Kingdom and Hamburg. The colonial or Foreign rate, however, is to be calculated from or to the port of departure or arrival of the packet.

II. The rate of postage to be taken by Hamburg on letters posted in Hamburg and addressed to the United Kingdom, and *vice versa*, conveyed direct by packet-boat or private ship, shall be 2 schellings Hamburg currency per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce inclusive, and so on in proportion according to the scale of progression now in operation for rates of postage in the United Kingdom. The same rates shall be taken by Hamburg upon letters conveyed direct by packet-boat, or private ship, to or from Great Britain, or letters passing through Great Britain to and from its colonies, and those Foreign countries with which the British Government shall make arrangements for the mutual reduction of postage when such letters shall pass through Hamburg and its territory.

And the Post Office of Hamburg further agrees that all letters of the description alluded to in the 1st and present Articles, and which are entitled to pass at the reduced rates of postage therein established, shall, when addressed to places within the territory of Hamburg, be delivered (if required) at the office window, without the imposition of any additional charge over and above the before-mentioned rate of postage.

III. The General Post Office in London shall send twice a-week by packets to Hamburgh, and in a sealed mail, ticketed "*Hamburgh*," the letters for Hamburgh, and for all places within the distribution of Hamburgh, together with such other letters as it may be deemed expedient to forward by the way of Hamburgh.

And the Hamburgh Post Office shall dispatch by the same packets, on their return for England, a sealed mail for London, containing the letters from Hamburgh and places within its distribution, as well as all letters that may arrive at Hamburgh for Great Britain.

The distribution of the letters for Hamburgh shall be made directly after the arrival of the mail from London; and the letters for other places shall be dispatched with the utmost regularity and expedition, and by the shortest and most convenient routes. Should it be necessary, however, at any time, to deliver the mails for Hamburgh at Cuxhaven, or at any other point in the Elbe, the Government of Hamburgh undertakes to convey the mails, at its own charge, to and from Hamburgh and Cuxhaven, or such other places at which they may be landed.

IV. At such time in winter as it shall be impracticable for the packet-boats to approach Cuxhaven, the mails shall be delivered and received at Heligoland to and by such persons as the Hamburgh Post Office shall appoint, it being agreed that proper vessels shall be provided and paid for by that Office for the conveyance of the mails between that island and Cuxhaven.

On all occasions when the mail shall be landed at Cuxhaven, at Heligoland, or at any point in the Elbe other than Hamburgh, the British officers in charge of mails shall, when on shore, be maintained at the expense of the Hamburgh Post Office.

V. If Her Britannic Majesty's Government at any time shall think fit to employ packets of its own, instead of private steamers carrying goods, such packets shall be free from all Hamburgh Admiralty pilotage, and from all port charges at both Cuxhaven and Hamburgh, the Post Office of Hamburgh undertaking to defray all such expenses.

VI. If at any future time the mail between Great Britain and India should be sent by way of Hamburgh, no charge for transit shall be made upon it. The Hamburgh Post Office,

however, reserves to itself the power of dispatching letters by the same conveyance, so far as the British Government is able to grant it this privilege.

VII. The provisions of the Agreement at present subsisting between Her Britannic Majesty's Postmaster-General and the Post Office of Hamburgh shall remain in full force, except in as far as they are modified or altered by the stipulations of the present Treaty.

VIII. The present Treaty is concluded for an indefinite period, and if at any future time circumstances should render desirable any change or modification in any of its Articles, the Contracting Parties will concert upon the subject; it is understood, however, that either party shall be at liberty to annul the whole or any part of this Treaty by giving to the other Party 6 months' notice of such intention, but during that term of 6 months the Treaty shall continue to be fully and entirely carried into effect.

In witness whereof the respective Parties have signed the present Additional Agreement.

Done in duplicate, at the General Post Office, London, the 27th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1841.

(L.S.) BANKS (Dr.)

(L.S.) LICHFIELD.

BRITISH TREASURY WARRANT, *for regulating the Duties of Postage on British and Foreign Letters to and from Hamburgh and Lubeck. March 19, 1841*.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the last session of Parliament, intituled "An Act for the regulation of the Duties of Postage†," power is given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, from time to time, by Warrant under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of *British* postage, or inland postage, payable by law on the transmission by the post of *Foreign* or colonial letters or newspapers, or of any other printed papers, and to subject the same to rates of postage according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such Warrant; and from time to time, by Warrant as

* Repealed by Warrant, September 30, 1841, Page 725.

† See Vol. 5, Page 248.

aforesaid, to alter or repeal any such altered rates, and make and establish any new or other rates in lieu thereof; and from time to time, by Warrant as aforesaid, to appoint at what time the rates that may be payable are to be paid; and it is provided that the power thereby given should extend to any increase or reduction or remission of postage:

And whereas by a Warrant, dated the 1st day of September last*, under the hands of 3 of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the said Commissioners, in exercise of the power for such purpose vested in them by the said Act, directed (amongst other things) that on every letter, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, transmitted by the post, passing between *Germany* (not *via France*), *Denmark*, *Sweden*, or other parts of the *North of Europe*, or any country through *Belgium*, or *Holland*, or *Germany*, and any of the countries or places mentioned in the 3rd Schedule thereof through the United Kingdom, there should be charged and taken the rate of *British* postage set opposite the name of every such country or place in such Schedule; and further, that on every letter, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, passing through the United Kingdom between *Foreign* countries, or between any *Foreign* country and Her Majesty's colonies, which should be forwarded to the United Kingdom by packet-boat, and from the United Kingdom by private ship, or forwarded to the United Kingdom by private ship, and from the United Kingdom by packet-boat, there should be charged and taken for the conveyance of every such letter by private ship, an uniform rate of 8*d.*; and for the conveyance thereof by packet-boat, the rate payable on such letter under the said Act; and further, that on every letter, transmitted as mentioned in such Warrant, exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, there should be charged and taken progressive and additional rates of postage, according to the scale of weight and number of rates in the said Act contained as to letters, in estimating and charging each additional rate at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under the said Warrant, if not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight; and power was thereby reserved to the Commissioners, for the time being, of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any 3 of them, by Warrant under their hands, at any time

* See Vol. 5, Page 276. Rates repealed by Warrant, December 31, 1841, Page 502.

thereafter, to alter or repeal any of the rates thereby altered, or the regulations thereby made, and to make and establish any new or other rates or regulations in lieu thereof; and, from time to time, to appoint at what time the rates that might be payable were to be paid:

And whereas, in consequence of communications opened with the Post Office at *Hamburgh* and *Lubeck*, it is considered expedient to alter the rates of postage payable under the said Act, on letters passing direct between the United Kingdom and *Hamburgh*, and on letters passing, either direct or *via Hamburgh*, between the United Kingdom and *Lubeck*; and also the rates payable under the said Warrant on letters posted in or addressed to *Hamburgh* or *Lubeck*, conveyed direct, or, as to *Lubeck*, letters conveyed *via Hamburgh* by packet-boat or private ship, and passing through the United Kingdom to or from the *British* colonies or *Foreign* countries:

Now we, the undersigned, being 3 of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, do, in exercise of the power or authority in us for such purpose vested in and by the said recited Act and Warrant, direct, that on every letter, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, posted in or addressed to *Hamburgh*, transmitted by the post between any part of the United Kingdom and *Hamburgh* direct by packet-boat or private ship, there shall be charged and taken, in lieu of the rates of postage payable on such letters under the said Act, an uniform rate of *British* postage of 6d.

And that on every letter, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, posted in or addressed to *Hamburgh*, transmitted by the post, and passing between *Hamburgh* and any of the countries or places mentioned in the Schedule hereto, through the United Kingdom (conveyed between *Hamburgh* and the United Kingdom direct by packet-boat or private ship), there shall be charged and taken, in lieu of the rates of postage payable on such letters under the said recited Warrant, the rate of *British* postage set opposite the name of every such country or place in such Schedule.

And that on every letter, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, posted in or addressed to *Hamburgh*, and passing between *Hamburgh* and any other country or place beyond the seas, through

aforesaid, to alter or repeal any such altered rates, and make and establish any new or other rates in lieu thereof; and from time to time, by Warrant as aforesaid, to appoint at what time the rates that may be payable are to be paid; and it is provided that the power thereby given should extend to any increase or reduction or remission of postage:

And whereas by a Warrant, dated the 1st day of September last*, under the hands of 3 of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the said Commissioners, in exercise of the power for such purpose vested in them by the said Act, directed (amongst other things) that on every letter, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, transmitted by the post, passing between *Germany* (not *via France*), *Denmark*, *Sweden*, or other parts of the *North of Europe*, or any country through *Belgium*, or *Holland*, or *Germany*, and any of the countries or places mentioned in the 3rd Schedule thereof through the United Kingdom, there should be charged and taken the rate of *British* postage set opposite the name of every such country or place in such Schedule; and further, that on every letter, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, passing through the United Kingdom between *Foreign* countries, or between any *Foreign* country and Her Majesty's colonies, which should be forwarded to the United Kingdom by packet-boat, and from the United Kingdom by private ship, or forwarded to the United Kingdom by private ship, and from the United Kingdom by packet-boat, there should be charged and taken for the conveyance of every such letter by private ship, an uniform rate of 8*d.*; and for the conveyance thereof by packet-boat, the rate payable on such letter under the said Act; and further, that on every letter, transmitted as mentioned in such Warrant, exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, there should be charged and taken progressive and additional rates of postage, according to the scale of weight and number of rates in the said Act contained as to letters, in estimating and charging each additional rate at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under the said Warrant, if not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight; and power was thereby reserved to the Commissioners, for the time being, of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any 3 of them, by Warrant under their hands, at any time

* See Vol. 5, Page 276. Rates repealed by Warrant, December 31, 1841, Page 502.

And we further direct, that the terms and expressions used in this present Warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning, in all respects, as they would have had if inserted in the said Act.

And we further direct, that this Warrant shall come into operation on the 6th day of April, 1841.

Provided lastly, and we hereby declare and direct, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, for the time being, of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any 3 of them, by Warrant under their hands, at any time hereafter to alter or repeal any of the rates hereby altered, or the regulations hereby made, and to make and establish any new or other rates or regulations in lieu thereof, and from time to time to appoint at what time the rates that may be payable are to be paid.

SCHEDULE.—Spain (*via* Falmouth), 2s. 8d.; Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia (the port and town of Halifax excepted), 1s. 8d.; Newfoundland, Bermuda, the port and town of Halifax (in Nova Scotia), and the United States of America, 1s. 6d.; Gibraltar, Malta, Ionian Islands, and East Indies (*via* Falmouth), 1s. 6d.; Greece, Syria, and Egypt (*via* Falmouth), 2s. 9d.; Portugal, 2s. 1d.; Madeira, 2s. 2d.; Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Chili, and Peru, 2s. 11d.; Mexico, Colombia and Cuba, 2s. 7d.; St. Domingo and Foreign West Islands, 1s. 9d.; Jamaica and British West Indies, 1s. 4d.; France, 1s. 4d.; Spain (*via* France), 2s. 1d.; Malta, Islands, Greece, Syria, and Egypt (*via* France), 1s. 4d.; Sicily, Venetian Lombardy, Turkey, the Levant, and the pelago (*via* France), 2s. 1d.; Switzerland (*via* France), East Indies (*via* France), 2s. 4d.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, dated this 19th day of 1841.

E. HORSMAN.

H. TUFNELL.

J. I

the United Kingdom, conveyed between *Hamburgh* and the United Kingdom direct by packet-boat or private ship, and conveyed from or to the United Kingdom to or from any such other country or place beyond the seas by private ship, there shall be charged and taken an uniform rate of *British* postage of 1s. 2d.

And we further direct, that on every letter, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, posted in or addressed to *Lubeck*, transmitted by the post between any part of the United Kingdom and *Lubeck* (either direct, or *via Hamburgh*), by packet-boat or private ship, there shall be charged and taken, in lieu of the rates of postage payable on such letters under the said Act, an uniform rate of *British* postage of 6d.

And that on every letter, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, posted in or addressed to *Lubeck*, transmitted by the post and passing (either direct, or *via Hamburgh*) between *Lubeck* and any of the countries or places mentioned in the Schedule hereto, through the United Kingdom (conveyed between *Lubeck* or *Hamburgh* and the United Kingdom direct by packet-boat or private ship), there shall be charged and taken, in lieu of the rates of postage payable on such letters under the said recited Warrant, the rate of *British* postage set opposite the name of every such country or place in such Schedule.

And that on every letter, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, posted in or addressed to *Lubeck*, and passing between *Lubeck* and any other country or place beyond the seas, through the United Kingdom, conveyed between *Lubeck* and the United Kingdom (either direct, or *via Hamburgh*) by packet-boat or private ship, and conveyed from or to the United Kingdom to or from any such other country or place beyond the seas by private ship, there shall be charged and taken an uniform rate of *British* postage of 1s. 2d.

And we further direct, that on every letter, transmitted as is mentioned in this Warrant, exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and taken progressive and additional rates of postage, according to the scale of weight and number of rates in the said Act contained as to letters, estimating and charging each additional rate at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under this Warrant, if not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight.

And we further direct, that the terms and expressions used in this present Warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning, in all respects, as they would have had if inserted in the said Act.

And we further direct, that this Warrant shall come into operation on the 6th day of April, 1841.

Provided lastly, and we hereby declare and direct, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, for the time being, of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any 3 of them, by Warrant under their hands, at any time hereafter to alter or repeal any of the rates hereby altered, or the regulations hereby made, and to make and establish any new or other rates or regulations in lieu thereof, and from time to time to appoint at what time the rates that may be payable are to be paid.

SCHEDULE.—Spain (*via* Falmouth), 2s. 8*d.*; Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia (the port and town of Halifax excepted), 1s. 8*d.*; Newfoundland, Bermuda, the port and town of Halifax (in Nova Scotia), and the United States of America, 1s. 6*d.*; Gibraltar, Malta, Ionian Islands, and East Indies (*via* Falmouth), 1s. 6*d.*; Greece, Syria, and Egypt (*via* Falmouth), 2s. 9*d.*; Portugal, 2s. 1*d.*; Madeira, 2s. 2*d.*; Brazil, 3s. 1*d.*; Buenos Ayres, Chili, and Peru, 2s. 11*d.*; Mexico, Columbia, and Cuba, 2s. 7*d.*; St. Domingo and Foreign West India Islands, 1s. 9*d.*; Jamaica and British West Indies, 1s. 6*d.*; France, 1s. 4*d.*; Spain (*via* France), 2s. 1*d.*; Malta, Ionian Islands, Greece, Syria, and Egypt (*via* France), 1s. 4*d.*; Italy, Sicily, Venetian Lombardy, Turkey, the Levant, and the Archipelago (*via* France), 2s. 1*d.*; Switzerland (*via* France), 1s. 8*d.*; East Indies (*via* France), 2s. 4*d.*

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, dated this 19th day of March, 1841.

E. HORSMAN.

H. TUFNELL.

J. PARKER.

BRITISH TREASURY WARRANT, *altering the Duties of Postage on British and Foreign Letters to and from Bremen, &c. August 31, 1841* *.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the Regulation of the Duties of Postage,"† power is given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, from time to time, by Warrant under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of British postage, or inland postage, payable by law on the transmission by the post of *Foreign* or colonial letters or newspapers, or of any other printed papers, and to subject the same to rates of postage, according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such Warrant; and, from time to time, by Warrant as aforesaid, to alter or repeal any such altered rates, and make and establish any new or other rates in lieu thereof; and, from time to time, by Warrant as aforesaid, to appoint at what time the rates that may be payable are to be paid; and it is provided, that the power thereby given should extend to any increase or reduction or remission of postage:

And whereas by a warrant dated the 1st day of September, 1840,‡ under the hand of 3 of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the said Commissioners, in exercise of the power for such purpose vested in them by the said Act, directed (amongst other things), that on every letter, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, transmitted by the post, passing between *Germany (via France), Denmark, Sweden*, or other parts of the *North of Europe*, or any country through *Belgium*, or *Holland*, or *Germany*, and any of the countries or places mentioned in the 3rd schedule thereto, through the United Kingdom, there should be charged and taken the rate of British postage set opposite the name of every such country or place in such Schedule; and further, that on every letter, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, passing through the United Kingdom between *Foreign* countries, or between any *Foreign* country and Her Majesty's colonies, which should be forwarded to the United

* Repealed by Warrant, September 30, 1841, Page 725.

† See Vol. 5, Page 248.

‡ See Vol. 5, Page 276. Rates repealed by Warrant, December 31, 1841, Page 502.

Kingdom by packet-boat, and from the United Kingdom by private ship, or forwarded to the United Kingdom by private ship, and from the United Kingdom by packet-boat, there should be charged and taken for the conveyance of every such letter by private ship, an uniform rate of 8d.; and for the conveyance thereof by packet-boat, the rate payable on such letter under the said Act; and further, that on every letter, transmitted as mentioned in such Warrant, exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, there should be charged and taken progressive and additional rates of postage, according to the scale of weight and number of rates in the said Act contained as to letters, estimating and charging each additional rate at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under the said Warrant, if not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight; and power was thereby reserved to the Commissioners, for the time being, of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any 3 of them, by Warrant under their hands, at any time thereafter, to alter or repeal any of the rates thereby altered, or the regulations thereby made, and to make and establish any new or other rates or regulations in lieu thereof; and, from time to time, to appoint at what time the rates that might be payable were to be paid:

And whereas, in consequence of a communication opened with the Post Office at *Bremen*, it is considered expedient to alter the rates of postage payable under the said Act, on letters conveyed by packet-boat or private ship, between the United Kingdom and *Bremen*, either direct or *via* *Hamburgh*, or *Cuxhaven* and *Hanover*; and also the rates payable under the said warrant on letters posted in or addressed by packet-boat or private ship, between and *Bremen* direct, or *via* *Hamburgh*, or and passing through the United Kingdom colonies or *Foreign* countries:

Now we, the undersigned, being 3 of Her Majesty's Treasury, do, in exercise of the authority in us for such purpose vested in a Statute in that behalf made, under the great Seal of Great Britain, bearing date the 12th day of May, in the 1st year of the said Majesty's said most Excellent Majesty King George the Fourth, do hereby direct, that on every letter, exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, posted in or addressed between any part of the United Kingdom and *Bremen*, conveyed direct between the United Kingdom and *Bremen*, either direct or *via* *Hamburgh*, or *Cuxhaven* and *Hanover*, and also the rates payable under the said warrant on letters posted in or addressed by packet-boat or private ship, between and *Bremen* direct, or *via* *Hamburgh*, or and passing through the United Kingdom colonies or *Foreign* countries:

packet-boat or private ship, or *via* *Hamburgh*, or *Cuxhaven* and *Hanover* (conveyed direct by packet-boat or private ship between the United Kingdom and *Hamburgh*, *Cuxhaven*, or *Hanover*), there shall be charged and taken, in lieu of the rates of postage payable on such letters under the said Act, an uniform rate of British postage of 6*d*.

And that on every letter, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, posted in or addressed to *Bremen*, transmitted by the post between *Bremen* and any of the countries or places mentioned in the Schedule hereto, through the United Kingdom, conveyed direct by packet-boat or private ship, between the United Kingdom and *Bremen* or *Hamburgh*, *Cuxhaven* or *Hanover*, there shall be charged and taken, in lieu of the rates of postage payable on such letters under the said recited Warrant, the rate of British postage set opposite the name of every such country or place in such Schedule.

And that on every letter, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, posted in or addressed to *Bremen*, transmitted by the post between *Bremen* and any other country or place beyond the seas, through the United Kingdom, conveyed direct by packet-boat or private ship, between the United Kingdom and *Bremen* or *Hamburgh*, *Cuxhaven* or *Hanover*, and conveyed from or to the United Kingdom to or from any such other country or place beyond the seas by private ship, there shall be charged and taken an uniform rate of British postage of 1*s*. 2*d*.

And we further direct, that on every letter, transmitted as is mentioned in this Warrant, exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and taken progressive and additional rates of postage, according to the scale of weight and number of rates in the said Act contained as to letters, estimating and charging each additional rate at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under this Warrant, if not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight.

And we further direct, that the terms and expressions used in this present Warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning, in all respects, as they would have had if inserted in the said Act.

And we further direct, that this Warrant shall come into operation on the 11th day of October, 1841.

Provided lastly, and we hereby declare and direct, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, for the time being, of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any 3 of them, by Warrant under their hands, at any time hereafter, to alter or repeal any of the rates hereby altered, or the regulations hereby made, and to make and establish any new or other rates or regulations in lieu thereof, and, from time to time, to appoint at what time the rates that may be payable are to be paid.

SCHEDULE.—Spain (*via* Falmouth), 2s. 8d.; Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia (the port and town of Halifax excepted), 1s. 8d.; Newfoundland, Bermuda, the port and town of Halifax (in Nova Scotia), and the United States of America, 1s. 6d.; Gibraltar, Malta, Ionian Islands, and East Indies (*via* Falmouth), 1s. 6d.; Greece, Syria, and Egypt (*via* Falmouth), 2s. 9d.; Portugal, 2s. 1d.; Madeira, 2s. 2d.; Brazil, 3s. 1d.; Buenos Ayres, Chili, and Peru, 2s. 11d.; Mexico, Columbia, and Cuba, 2s. 7d.; St. Domingo, and Foreign West India Islands, 1s. 9d.; Jamaica, and British West Indies, 1s. 6d.; France, 1s. 4d.; Spain (*via* France), 2s. 1d.; Malta, Ionian Islands, Greece, Syria, and Egypt (*via* France), 1s. 4d.; Italy, Sicily, Venetian Lombardy, Turkey, the Levant, and the Archipelago (*via* France), 2s. 1d.; Switzerland (*via* France), 1s. 8d.; East Indies (*via* France), 2s. 4d.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, dated the 31st day of August, 1841.

F. T. BARING.

THOS. WYSE.

E. HORSMAN.

BRITISH TREASURY WARRANT,

*Postage on British and Foreign Letters
Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck. September*

WHEREAS by a Warrant dated the 1841*, under the hands of 3 of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the said Commissioners were empowered for such purpose vested in them by

* See Page 717.

3rd and 4th years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the Regulation of the Duties of Postage*," did (amongst other things) direct, that on every letter, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, posted in or addressed to *Hamburgh*, transmitted by the post, and passing between *Hamburgh* and any of the countries or places mentioned in the Schedule thereto, through the United Kingdom (conveyed between *Hamburgh* and the United Kingdom, direct by packet-boat or private ship), there should be charged and taken the rate of *British* postage set opposite the name of every such country or place in such Schedule; and that on every letter, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, posted in or addressed to *Lubeck*, transmitted by the post and passing (either direct or *via Hamburgh*) between *Lubeck* and any of the countries or places mentioned in the Schedule thereto, through the United Kingdom (conveyed between *Lubeck* or *Hamburgh* and the United Kingdom, direct by packet-boat or private ship), there should be charged and taken the rate of *British* postage set opposite the name of every such country or place in such Schedule:

And by another Warrant, under the hands of 3 of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated the 31st day of August last†, the said Commissioners did, in exercise of the power or authority in them for such purpose vested, direct that on every letter posted in or addressed to *Bremen*, transmitted by the post between *Bremen* and any of the countries or places mentioned in the Schedule thereto, through the United Kingdom, conveyed direct by packet-boat or private ship between the United Kingdom and *Bremen* or *Hamburgh*, *Cuxhaven* or *Hanover*, there should be charged and taken the rate of *British* postage set opposite the name of every such country or place in such Schedule; and in each of the said Warrants, progressive additional rates of postage were directed to be charged and taken on letters transmitted as therein mentioned, exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, according to the scale of weight and number of rates in the said Act contained, estimating and charging each additional rate at the sum which any such letters would be charged with under such Warrants if not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight; and in each of the said Warrants power was reserved

* See Vol. 5, Page 248.

† See Page 722.

to the Commissioners, for the time being, of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any 3 of them, by Warrant under their hands, at any time thereafter, to alter or repeal any of the rates thereby altered, and the regulations thereby made, and to make and establish any new or other rates or regulations in lieu thereof:

And whereas in consequence of the Treaties with the post offices of *Hamburgh*, *Lubeck*, and *Bremen*, and the intended reduction of the rates of postage on letters transmitted between the United Kingdom and *Panama*, it is expedient that the several rates of postage mentioned in the Schedules to the said Warrants, and thereby charged on letters conveyed to or from *Hamburgh*, *Lubeck*, or *Bremen*, through the United Kingdom, should be altered:

Now we, the undersigned, being 3 of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of the powers or authorities in us for such purpose vested in and by the said Act and the said Warrants, do hereby direct and declare, that the several rates of postage mentioned in the Schedules contained in the said respective Warrants, and thereby charged on letters conveyed between *Hamburgh*, *Lubeck*, or *Bremen*, and any of the countries or places mentioned in such Schedules, through the United Kingdom, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed, on and from the 11th day of October next.

And we, the said Commissioners, in further exercise of the powers or authorities in us for such purpose vested in and by the said Act, and the said Warrants, do hereby further direct, that, on and from the said 11th day of October next, there shall be charged and taken, in lieu of the rates of postage hereby repealed, the rates of postage following
letter, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight
to *Hamburgh*, transmitted by the post
Hamburgh and any of the British colonies
country through the United Kingdom (direct or
burgh and the United Kingdom direct or by
ship); and on every letter, not exceeding 100
posted in or addressed to *Lubeck*, trans-
passing either direct or *via Hamburgh*,
of the British colonies, or any Foreign
United Kingdom (conveyed between 1

the United Kingdom, direct by packet-boat or private ship), and on every letter, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, posted in or addressed to *Bremen*, transmitted by the post between *Bremen* and any of the British colonies, or any *Foreign country*, through the United Kingdom (conveyed direct by packet-boat or private ship between the United Kingdom and *Bremen*, or *Hamburgh*, *Cuxhaven* or *Hanover*); there shall be charged and taken an uniform rate of British postage of 6d., for the conveyance of every such letter between *Hamburgh* or *Lubeck*, or *Bremen*, *Cuxhaven*, or *Hanover*, and any part of the United Kingdom; and also such a further or additional rate of British postage for the conveyance of every such letter between the port in the United Kingdom of the departure or arrival of the packet or ship conveying the same, and the colony or *Foreign country* to or from which the same shall be forwarded, as shall, from time to time, be charged and payable for British postage on letters, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, posted or delivered at the port in the United Kingdom of the departure or arrival of the packet or ship conveying the same, and transmitted direct between such port and such colony or *Foreign country*.

And we further direct, that on every letter transmitted as is mentioned in this Warrant, exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and taken progressive and additional rates of postage according to the scale of weight and number of rates in the said Act contained as to letters, estimating and charging each additional rate at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under this Warrant, if not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight.

And we further direct, that the terms and expressions used in this present Warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning, in all respects, as they would have had if inserted in the said Act.

And we further direct, that this Warrant shall come into operation on the 11th day of October, 1841.

Provided lastly, and we hereby declare and direct, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, for the time being, of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any 3 of them, by Warrant under their hands, at any time hereafter, to alter or repeal any of the rates hereby altered, or the regulations hereby made, and to

make and establish any new or other rates or regulations in lieu thereof, and, from time to time, to appoint at what time the rates that may be payable are to be paid.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, the 30th day of September, 1841.

HENRY BARING.

A. PRINGLE

J. MILNES GASKELL

HANOVER.

*TREATY of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Hanover. Signed at London, July 22, 1844.**

[See German version, Page 735.]

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of *Hanover*, being equally animated by the desire of extending the commercial relations between their respective dominions, have agreed for this purpose to conclude a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, and to regulate thereby the duties levied at Stade or Brunshausen upon British vessels and merchandize ascending the Elbe: Their Majesties have therefore named as their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable George, Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount Gordon, Viscount Formartine, Lord Haddo, Methlick, Tarvis, and Kellie, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a member of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, Knight of the most Ancient and most Noble Order of the Thistle, and Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone, Council, a of Privy tions, and
And H
Augustus

nary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Her Britannic Majesty, Commander of the first class of the Order of the Guelphs, &c., &c.; and the Sieur Ernest Frederick George Hüpeden, his Privy Councillor of Finance, Commander of the second class of the Order of the Guelphs, Knight of the second class of the Royal Prussian Order of the Red Eagle, and Knight of the Order of the Golden Lion of Electoral Hesse;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

ART. I. From and after the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, British vessels arriving at, remaining in, or departing from, the ports of the Kingdom of Hanover, and vessels of Hanover arriving at, remaining in, or departing from, the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of Her Britannic Majesty's possessions abroad, shall be subject to no other or higher dues or charges, of whatsoever nature they may be, than those which are now, or shall hereafter be imposed upon national vessels, on their arrival at, during their remaining in, or on their departure from, such ports.

II. 1. All articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions of His Majesty the King of Hanover, which are or shall be permitted to be exported from the ports of Hanover in vessels of Hanover, shall likewise be permitted to be exported from those ports in British vessels, either to the ports of the United Kingdom, or of Her Britannic Majesty's possessions abroad, or to the ports of any other Foreign country.

2. All articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, which are or shall be permitted to be exported from the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of Her Britannic Majesty's possessions abroad, in British vessels, shall likewise be permitted to be exported from those ports in vessels of Hanover, either to the ports of Hanover, or to the ports of any other Foreign country.

3. All articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions of His Majesty the King of Hanover, which are or

shall be permitted to be imported in British vessels from the ports of Hanover, or from the ports of any other Foreign country, into the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or from the ports of Hanover into the ports of Her Britannic Majesty's possessions abroad, shall likewise be permitted to be imported in vessels of Hanover.

4. All articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, which are or shall be permitted to be imported into the ports of Hanover, in vessels of Hanover, shall likewise be permitted to be imported into those ports in British vessels, either from the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of Her Britannic Majesty's possessions abroad, or from the ports of any other Foreign country.

III. All articles whatsoever which can be legally imported into the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of Her Britannic Majesty's possessions abroad, in vessels of Hanover, or into the ports of Hanover in British vessels, shall, on their importation, be subject to the same duties of importation, dues, and charges, and be entitled to the same bounties, drawbacks, allowances, and advantages, whether such articles be imported in vessels of the one or of the other country.

IV. All articles whatsoever which can be legally exported from the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or of Her Britannic Majesty's possessions abroad, in vessels of Hanover, or from the ports of Hanover in British vessels, shall, on their exportation, be subject to the of exportation, dues, and charges, and be entitled bounties, drawbacks, allowances, and advantages, w articles be exported in vessels of the one or of the otl

V. In consideration of British vessels, together cargoes, being by the laws of Hanover admitted to ports of Hanover, when coming from the ports of al and in consideration of British trade and navig Hanover being placed on the footing of the mo nation; having regard also to the facility which the of steam power to inland navigation affords for the of produce and merchandize of all kinds up and d and to the new opening which may by these means

the trade and navigation between the United Kingdom and Her Britannic Majesty's possessions abroad, on the one hand, and the Kingdom of Hanover, on the other;—it is agreed that vessels of Hanover, together with their cargoes, consisting of all such goods as for the time being may or can be legally imported into the United Kingdom and Her Britannic Majesty's possessions abroad by the said vessels, from any port of Hanover, shall, when coming from the mouths of the Meuse, of the Ems, of the Weser, and of the Elbe, or from the mouths of any other navigable river between the Elbe and the Meuse, or from the mouths of any navigable river between the Trave and the Memel, both inclusive, be admitted into the ports of the United Kingdom and of Her Britannic Majesty's possessions abroad, on the same terms as if the ports from which such vessels may come as aforesaid, were within the dominions of the King of Hanover; and such vessels shall be permitted to import such goods as aforesaid upon the same terms on which such goods might be imported, if coming from the ports of Hanover; and also, that such vessels proceeding from the United Kingdom, or Her Britannic Majesty's possessions abroad, to the ports aforesaid, shall be treated as if returning to a port of Hanover.

And it is hereby agreed, that the privileges granted by the present Article, shall continue only so long as British vessels, and British trade and navigation, shall continue to enjoy the advantages, in consideration of which the said privileges are hereinbefore mentioned to have been conceded.

And further, that the said privileges shall extend and be continued to the vessels of Hanover, in respect to the ports referred to in this Article, only so long as British vessels and their cargoes shall, upon their arrival thereat, during their remaining therein, and upon their departure therefrom, be placed upon the same footing as vessels of Hanover.

VI. From and after the 1st day of October, 1844, no other or higher duties or tolls shall be levied as regards the tolls or charges known by the name of the Stade or Brunshausen toll and charges, on British vessels passing up the Elbe to the point where the tolls of the Upper Elbe commence, that is to say, up to and including the town of Hamburgh, or upon the cargoes of such vessels, than the tolls and duties which are specified in the Convention between the Elbe-bordering States,

which was signed at Dresden on the 13th of April, 1844, and in the Separate Articles, Regulations, and 5 Tables, annexed thereto, copies of which Convention, Separate Articles, Regulations, and Tables, are annexed to the present Treaty, and certified under the hands of the respective Plenipotentiaries.*

With respect, however, to the following articles of British produce and manufacture, that is to say :

Heads in the
Table of Duties
annexed to the
present Treaty.†

1. <i>Yarn and Thread.</i>	
a. As far as they are not charged with any different rate, particularly yarn and thread of wool, or hair, also of wool or hair, mixed with cotton, flax, or hemp	42 C a
b. Tow yarn	42 C b
c. Yarn and thread of cotton, flax, or hemp	42 C c
2. <i>Manufacture of Cotton, Wool, and Linen, and mixed goods of the same.</i>	
a. Stuff, cloth, textures, haberdashery, lacemakers' goods, millinery, embroidery, lace, hosiery, carpets and covers of cotton, wool, and linen, and mixed goods of the same; also ready-made new clothes and linen	42 D a
b. Pack, sack, and sail-cloth	42 D b
3. <i>Tin in Bars, Pigs, &c.; also old Tin</i>	47 A
4. <i>Tin Plates</i>	9 A c
5. <i>Articles of Iron and Steel, viz.:</i>	
a. Surgical instruments, cutlery, gunmakers' wares, needles, needle-makers' wares, hardware, ironmongery, &c., also goods of plate-iron	9 B a
b. Iron and steel wire, coarse goods of iron and steel, also the like in combination with wood or leather; blacksmith's goods of all kinds, as axes, bedsteads, window-bars, fire apparatus and frames for the same, pitchforks, horse-shoes, chains (exclusive of chain-cables), boxes, carriage and waggon springs, saws, shovels, vices, screw-bolts, scythes, sickles, curry-combs, hay and straw knives, ironwork of doors and windows, "waver-irons," machetes (bills), also cast and forged nails and buttons	9 B c
6. <i>Treacle, or Syrup; also potato syrup and beet-root molasses</i>	7 H
7. <i>Earthenware.</i> Delft-ware and stone-ware, w either higher or lower than 6 pf. per centner	
8. <i>Copper and Brass, and similar alloys of Meta thereof, viz.:</i>	
A. <i>Copper, Brass, Britannia Metal, German Silv</i>	
a. Forged, rolled, cast for utensils; also copper, come from the hammer; plates, roofing-plates, wire; and plated sheets and plates	
b. Raw copper in cakes and pigs; brass in broken copper or broken brass; copper and brass fi copper coins	
B. <i>Articles manufactured, such as kettles, pa the above-named alloys of metal, or of copper, brass, and bell-founder's wares</i>	

* See Page 742.

It is agreed that the duty of toll to be levied upon such articles, when passing up the Elbe as aforesaid, to the point where the tolls of the Upper Elbe commence, either in British vessels or in vessels of any of the Elbe-bordering States, shall be only two-thirds of the duty or toll specified in the Tables above mentioned.

And it is further agreed, that with regard to British vessels passing up the Elbe as aforesaid, the production of the papers of such vessels shall be held to be sufficient proof of their national character; and that a declaration on the custom-house cocket by which the goods are accompanied, stating that the same are of the growth or manufacture of the United Kingdom, shall be held to be sufficient proof of the origin of the goods composing the cargoes of such vessels.

VII. Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of Hanover, engage reciprocally not to grant any reductions of duties, or any favours, privileges, or immunities whatsoever, in matters of commerce and navigation, to the subjects of any other State, which shall not be also and at the same time extended to the subjects of the other High Contracting Party, gratuitously, if the concession in favour of the other State shall have been gratuitous, or upon giving, as nearly as possible, the same compensation or equivalent, in case the concession shall have been conditional.

It is however understood, that the above stipulation shall not apply to the privileges and exemptions, as regards the Brunshausen toll, which the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg enjoys under § 2 of the Regulations which are annexed to the Convention signed on the 13th of April, 1844, by the Commissioners of the Elbe-bordering States, with respect to that toll.

VIII. The present Treaty shall be in force until the 1st of January, 1854, and further until the end of 12 months after either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same, each of the High Contracting Parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other; and it is hereby agreed between them, that at the expiration of 12 months after such notice shall have

been received by either Party from the other, this Treaty, and all the provisions thereof, shall altogether cease and determine.

IX. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at London at the expiration of 2 months, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the 22nd day of July, in the year of our Lord 1844.

(L.S.) ABERDEEN.

(L.S.) A. KIELMANSEGG.

(L.S.) W. E. GLADSTONE.

(L.S.) E. HUPEDEN.

[See Protocol annexed, August 9, 1844. Page 733.]

TREATY of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Hanover. Signed at London, July 22, 1844.*

[See English version, Page 729.]

Ihre Majestät die Königin des vereinigten Königsreichs Großbritannien und Irland und Seine Majestät der König von Hannover, von gleichem Wunsche befeelt, die Handels-Verhältnisse zwischen den beiderseitigen Ländern möglichst auszudehnen, diesem Zweck übereingekommen einen Handels- und Verkehrsvertrag abzuschließen, und in demselben die Zollabgabe auf Waaren oder Brundhäuser von Englischen die Elbe hin zu ordnen. Zu den Schiffe und Waaren erhoben werden zu ordnen. Zu den Ihre Majestäten zu Ihren respectiven Bevollmächtigten nämlich:

Ihre Majestät die Königin des vereinigten Königreichs Großbritannien und Irland, den sehr achtbaren Herrn Georg, Viscount Aberdeen, Viscount Formartine, Mitglied, Lord, und Kellie, Pair des vereinigten Königsreichs Großbritannien Majestät Rath im Geheimen Staatsrath des uralten und sehr edlen Ordens der Distel, und Ihrer Majestät Staatssecretair für die auswärtigen Angelegenheiten und den sehr achtbaren Herrn William Ewart Gladstone, Mitglied Majestät Rath im Geheimen Staatsrath, Mitglied des Parlaments, Präsidenten des Geheimen Staatsraths-Mitglieds.

* Ratifications exchanged at London, August 9, 1844

die Angelegenheiten des Handels und der Colonien, Präsidenten der Münze Ihre Majestät, 2c. 2c. 2c.

Und Seine Majestät der König von Hannover, den Grafen Friedrich August Adolph von Kielmandegge, Allerhöchst Ihren außerordentlichen Gesandten und bevollmächtigten Minister bey Ihrer Großbritannischen Majestät, Commandeur erster Classe des Guelphen-Ordens, 2c., und Allerhöchst Ihren Geheimem Finanz-Rath, Ernst Friedrich Georg Hilpcken, Commandeur zweiter Classe des Guelphen-Ordens, Ritter zweiter Classe des Königlich Preussischen Rothen Adler-Ordens, und Ritter des Kurhessischen goldnen Löwen-Ordens,

Welche, nachdem Sie Sich ihre Vollmachten gegenseitig mitgetheilt, und dieselben in guter und gehöriger Form besunden haben, über die nachfolgende Artikel übereingekommen sind :

Artikel I.—Von und nach dem Tage der Auswechslung der Ratificationen-des gegenwärtigen Vertrages sollen den Britischen Schiffen die in Hannoverschen Häfen ankommen, sich aufhalten, oder aus solchen abgehen, so wie den Hannoverschen Schiffen, die in den Häfen des vereinigten Königreichs von Großbritannien und Irland, oder Ihrer auswärtigen Besizungen Großbritannischen Majestät ankommen, sich aufhalten, oder aus solchen abgehen, keine andere noch höhere Abgaben, oder Lasten, welcherlei Art sie auch seyn mögen, auferlegt werden als diejenigen welchen einheimische Schiffe bey ihrer Ankunft oder ihrem Aufenthalt in den besagten Häfen, oder ihrem Abgange aus selbigen, jezt oder in Zukunft unterworfen sind.

Artikel II.—1. Alle Handelsartikel, welche Erzeugnisse des Bodens oder des Kunstfleißes der Staaten Seiner Majestät des Königs von Hannover sind, und welche aus den Hannoverschen Häfen jezt oder künftig in Hannoverschen Schiffen ausgeführt werden dürfen, sollen gleichfalls aus den besagten Häfen in Britischen Schiffen, sowohl nach den Häfen des Vereinigten Königreichs, wie auch Ihrer Großbritannischen Majestät auswärtigen Besizungen oder nach den Häfen irgend eines andern fremden Landes ausgeführt werden dürfen.

2. Alle Handelsartikel, welche Erzeugnisse des Bodens oder des Kunstfleißes der Staaten Ihrer Großbritannischen Majestät sind, und welche aus den Häfen des vereinigten Königreichs von Großbritannien und Irland, oder Ihrer Großbritannischen Majestät auswärtigen Besizungen jezt oder künftig in Britischen Schiffen ausgeführt werden dürfen, sollen gleichfalls aus den besagten Häfen in Hannoverschen Schiffen sowohl nach den Häfen des Königreichs Hannover, wie auch

nach den Häfen irgend eines andern fremden Landes ausgeführt werden dürfen.

3. Alle Handelsartikel, welche Erzeugnisse des Bodens und des Kunstfleißes der Staaten Seiner Majestät des Königs von Hannover sind, und welche jetzt oder künftig in Britischen Schiffen aus den Häfen des Königreichs Hannover, oder irgend eines andern fremden Landes, nach den Häfen des vereinigten Königreichs von Großbritannien und Irland, oder aus den Häfen des Königreichs Hannover nach den Häfen Ihrer Großbritannischen Majestät auswärtigen Besizungen, eingeführt werden dürfen, sollen gleichfalls in Hannoverschen Schiffen eingeführt werden dürfen.

4. Alle Handelsartikel, welche Erzeugnisse des Bodens und des Kunstfleißes der Staaten Ihrer Großbritannischen Majestät sind, und welche jetzt oder künftig nach den Häfen des Königreichs Hannover in Hannoverschen Schiffen eingeführt werden dürfen, sollen gleichfalls nach den besagten Häfen in Britischen Schiffen, sowohl aus den Häfen des vereinigten Königreichs Großbritannien und Irland, wie auch Ihrer Großbritannischen Majestät auswärtigen Besizungen, oder aus den Häfen irgend eines andern fremden Landes, eingeführt werden dürfen.

Artikel III.—Alle Handelsartikel, irgend einer Art, welche gesetzlich nach den Häfen des vereinigten Königreichs von Großbritannien und Irland oder Ihrer Großbritannischen Majestät auswärtigen Besizungen, in Hannoverschen Schiffen, oder nach den Häfen des Königreichs Hannover in Britischen Schiffen eingeführt werden können, sollen bey ihrer Einfuhr, denselben Eingangsteuern, Abgaben und Lasten unterworfen, und zu denselben Prämien, Rückzöllen, Vergütungen und Bevorrechtigungen berechtigt seyn, gleichviel ob solche Handelsartikel in den Schiffen des einen oder des andern Landes eingeführt werden.

Artikel IV.—Alle Handelsartikel, irgend einer Art, welche gesetzlich aus den Häfen des vereinigten Königreichs von Großbritannien und Irland, oder Ihrer Großbritannischen Majestät auswärtigen Besizungen in Hannoverschen Schiffen, oder aus den Häfen des Königreichs Hannover in Britischen Schiffen ausgeführt werden können, sollen, bey ihrer Ausfuhr, denselben Ausfuhrzöllen, Abgaben und Lasten unterworfen, und zu denselben Prämien, Rückzöllen, Vergütungen und Bevorrechtigungen berechtigt seyn, gleichviel ob solche Handelsartikel in Schiffen des einen oder des andern Landes ausgeführt werden.

Artikel V.—In Erwägung, daß Britischen Schiffen nach den Hannoverschen Gesetzen gestattet ist, aus den Häfen aller Länder mit ihren Ladungen in die Häfen Hannovers einzulaufen; und in Erwägung, daß der Handel und die Schifffahrt Großbritanniens mit Hannover auf den Fuß der meist begünstigten Nation gestellt sind; in Rücksicht ferner auf die Leichtigkeit mit welcher, in Folge der Anwendung der Dampfkraft auf die Binnen-Schifffahrt, die Beförderung von Gütern und Waaren aller Art, sowohl, Stromauf als Stromabwärts stattfindet, und auf die neuen Auswege, welche auf diese Weise dem Handel und der Schifffahrt zwischen dem vereinigten Königreich und den überseeischen Besitzungen Ihrer Großbritannischen Majestät einerseits, und dem Königreiche Hannover andererseits, eröffnet werden können; ist man übereingekommen, daß Hannoversche Schiffe, nebst ihren Ladungen, sofern dieselben aus solchen Gütern bestehen, die zur Zeit der Einfuhr gesetzlich von diesen Schiffen in das vereinigte Königreich und die auswärtigen Besitzungen Ihrer Großbritannischen Majestät aus irgend einem Hafen Hannovers eingeführt werden dürfen, künftig, wenn solche Schiffe aus den Mündungen der Maas, der Ems, der Weser, und der Elbe, oder aus den Mündungen irgend eines andern schiffbaren zwischen der Elbe und der Maas liegenden Flusses, oder aus den Mündungen irgend eines schiffbaren zwischen der Trave und der Memel, beide einschließlich, liegenden Flusses kommen, in die Häfen des vereinigten Königreichs und der auswärtigen Besitzungen Ihrer Großbritannischen Majestät in der nämlichen Art sollen zugelassen werden, als wenn die Häfen aus denen diese Schiffe vorgedachtermaassen kommen, sich innerhalb des Gebietes Seiner Majestät des Königs von Hannover befänden; auch diesen Schiffen gestattet seyn soll, die obenerwähnten Güter in der nämlichen Art einzuführen, wie dergleichen Güter aus den Hannoverschen Häfen eingeführt werden dürfen. Auf gleiche Weise sollen diese Schiffe, wenn dieselben sich von Großbritannien oder den auswärtigen Besitzungen Ihrer Großbritannischen Majestät nach den oben näher bezeichneten Häfen begeben, eben so behandelt werden, als wenn dieselben nach einem Hannoverschen Hafen zurückkehrten.

Es versteht sich dabei jedoch, daß die im gegenwärtigen Artikel bewilligten Vergünstigungen nur so lange fortbestehen sollen, als Britische Schiffe, und der Handel und die Schifffahrt Großbritanniens, im Genuß derjenigen Vortheile verblieben, gegen deren Einräumung die besagten Vergünstigungen wie oben erwähnt zugestanden worden sind.

Und es versteht sich dabei ferner, daß die besagten Vergünstigungen hinsichtlich der in gegenwärtigem Artikel bezeichneten Häfen, sich nur so lange auf Hannoversche Schiffe erstrecken und für selbige fortbestehen, als Britische Schiffe und deren Ladungen, bey ihrer Ankunft, ihrem Verweilen und ihrem Abgange in und aus besagten Häfen, auf gleichen Fuß mit den Schiffen Hannovers gestellt werden.

Artikel VI.—Vom ersten October Achtzehn hundert Vier und Bierzig an, sollen von Britischen Schiffen welche die Elbe bis hinauf zu dem Punkte wo die Bölle der obern Elbe anfangen, befahren, das heißt bis zur Stadt Hamburg und diese einschließlich, oder von den Ladungen dieser Schiffe, in Beziehung auf den sogenannten Städter oder Brunnhäuser Zoll keine andere oder höhere Bölle oder Abgaben erhoben werden, als diejenigen Bölle und Abgaben welche in dem am 13ten April 1844, zu Dresden zwischen den Elbuferstaaten, unterzeichneten Vertrage, und in den demselben beigefügten Separat-Artikeln, Regulatif, und fünf Tabellen ausgeführt sind. Ein Exemplar des besagten Vertrages, und seiner obenerwähnten Anlagen ist gegenwärtigem Vertrage beigefügt, und von den respectiven Bevollmächtigten beglaubigt.*

In Hinsicht der folgenden Artikel jedoch sofern solche Erzeugnisse des Britischen Bodens oder Kunstfleißes sind, nämlich:

Position des hier
angeschlossenen
Tarifs:†

1. Garn und Zwirn:

a. So weit sie nicht mit einem andern Zollsatz belegt, sind 42. C. a.
insbesondere: Garn und Zwirn von Wolle oder Haar
in Vermischung mit Baumwolle, Flachs oder Hanf.

b. Seebengarn. 42. C. b.

c. Garn und Zwirn von Baumwolle, Flachs oder Hanf. 42. C. c.

2. Zeugwaaren, aus Baumwolle, Wolle und Leinen, so
aus Mischungen dieser Stoffe:

a. Zeuge, Tücher, Gewebe, Bandwaaren, Posamentier- 42. D. a
arbeit, Putz- und Modewaaren, Stüddereien, Spitzen,
Strumpfsaaren, Teppiche und Decken aus Baumwolle,
Wolle und Leinen, so wie aus Mischungen dieser Stoffe;
imgleichen fertige neue Kleidungs-Stücke und Wäsche.

b. Pack-, Sack- und Segelleinwand. 42. D. b.

3. Zinn in Blöcken, Mulden, &c., auch altes Zinn. 47. H.

4. Weißblech. 9. H. c.

5. Eisen- und Stahlwaaren, und zwar:

* See Page 742.

† See Page 767.

Position des hier
angeschlossenen
Tarifs:

- a. Chirurgische Instrumente, Messerschmiede = Waaren, Schwertfeger = und Büchsenmacher = Arbeit, Nadeln, Nadler = Waaren und andere feine Eisenfram = Waaren, (Cutlery, Hardware, Ironmongery, &c.) auch Waaren von Eisenblech. 9. B. a.
- b. Eisen = und Stahlkraft, grobe Werkzeuge von Eisen oder Stahl, auch dergleichen in Verbindung mit Holz oder Leder, &c., und Grobschmiedearbeiten aller Art, als: Hefte, Bettstellen, Fensterstangen, Heizapparate und Gestelle dazu, Heugabeln, Hufeisen, Ketten, (eig. der Ankerketten) Risten, Rutsch = und Wagenfedern, Sägen, Schaufeln, Schraubstöcke und Schraubbolzen, Sensen, Sicheln, Striegel, Strohmesser, Thüren und Thürbeschläge, Waffeleisen, Zuckermesser (Negerhauer), &c.; auch gegossene und geschmiedete Nägel und Knöpfe. 9. B. c.
6. Syrup, auch Kartoffel Syrup und Runkelrübenmelasse. 7. S.
7. Erdenwaaren. 11. A.
- Fayence und Steingut, oder Töpfergut, welches nicht höher oder niedriger tarifirt ist als 6 Pfennige per Centner.
8. Kupfer, auch Messing und ähnliche Metallgemische, und Waaren daraus, als
- A. Kupfer, Messing, Britanniametall, Badfong u. dgl.
- a. Geschmiedet, gewalzt, gegossen, zu Geschirren, auch 26. A. a.
Kupfer, &c., Schaalen, wie sie vom Hammer kommen; ferner Blech, Dachplatten, Draht, dergleichen polirte, gewalzte, auch plattirte Tafeln und Bleche.
- b. Rohkupfer in Scheiben und Blöcken; Roh = (Stück) 26. A. b.
Messing; altes Bruchkupfer oder Bruchmessing, Kupfer = und Messingfeile, Glockengut und Kupfermünzen.
- B. Waaren (fertige, wie: Kessel, Pfannen, &c.) aus 26. B.
Kupfer oder den vorgenannten Metallgemischen, oder aus Kupfer, Messing, Blech, auch Gelb = und Glocken = gießerarbeit.

Ist man übereingekommen, daß die auf diese Artikel zu erhebenden Abgaben oder Zölle, wenn erstere wie vorher bemerkt, entweder in Britischen oder in Schiffen irgend eines der Elbuferstaaten, bis zu dem Punkt wo die Zölle der Ober = Elbe anfangen, die Elbe hinauf geführt werden, nur zwei Drittheile des Abgabe oder des Zolles, wie solche in den obenerwähnten Tabellen aufgeführt sind, betragen sollen.

Auch ist man übereingekommen, daß in Hinsicht auf Britische Schiffe, welche in vorbemerckter art die Elbe hinauf gehen, die Vorzeigung

der Schiffspapiere derselben als ein hinlänglicher Beweis ihrer Nationalität, so wie, daß eine die Handelsgegenstände begleitenden Erklärung in der Englischen Zollabfertigung, wodurch bezeugt wird, daß dieselben Erzeugnisse des Bodens oder des Kunstfleißes des Vereinigten Königreichs sind, als ein hinlänglicher Beweis des Ursprungs der Güter gelten soll, welche die Ladungen solcher Schiffe ausmachen.

Artikel VII.—Ihre Majestät die Königin des vereinigten Königreichs von Großbritannien und Irland, und Seine Majestät der König von Hannover, verpflichten sich gegenseitig, den Unterthanen irgend eines andern Staats keine Verminderung von Abgaben, noch Vergünstigungen, Vorrechte oder Freiheiten irgend einer Art, in Bezug auf Handel und Schifffahrt zu bewilligen, welche nicht gleichfalls und zu der nämlichen Zeit auf die Unterthanen des andern hohen contrahirenden Theils ausgedehnt werden, und zwar unentgeltlich in den Fällen wo das Zugeständniß zu Gunsten des andern Staats unentgeltlich ertheilt wurde, oder, falls das Zugeständniß an Bedingungen geknüpft war, gegen Leistung einer möglichst gleichkommenden Vergütung oder eines möglichst gleichen Aequivalents.

Es versteht sich hiebei jedoch, daß obige Verabredung keine Anwendung auf die Vorzüge and Freiheiten in Betriff des Brunshäuser Zolles findet, welche die freie und Hansestadt Hamburg in Kraft des § 2. des Regulativs genießt, daß dem am 13ten April 1844, von den Commissarien der Elbuserstaaten über den besagten Zoll unterzeichneten Vertrage angeschlossen ist.

Artikel VIII.—Gegenwärtiger Vertrag soll bis zum 1sten Januar, 1854, in Kraft bleiben, und über diesen Zeitpunkt hinaus noch bis zum Ablaufe eines Zeitraums von zwölf Monaten, nachdem die eine oder die andere der hohen contrahirenden Mächte der andern ihre Absicht denselben aufzuheben, wird zu erkennen gegeben haben; indem eine jede der hohen contrahirenden Mächte sich das Recht vorbehält, der andern eine solche Erklärung zugehen zu lassen; wie denn auch hiemit zwischen ihnen festgesetzt wird, daß gegenwärtiger Vertrag, mit allen darin enthaltenen Bestimmungen, nach dem Ablaufe von zwölf Monaten, von dem Zeitpunkt an gerechnet, wo die eine der hohen contrahirenden Mächte jene Erklärung von Seiten der andern Macht wird erhalten haben, für beide Mächte nicht mehr verbindlich sein soll.

Artikel IX. Der gegenwärtige Vertrag soll ratificirt und die Ratifications-Urkunden sollen bis zum Ablauf von zwei Monaten nach dem Tage der Unterzeichnung, oder, wenn es seyn kann, noch früher zu London ausgetauscht werden.

Zur Urkunde dessen haben die obengenannten Bevollmächtigten denselben unter Beifügung ihrer Siegel, unterzeichnet.

Geschehen zu London, den zwei und zwanzigsten Julius Ein Tausend Achthundert Vier und Bierzig.

(L.S.) A. KIELMANSEGGE.

(L.S.) ABERDEEN.

(L.S.) E. HUPEDEN.

(L.S.) W. E. GLADSTONE.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS ANNEXED.

	Page
1. Convention relative to the Regulation of the Brunshausen Toll.	
Dresden, April 13, 1844 .	742
2. Separate Articles relative to the Regulation of the Brunshausen Toll.	
Dresden, April 13, 1844 .	745
3. Regulations regarding the Brunshausen Toll	747
4. Tariff of the Brunshausen Tolls . . . Table 1	767
5. List of Articles which are not liable to Duty at the Royal Hanoverian Elbe Toll at Brunshausen Table 2	775
6. Specification of the Dues to be paid to the Royal Guard-ship for the Elbe Toll at Brunshausen Table 3	777
7. Table of Normal Weights for calculating the Tolls at the Royal Hanoverian Elbe Toll at Brunshausen, upon those articles with respect to which no declaration of weight takes place Table 4	778
8. Table for the reduction of various Foreign Weights to their equivalent value in pounds of the place of lading, for the purpose of calculating the Toll at the Royal Hanoverian Elbe Toll at Brunshausen. Table 5	781
—	
9. Protocol of a Conference between the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and Hanover	Foreign Office, August 9, 1844 . 783

(1.) *Convention between Austria, Prussia, Saxony, Hanover, Denmark, Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, Anhalt-Cæthen, Anhalt-Dessau, Anhalt-Bernburg, Lubeck, and Hamburgh, relative to the Regulation of the Brunshausen or Stade Toll. Signed at Dresden, April 13, 1844.*

[Translation from the German.]

IN conformity with Articles CVIII to CXVI of the Act of the Congress of Vienna, of the 9th of June, 1815*, the Elbe-bordering States have caused a negotiation to be opened by the Second Revising Commission of the Elbe Navigation, assembled at Dresden, relative to an improved regulation, affording greater facilities to navigation and trade, of the system and control of the dues which the Hanoverian Government has to levy under the denomination of the Brunshausen (formerly Stade) Toll, upon

* See Vol. 1, Page 3.

such goods as shall arrive from the North Sea, and, ascending the Elbe, shall pass the mouth of the Schwinge; and for this purpose, those States have named as their Commissioners, that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, his Government Councillor and Consul-General in East and West Prussia, Eduard Nicolaus, Knight of Henneberg;

His Majesty the King of Prussia, his Privy Councillor of Government and Plenipotentiary to the Customs Union, Carl Friederich Heinrich Albert Gustav Wendt, Knight of the 4th class of the Royal Prussian Order of the Red Eagle;

His Majesty the King of Saxony, the Director of the first division of His Majesty's Treasury, Karl Wehner, Knight of the Royal Saxon Order of Civil Merit, and of the 2nd class of the Royal Prussian Order of the Red Eagle;

His Majesty the King of Hanover, his Councillor of Taxes, Dr. Otto Carl Franz Klenze, Knight of the Order of the Guelphs;

His Majesty the King of Denmark, as Duke of Holstein and Lauenburg, his Councillor of State and Chief of Division in the General Board of Customs and Trade, Carl Philipp Franke, Knight of the Order of Danebrog and Danebrogsmann, Knight of the 2nd class of the Royal Prussian Order of the Red Eagle, and Commander of the Family Order of Merit of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg;

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, his Councillor of Finance, Leopold Friederich Heinrich Wendt;

His Serene Highness the senior reigning Duke of Anhalt-Cöthen, His Serene Highness the reigning Duke of Dessau, and His Serene Highness the reigning Duke of Bernburg, their Privy Councillor of Finance, F. von Behr, Knight of the Family Order of the Bear, of the 3rd class of the Imperial Order of Leopold, of the 2nd class of the Imperial Order of St. Anne, and of the 3rd class of the Imperial Order of the Red Eagle; and finally,

The Supreme Senate of the Free Hanseatic City of Lübeck, in right of the joint possession, Senator Dr. Heinrich Brehmer; and

The Supreme Senate of the Free and Hanseatic town of Hamburg, the Senator Dr. Gustav Heinrich Kirchenpauer ;

Who, under reservation of the ratifications of their respective Sovereigns and Governments, have agreed upon the following arrangements :

ART. I. The arrangements with respect to the Brunshausen Toll are recorded in the Regulations hereunto annexed,* which Regulations will come into force on the 1st of October, 1844, and cannot be altered without the common consent of the Contracting States.

II. It shall be incumbent on the future Revising Commissions of the Elbe Navigation to discuss and examine the Tariff and all that relates to the Brunshausen Toll, in the same manner and form in which they discuss what relates to the other Elbe tolls, and more especially to take care that the Table of weights forming the 4th Table annexed to the Regulations, the object of which is to facilitate the payment of the duty on such goods as are not regularly sold and sent by weight, shall remain always in accordance with the true average weight of the articles therein enumerated, and to complete such Table as occasion may arise.

III. The further directions necessary for carrying the Regulations agreed upon into effect, will have to be issued by the Royal Hanoverian Government ; but those directions may not be at variance with the arrangements contained in the Regulations, or with provisions of the present Convention.

IV. If the Government of an Elbe-bordering State shall consider its rights as established by Treaty, to have been prejudiced by a decision of the Brunshausen Elbe Toll Tribunal, that Government shall be at liberty to enter into negotiations with the Royal Hanoverian Government with respect to the transaction.

V. The Royal Hanoverian Government shall at all times allow the shipping of all the Elbe-bordering States to participate, with regard to the Brunshausen Toll, in every advantage which has been or shall in future be granted by Treaty in this respect to the most favoured nations.

This stipulation has, however, of course, no reference to the exemptions and immunities which have been or may in future be granted to inland goods in inland vessels and to the goods of

* See Page 747.

Hamburgh citizens imported in vessels belonging to Hamburgh citizens.

VI. Article XV of the Elbe Navigation Act,* as well as all claims and titles of an anterior date which shall be at variance with the present Convention and its Annexes, are hereby cancelled.

VII. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged simultaneously and in connexion with those of the final Act of the Second Revising Commission of the Elbe navigation.

In witness whereof the present Convention has been signed and sealed by the Plenipotentiaries.

Done at Dresden, the 13th of April, in the year 1844.

(L.S.) EDUARD NICOLAUS, *Knight of Henneberg.*

(L.S.) CARL FRIEDERICH HEINR. ALBERT GUSTAV WENDT.

(L.S.) KARL WEHNER.

(L.S.) DR. OTTO CARL FRANZ KLENZE.

(L.S.) CARL PHILIPP FRANKE.

(L.S.) LEOPOLD FRIEDERICH HEINRICH WENDT.

(L.S.) AUGUST LUDWIG VON BEHR.

(L.S.) DR. HEINRICH BREHMER.

(L.S.) DR. GUSTAV HEINRICH KIRCHENPAUER.

(2) *Separate Articles between the Elbe-bordering States. Signed at Dresden, April 13, 1844.*

[Translation from the German.]

IN concluding the Convention of the present day, relative to the regulation of the Brunshausen toll, the undersigned Commissioners have further agreed upon the following Separate Articles, which, although not intended for unconditional publicity, shall still be subject to ratification, and shall have the same force and value as if they had been word for word inserted in that Convention.

Separate Article (A) to Art. I of the Convention, and to the Tariff.

The Royal Hanoverian Government engages to cause a specified and alphabetically-arranged list of goods, and of the fixed weights which have been agreed upon for certain articles, to be prepared on the basis of the Tariff which is annexed to the Convention; to communicate the same, previous to publication, to the Royal Danish Government and to the Senate of

* See State Papers, Vol. 8, Page 957.

the Free and Hanseatic town of Hamburg; and to take into ready consideration any remarks which may have to be made with respect to the same.

Separate Article (B) to Art. I of the Convention, and to the Tariff.

The Royal Hanoverian Government engages to establish for new articles of commerce which have not been enumerated in the Tariff, rates of duty not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the price of the article, and not only to make such rates publicly known, but likewise to communicate the same for information in each case to the next Revising Commission of the Elbe navigation.

Separate Article (C) to Art. II of the Convention, and to the Tariff.

On the demand of the other Elbe-bordering States, the Royal Hanoverian Government will, at the expiration of every 25 years, submit the Tariff of the Brunshausen toll to a revision by the Revising Commission of the Elbe navigation, with the view of reducing to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the ascertained average price of goods such rates of duty as shall, according to the average Hamburg exchange price of the 3 years last past of the goods rated, be shown to exceed 3-eighths per cent.; it being understood, that if that rate shall give a fraction, the duty to be paid shall always be in full.

From the above arrangement are excepted the articles coals, coffee, beverages, rice and ground rice, the articles enumerated in the Tariff under the heading of tropical fruits, tobacco and manufactured tobacco, tea, sugar, train-oil, skins and hides, materials for spinning, spun filaments, and woven manufactures.

Should, however, a considerable and permanent diminution of price occur with respect to one or more of these articles, which shall demonstrate the urgent necessity of a further reduction of the Brunshausen toll, the Hanoverian Government declares that it will be ready to meet, as far as practicable, any wishes as regards the reduction of duty on such article which may be expressed by the Elbe-bordering States at any future meeting of the Revising Commission of the Elbe navigation.

Separate Article (D) to Art. III of the Convention, and § 11, (2) of the Regulations.

With a view to expedite the payment of the toll, the Royal Hanoverian Government will cause the weights of certain

articles, such as mahogany and cedar wood, in logs and planks, earthenware, &c., the weight of which has not been declared, to be ascertained according to the cubic content, or according to any other fitting principle; and with this view will, as far as practicable, readily receive such information as may be communicated by the commercial classes of the sea-port towns.

Done at Dresden, the 13th of April, in the year 1844.

(L.S.) EDUARD NICOLAUS, *Knight of Henneberg*.

(L.S.) CARL FRIEDERICH H. A. G. WENDT.

(L.S.) KARL WEHNER.

(L.S.) DR. OTTO CARL FRANZ KLENZE.

(L.S.) CARL PHILIPP FRANKE.

(L.S.) LEOPOLD FRIEDERICH HEINRICH WENDT.

(L.S.) AUGUST LUDWIG VON BEHR.

(L.S.) DR. HEINRICH BREHMER.

(L.S.) DR. GUSTAV HEINRICH KIRCHENPAUER.

(3) *Regulations regarding the Brunshausen Toll.*

[Translation from the German.]

§ 1. *Commencement of liability to Toll Tariff.*—All goods which, in proceeding up the Elbe, shall pass the toll line extending from the northern shore of the mouth of the Schwinge across the Elbe to the shore of Holstein below Haseldorf, are liable to pay toll according to the rates enumerated in the Tariff annexed, Table I, provided they are not included in the exemptions from toll enumerated in § 2.

Abolition of Additional Dues.—All dues, whether in money or kind, which have hitherto been levied at Brunshausen or Hamburgh, including the royal ship toll and the so-called rowers' toll of the town of Stade, are for ever abolished; and no by-dues or fees of any kind shall for the future be levied by the authorities of the toll and toll officers, either on their own account, or on account of the Hanoverian Exchequer, or on account of communities, corporations, or private persons.

Excepted herefrom are only the dues to the guard-ship and the commission on credit which are mentioned in §§ 7 and 12, under the conditions stated in those paragraphs.

§ 2. *Exemptions from Duty.*—The following articles shall be exempted:

1. *Goods the property of Princes.*

Under this head are comprehended all articles which, according to the papers produced, are the personal property of sovereign German Princes, their wives or families, or which are destined for the personal use or for the maintenance of the state of sovereign German Princes, and of their families.

2. *Goods the property of Hamburgh citizens, arriving in vessels belonging to Hamburgh citizens, subject to the following regulations:*

All goods are considered as belonging to Hamburgh citizens, and as toll free, which, on passing the toll line, shall belong in complete ownership to one or more citizens living within the city of Hamburgh itself, and bound to the city by the citizen's oath, and which shall pass such line in a Hamburgh citizen's vessel, or if such vessel cannot pass, by reason of contrary winds or insufficient depth of water, or otherwise, shall pass the place where the toll is levied with its whole cargo, in an inland lighter vessel; provided that the before-mentioned Hamburgh citizen affirms, within 4 weeks of the goods passing the custom line, on his citizen's oath properly attested by the authorities, that those goods were his property at the time of their passing the toll line.

The exception hitherto made, according to which goods the property of Hamburgh citizens arriving in Hamburgh citizens' vessels from the sea, though not further than from Old Holland, from the west coast of Jutland, or from Heligoland, were bound to pay the toll, is cancelled.

Widows or children under age of deceased toll free citizens shall, if they or their trustees continue the business, enjoy the rights of their deceased husbands or fathers.

The circumstance that a toll free Hamburgh citizen does business in the commission, agency, or carrying line, shall not exclude him from the exemption of toll with regard to his own goods; but such exemption shall not extend to Hamburgh commission, factorage, or carrying goods.

A vessel is considered a Hamburgh citizen's vessel if it be shown by the ship's pass, annually granted on oath, to be wholly the property of one or more Hamburgh citizens, bound by the citizen's oath, who reside within the city of Hamburgh itself, or within the suburb St. Pauli, and the captain of which shall

likewise belong to the Hamburg citizens who are bound by the citizen's oath, and shall reside either within the city itself or within the suburb St. Pauli, or on board the vessel in the harbour of Hamburg.

A vessel is likewise to be considered as being wholly possessed by toll free Hamburg citizens, if, besides such citizens, other inhabitants of Hamburg not belonging to the toll free citizens, or other persons living under the protection of Hamburg, but not foreigners, have a share amounting at the utmost to 3-eighths in the ownership of the same. The exemption from toll does not, however, extend to goods the property of such inhabitants or of such persons living under the protection of Hamburg, which may be laden in such or in other vessels, nor does it extend to goods the property of a citizen living without the town, or for instance a citizen living in the suburb St. Pauli, or a captain living in the harbour of Hamburg.

Although mere inhabitants of Hamburg, or persons living under the protection of Hamburg, may not be sole owners of Greenlandmen and whalers, yet such persons may be joint owners together with one or more Hamburg citizens; and such an inhabitant and protected person, provided he reside in Hamburg itself, in the suburb St. Pauli, or in the harbour of Hamburg, may be captain of such a vessel without rendering the cargo liable to toll, as far as such cargo consists of whale or seal blubber or bone, or of fishes, either self-caught or purchased, which shall have been taken in additionally.

If the captain of a Hamburg citizen's vessel dies at sea, or if he be obliged from whatever cause to quit his post, and a mate or substitute be placed in his stead, the cargo shall not on that account forfeit its otherwise existing exemption from toll.

The arrangement according to which in cases of joint ownership of vessels, all the interested parties were formerly obliged to swear to the ship's pass in proof of such vessel being Hamburg property, is in so far modified, that the oath of any one of the joint owners shall now suffice.

The circumstance that a voyage shall not have been completed within the year to which the validity of the ship's pass is limited, shall not interfere with an otherwise well-grounded right to exemption from toll, provided it be proved within 4

weeks after the vessel shall have passed the toll line, by a declaration upon oath of one of the owners duly attested by the authorities, that the ownership, such as it must be constituted according to the above given definition of a Hamburg citizen's vessel, has up to the time of such passing uninterruptedly subsisted.

3. *Inland goods, which have been laden inland, in inland vessels, and which shall pass the toll line in such vessels and shall be accompanied by certificates of origin and of lading.*

Inland goods are all the products of nature or manufacture, which have been produced in the district of Stade, in the Duchy of Holstein, or in the town and territory of Hamburg, or in the Bailiwick of Ritzebüttel; it being, however, understood, that as regards manufactures, such products must not consist of a mere manipulation of raw articles from beyond seas; as for instance, of syrup, tobacco, train oil, sugar, or wine, or of yarns and textures from beyond seas, which have merely been bleached, dyed, or dressed in the inland districts.

Inland places of lading are such as are situated below the mouth of the Schwinge, on the left bank of the Elbe as far as Cuxhaven inclusive, or on the islands of the Elbe, Neuwerk inclusive, or on the right bank of the Elbe, or on the west coast of the Duchy of Holstein as far as Büsum inclusive.

Inland vessels are such as belong to ports on either bank of the Elbe, from Hamburg and Harburg downwards to Cuxhaven and Neuwerk, or on the west coast of the Duchy of Holstein to Büsum inclusive, and which, on their passage seawards, shall not have gone beyond Cuxhaven, Neuwerk, or Büsum.

The certificates of origin must be issued by the magistrates of the place of production, the certificates of lading by the magistrates, or the harbour or customs' authorities of the place of lading; and both must be produced and delivered at the guardship in proceeding up the river.

4. *Return Goods*, under the following regulations:

a. Goods which, having already paid the toll in coming the first time up the river, shall in the same vessels on which they were when they paid such toll, pass the toll line going down, and shall once again pass up the river in such vessels, shall be exempt

from paying the toll a second time, provided it be shown on passing the guard-ship, or at the Elbe toll office at Hamburg within 4 weeks after such time, that such goods have already paid the toll and have not since been again to sea.

b. If vessels, having sailed for a port on the Elbe, shall before they reach a port without the Elbe, have been impeded in the prosecution of their voyage, either by damage, frost, or contrary winds, or such like, the goods which shall have been carried down the river in such vessels, and shall in consequence of the impediment which may have occurred, be brought back up the river in the same or other vessels, shall be exempt from toll, provided it be shown in passing the guard-ship what were the reasons for the return of such goods, and provided such return be made known to the Royal Hanoverian Elbe toll office at Hamburg before the discharge of the vessel.

5. Stranded Goods.

a. Such goods as shall have formed the cargoes of vessels which, having sailed from an Elbe port above the toll line, shall have stranded before they could reach a port without the Elbe, provided the identity of the goods and their stranding be proved in the manner pointed out in 4, *a.*

b. Goods, with respect to which it can be proved that they have already once paid the toll, without reference to the question whether they have passed up and down the river in the same vessel, but provided it be shown in the manner indicated in 4, *a.*, that the duty has already been paid.

6. Goods for Fairs, under the following regulations :

a. All articles carried in inland vessels to inland fairs, as described in 3, are exempt from toll, provided that in passing the guard-ship, there be delivered a special written declaration, and the certificate of a magistrate, stating that such articles have been laden inland, and are destined for sale at one or more inland fairs.

b. All articles which shall have passed down the Elbe in inland vessels to inland fairs holden below the toll line, are exempt from toll, provided they are brought back by inland vessels, and provided the declaration and certificate mentioned in *a* shall have been delivered at Brunshausen on going down the river, and the reloading of such goods inland shall be performed on taking them back.

7. The articles enumerated in Table II.

§ 3. *Proof of the Nationality of the vessel, and Declaration of the Cargo.*—Every captain, with the sole exception, under the conditions recorded in § 5, 1, of the inland traders, is bound, as soon as, in proceeding up the Elbe, he reaches the toll line, to produce proof of the nationality of his vessel, and to declare his whole cargo at the custom-house of Brunshausen, by delivering all ship's and cargo papers; and, so far as such papers are not extant as regards the cargo, or a portion thereof, by delivering or signing a written specification of his whole cargo, according to the heads of the Tariff.

The vessels which, according to § 5, are exempt from bringing-to, will have to furnish this declaration at the royal guard-ship.

§ 4. *Bringing-to off the Custom-house, Search, and Control.*—The obligation of vessels to bring-to or to anchor off the Schwinge, and the right of the custom-house authorities to search the cargo, as well as the exercise of all other rights necessary for the control of the toll by the Hanoverian Government, remain in force in as far as they have hitherto been so, and in as far as they shall not be modified by the present Regulations.

§ 5. *Exceptions therefrom.*—From the obligation of bringing-to or anchoring off the Schwinge are excepted:

1. Inland vessels which shall, in passing the guard-ship, by some sign observable therefrom, make themselves known as such, as well as the circumstance that they are solely laden with goods exempt from toll.

Such vessels, however, are bound in proceeding up the river, to deliver at the guard-ship the certificates of origin and of lading, which are necessary to free the inland goods carried by them from toll.

2. The vessels of all the States of the Germanic Confederation and of other privileged nations; provided,

a. That their entire cargo subject to toll shall have to be discharged either at Hamburgh or in the Hanoverian territory up to Harburg inclusive, or at Altona, or on the coast of Holstein, from Haseldorf to Ottensen inclusive; and,

a. As regards Hamburgh, with reference to the regulations

agreed upon by the 2 Governments relative to the control in that city, which are recorded in § 8.

β. As regards the Hanoverian places on the Elbe, under such arrangements as Hanover may make relative to the control there; and

γ. As regards Altona and the Elbe coast of Holstein, downwards from that town, under the supposition that there shall be an agreement between the Hanoverian and Danish Governments with respect to the control there, such as is at present the case, on the conditions recorded in § 9.

b. That the vessels are furnished with good and regular ship's and cargo papers, and that those papers are delivered to the guard-ship in passing the same.

c. That a declaration be added to the papers, specified in b, which the captain will have to make in lieu of oath, and under penalty of loss of honour and reputation, that he has on board his ship no other articles of cargo but those enumerated in such papers, or otherwise declared.

3. Such vessels for which it would be impracticable or dangerous, owing to stormy weather or floating ice, to bring-to; provided always that immediately after their arrival at the place of destination, the arrival and the obstacle which prevented the anchoring off the Schwinge be reported to the Elbe toll office at Hamburgh, and sufficient proof thereof be afforded.

§ 6. *Return Tickets*.—All vessels, with the exception of such Elbe river vessels as shall have carried exclusively goods free from toll up the river, shall on descending the river the next time deliver to the Royal Hanoverian guard-ship before they pass a so-called return-ticket.

The return-ticket is a certificate that all obligations with respect to the Brunshausen toll, as regards the goods with which such vessel was laden when last ascending the river, have been complied with. The ticket shall be made out by the Hanoverian Elbe toll office at Hamburgh, or by such other authorities as shall thereunto be empowered by the Hanoverian Government, as soon as the specification of unloading shall have been compared with the cargo papers and other declarations, and shall have been found to correspond, and whenever the chargeable duty shall have been paid or credited.

§ 7. *Assistance rendered by the Guard-ship.*—If the Hanoverian guard-ship furnishes a passing vessel, on demand, with a boat and men for the purpose of taking persons, papers, declarations, or return-tickets to the custom-house or to the guard-ship, the dues specified in Table III will have to be paid for the accommodation.

Whenever a Royal Hanoverian guard-ship cannot lie in the river, the business assigned to it as regards the receiving of papers, declarations, return-tickets, or payments, will have to be transacted in the customs building situated on the Schwinge nearest to the Elbe.

§ 8. *Control of Toll at Hamburg.*—With respect to the control of the toll at Hamburg, the Royal Hanoverian Government and the Senate of the Free and Hanseatic city of Hamburg, have agreed upon the following regulations:

a. All captains of vessels are bound on their arrival at Hamburg, and before they break bulk, to report themselves at the Royal Hanoverian Elbe toll office in that city, for the purpose of receiving certificates of discharge, and of delivering to the same, either simultaneously, or at all events immediately after the cargo papers which may have been left at Brunshausen, shall have been received at the Elbe toll office at Hamburg, or shall have been inspected, a complete list of the articles composing the cargo. (Content zettel.)

b. The ship's and cargo papers relative to the goods liable to toll which are going to Hamburg, and on which the duty has not already been paid at Brunshausen, shall be delivered along with the toll accounts immediately after the latter shall have been made up, to the Royal Hanoverian toll office at Hamburg, which office shall be bound to permit the captain, the receiver of the goods, or any person authorized by him, to inspect such papers for the purpose of drawing up the list of the articles composing the cargo, and the said office is further bound to return the same on payment of the toll.

Should the papers in question be delivered up before the payment of the toll, the person to whom they will be delivered shall become answerable in his own person for the amount of toll, together with the amount of which may be payable (*vide* § 12), just as i

the person owing it, and he shall have his redress against the party originally liable.

c. The comptroller of the Elbe toll is empowered strictly to watch the unloading of the vessels, even when it shall take place at St. Pauli, below the Hamburg custom-house guardship.

d. Should any suspicion of fraud or of irregularities endangering the toll revenue arise, the Senate of the Free Hanseatic city of Hamburg shall, on the demand of the Royal Hanoverian Elbe toll comptroller, cause the suspicious packages to be examined by Hamburg custom-house officers.

e. On the demand of the Elbe toll comptroller, the authorities of Hamburg shall likewise, in case suspicion has arisen, order arrest of the goods on which such suspicion has fallen, and as far as such course is permitted by the laws of Hamburg, likewise on the ships of Hamburg subjects, with respect to the legality of which the competent Hamburg tribunals will, however, have to decide.

f. The Hamburg authorities will, moreover, afford the Elbe toll comptroller on his demand, not only useful information on particular cases of toll payments, but communicate to him likewise the Hamburg customs lists or accounts, for the purpose of comparing them with the Brunshausen accounts of toll. On the other hand, the Hanoverian Elbe toll authorities at Brunshausen and Hamburg will communicate to the Hamburg custom-house authorities, from the Brunshausen toll registers, useful information relative to particular cases of payment of toll.

g. If Hamburg should propose to alter its present actual system of customs and control, to such extent as to destroy or diminish the present efficiency of the Brunshausen toll control of Hamburg, the Senate engages to come to an understanding with Hanover with respect to some other sufficient control of

1 comptroller at Ham-

the freedom of the city
ath, as well for himself
o him by the State, and
in his private service.

On the other hand, such comptroller and such subordinate officers and assistants shall not have the right of acquiring real property within the city of Hamburg and its territories, or of carrying on trade.

β. From the obligations of citizens; such as military service, guard money, and other similar personal charges and service; as likewise from all city imposts, with the exception of those levied indirectly, as well for himself and the members of his family and the domestics residing with him, as likewise for the subordinates and assistants mentioned in α, in as far as the same are not from special circumstances otherwise liable to the city of Hamburg for such charges, services, or dues.

γ. From having soldiers quartered on him.

δ. From the jurisdiction and police of the city, in everything having reference to the duties of the comptroller and of his subordinates.

ι. In criminal cases and matters of police, the officers of the tribunals and of the police, provided such cases do not require dispatch, will only enter the dwelling of the Elbe toll comptroller after having given previous notice to the Royal Hanoverian Minister resident, should such a one be at Hamburg; in pressing cases, however, where the previous notice is not practicable, they are bound to give such notice immediately afterwards, and in either case to make the Hanoverian Minister resident, should such a one be accredited in Hamburg, acquainted with the motives and the object which induced them so to enter the dwelling of the Elbe toll comptroller.

Personal arrest shall only be ordered against the Elbe toll comptroller with the concurrence of the Minister, if such a one be resident at Hamburg.

§ 9. *Control of the Goods discharged in Holstein.*—As regards the control of the cargoes of vessels destined for Altona and for the Elbe coast of Holstein below that town, the following has been provisionally agreed upon between the Governments of Hanover and Denmark.

1. As regards cargoes destined to be discharged in the free port of Altona, the captain of the vessel, having in ascending the river passed the Brunshausen toll line, is bound to deliver to the Royal Hanoverian toll office at Hamburg a specification,

which shall contain each separate article of the cargo, together with the places of lading and the names of the receivers of the goods, the correctness and fulness of which shall, in lieu of an oath, be affirmed, under the penalty of loss of honour and reputation, by his publicly attested signature. And the said office having compared this specification of discharge with the papers delivered either to the guard-ship, or otherwise furnished with a view to the toll declaration, and having satisfied itself of the fulfilment of the obligations towards the toll, shall grant at once the return ticket, as far as such ticket is requisite, according to § 6.

2. The Danish Government engages that all goods of which it is declared that they are to be discharged on the coast of Holstein, below the free port of Altona, from a vessel which on ascending the Elbe has passed the toll line, shall be duly examined by the Danish custom-house officers with reference to the Brunshausen toll; that a specification of the same shall be drawn up, containing (with the exception of toll-free inland goods, a summary declaration of which is to be deemed sufficient) the description, the contents, the quantity, the place of lading, and the name of the receiver of each package or parcel of goods; the completeness of the specification is to be attested by the custom-house authorities, and the same to be forwarded to the royal Hanoverian toll office at Hamburg. This office will then compare such specification with the papers delivered to the guard-ship, or otherwise furnished with a view to the toll declaration, and having satisfied itself of the fulfilment of the obligations as regards the toll, will at once grant the return ticket as far as such is necessary in accordance with § 6.

The Royal Danish custom-house officers shall deliver to inland vessels which have discharged goods liable to the Brunshausen toll, an attested duplicate of this specification, and the

Hanoverian guard-
it agrees with the
nt of toll which has

be desirous, in cases
further information
pect to such goods

as have been discharged at Altona or any other place of the Elbe coast of Holstein above the Schwinge, these receivers, if they be subjects of Denmark, shall be induced by the Danish administrative authorities to produce their original invoices, for the purpose of communication to the Hanoverian toll authorities, or to make a declaration to serve in lieu of oath as regards the nature and the quantity of the goods consigned to them by a particular vessel.

§ 10. *Calculation of the Toll.*—The calculation of the toll is to be effected by the toll authorities without delay and in the order in which the declarations have been entered, excepting, perhaps, in the case of steam-boats and other vessels requiring the promptest dispatch.

The toll accounts shall be delivered as soon as made up.

§ 11. *Principles of Toll calculation.*—The amount of duty is to be calculated in conformity with the tariffs on the basis of the declarations made, and of the cargo papers destined to complete such declarations.

The following principles are to be observed in the calculation.

1. The nature of the goods is only to be fixed according to general denominations, when more special data are not furnished by the declaration or cargo papers, or by the information which may have been afforded to the chief toll office at Bruns-
hausen previously to the passing of the vessel.

It shall be permitted to the captain of the vessel, or to the receiver of the goods, to deliver a more detailed specification of the goods, accompanied by the original invoices and other authentic documents:

- a. Within 14 days after passing the toll line unconditionally.
 - b. Within a further term of 10 weeks, provided the amount of toll is diminished more than 10 per cent. by such specification.

2. The weight of the goods is to be determined:

- a. With respect to those articles enumerated in T according to the fixed rates laid down in that Table, and regard to whether the real weight is declared or not.

- b. With respect to all other articles, according to the information furnished by the declarations and cargo papers, and specific information which may have been furnished to the toll authorities.

toll office at Brunshausen before the passing of the vessel, or when such data do not exist, according to an estimate duly made by toll authorities.

The captain of the vessel or the receiver of the goods shall have the right to protest against the result of such estimate, and to demand that the real weight shall be taken as the basis for the calculation of duty, provided he shall state the real weight at the Elbe toll office at Hamburg, and prove it by the production of the original invoice or other authentic documents. The term within which and the conditions on which this can be done, are the same as those specified in 1 (a and b).

3. The toll shall be calculated according to the net weight, in as far as the same can be ascertained from the cargo papers, or if the gross weight has been stated, as far as the real tare can be ascertained from those papers.

If the gross weight be stated in the cargo papers as such, and if the net weight or real tare be not stated at the time, then will be deducted from the gross weight for tare:

a. Of goods in bags, packages, serons, bales, bundles, and the like, 5 per cent.

b. Of goods in chests, cases, baskets, casks, and the like, 10 per cent.

c. Of hemp, lint and rape oil in casks, 15 per cent.; and

d. Of packed earthenware and common hollow glass, as also of tea and indigo, in as far as both articles shall arrive in the original East India packing, 20 per cent.; and the difference shall be considered the net weight.

If the weight be stated in the cargo papers or in the specific information which may have been furnished to the chief toll office at Brunshausen before the passing of the vessel; but if it be not stated whether such weight be the gross or the net weight, the same will be considered without further reduction

of weight on a vessel
tain, or the receiver of
a basis, and to deliver
it as provided in 2, b.

of the place of loading
basis. Larger denomi-

nations of weight, and such denominations of weight as do not stand in any relation with the pound of the same place, shall be reduced to pounds according to the next Table V.

5. Goods the weight of which cannot be divided by 25 lb., shall be considered as weighing a $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt., and fractional deniers as full.

§ 12. *Payment of the Toll.*—The payment of the toll shall be made at the Elbe toll office at Brunshausen on the goods passing which are subject to it, and immediately after the toll accounts have been made out.

From this, however, are excepted :

1. The cargoes of such sea-going vessels as are exempt from bringing-to. For such cargoes the toll is to be paid within 14 days after they shall have passed the toll-line, that is to say :

a. For cargoes to be discharged at Hamburgh or Altona, at the Royal Hanoverian Elbe toll office at Hamburgh.

b. For cargoes to be discharged at Harburg, at the cash office of the custom-house there.

c. For cargoes to be discharged on the left bank of the Elbe below Harburg, or on the right bank below Altona, at the Elbe toll office at Brunshausen, or at any station which may be established in its place on the Schwinge.

A more extended term of credit is left to the discretion of the toll authorities. A commission of 2 per cent. in addition to the original amount of toll will have to be paid on toll payments not settled within 14 days ; and the circumstance that additional credit has expressly been granted shall make no difference in this respect. With respect to this Regulation it is assumed that the account of the toll shall be ready for delivery at the Elbe toll office at Hamburgh within 8 days after the passing of the toll-line, failing which the term of 14 days is only to count from the time of the delivery of such account.

2. For goods laden in inland vessels the toll will have to be paid at once at the Royal Hanoverian guard-ship on ascending up the river, unless a credit is given, for which no commission is to be charged.

§ 13. *Species of Coin.*—The payment of the toll shall be made in the larger coin of the standard of 14 dollars to the mark ; and with regard to amounts which cannot be divided by $\frac{1}{8}$ th of a dollar, in the Hanoverian small coin.

§ 14. *Claims.*—Claims arising from the imposition of too high a rate of duty, with the exception of the cases specified in § 11, No. 1, *a*, *b*, and 2, *b*, may be preferred at the Elbe toll office at Hamburgh within the space of 1 year after the goods shall have passed the Customs line; after which they can no longer be entertained.

Complaints against Toll Regulations.—Complaints with respect to regulations and proceedings of the local toll authorities, and with respect to the conduct of the toll officers, may be addressed to the superior authorities of the Customs, and as the highest appeal, to the Royal Ministry of Finance at Hanover.

§ 15. *Elbe Toll Tribunal.*—The investigation and punishment of frauds and irregularities committed with regard to the Brunshausen Toll shall be intrusted to the Royal Hanoverian Elbe Toll Tribunal, which shall have its seat at Stade or at Harburg, and which must consist of at least 3 persons competent to fill the office of judge.

As regards the procedure before this tribunal, the Royal Hanoverian Government engages to publish an Ordinance, at the latest on the present regulations coming into effect, in which the following principles will have to be adhered to:

The procedure to be as short and summary as possible.

On information having been laid, the Elbe Toll Tribunal having made the accused acquainted with the charge against him and with the penalties sued for, shall summon him to appear on a fixed day for the purpose of pleading to the charge, either personally or through some one authorized to represent him, and shall at the same time caution him that if he omits to do so, he will be considered as having pleaded guilty to the offence against the toll of which he stands accused, and that sentence will be passed accordingly.

The accuser as well as the accused shall be permitted to appeal to a higher tribunal against the decisions of the Elbe Toll Tribunal, according to the forms of Hanoverian law. The fees of the Elbe Toll Tribunal shall be regulated according to the rates laid down in the Royal Hanoverian laws of the 21st of April, 1835, relative to import, export, and transit dues.

The decisions of the appeal authorities will be gratis.

The costs of the suit are at the charge of the accused if he

has given cause either by fraud or by irregularities for the accusation.

If the accusation was unfounded, the costs shall be defrayed by the toll authorities; if frivolous, by the accuser.

§ 16. *Submissions*.—The accused can at any time escape further proceedings of the Toll Tribunal, by submitting to the penalty sued for, and by paying such penalty, together with any arrears of toll, damages, and costs, already incurred.

The authority authorized to receive such submission, taking into consideration the circumstance of each case, will fix the penalty to be sued for conformably to the principles laid down in § 18, and should such penalty have already been sued for before the Elbe Toll Tribunal, will revise the same according to those principles, and with due consideration of the circumstances.

The act of submission may be made to the Elbe Toll Tribunal, to the Elbe toll office at Hamburg, or to any authority thereunto empowered by the Royal Hanoverian Government.

A minute of the proceedings must be entered, and must be signed by the submitting party.

§ 17. *Judicial assistance*.—On the requisition of the Royal Hanoverian Elbe Toll Tribunal, the judicial authorities of all the Elbe-bordering States will serve its processes, carry its decisions into execution, and examine informers as well as witnesses and experts.

The same authorities will cause all goods that have been arrested for toll, penalties, damages, or costs, to be seized under the forms and conditions warranted by the laws of the State in which such seizure shall occur. (*Vide* § 19.)

The special arrangements made under § 8 with the free city of Hamburg are however in no wise altered by the above.

§ 18. *Penalties*.—Whosoever shall transgress the toll laws either by act or by omission, renders himself guilty of an offence against the toll. Such offence consists either in a fraud or in irregularities. The former shall be visited by the punishment for frauds, the latter by the punishment for irregularities. These punishments are to be regulated according to the following principles:

1. Every act or omission which has either entailed a loss to the toll revenue, or which would have entailed such loss if undiscovered, is to be considered as a fraud upon the toll, and is to be punished as such.

According to this principle, every person who shall omit to declare articles liable to toll, or who shall make false declarations or entries, calculated to deprive the toll revenue either entirely or in part of its dues, shall be visited with the penalties of fraud against the toll.

2. The penalty for fraud against the toll shall consist in a fine of 10 times the amount of the dues of which the toll has been defrauded, or of which the toll would have been defrauded if undiscovered.

Should it be impracticable to ascertain with precision the nature and quantity of the articles with respect to which fraud has been committed, and consequently to calculate the amount in which the toll has been defrauded, the tribunal, after having taken the opinion of competent persons, shall fix the probable amount.

3. Should circumstances show that it was not intended to diminish the revenues of the toll, or that the act or omission of the party implicated could not have entailed such diminution, in such case the penalty shall only be one for irregularity.

4. Should articles which have either not been declared at the toll house at Brunshausen, or which shall have been incorrectly declared, be properly declared for duty at one of the places appointed by the Royal Hanoverian Government for the control of the toll within 14 days after their arrival, the simple toll alone shall be levied, and no penalty shall be exacted.

The present regulation shall however not be applicable to the offences enumerated below, under 8, letters *b* and *c*, and which shall have been committed under aggravated circumstances.

It is, moreover, evident that no exemption from penalty can be claimed, if the offence against the toll shall have previously been denounced to the Royal Hanoverian Elbe Toll Tribunal.

5. As regards an incorrect declaration, by which the amount of duty for one and the same parcel of goods shall have been diminished to a less amount than 5 per cent., the penalty of fraud shall not be exacted; provided there shall have been no intention of fraud, and the party shall only be liable to a penalty

for irregularity, not exceeding one-half of the duty endangered by the incorrectness of the entry.

6. In case of any proceeding by which the toll dues have not been diminished, or shall not have been liable to diminution, but which shall constitute an infringement by act or omission of other provisions having for their object the security of the toll rights or the maintenance of the toll regulations, the party shall be liable to a penalty for such irregularity.

The penalties for irregularities shall amount for less important ones to 1—50 dollars; for more important ones to 50—200 dollars.

7. Should no special directions be laid down in the following regulations, the Toll Tribunal will have to decide whether an irregularity shall be looked upon as belonging to the less or the more important toll offences.

8. Among the toll offences to be visited by a penalty of from 50 to 200 dollars are more especially to be accounted:

a. Every forcible resistance of, or personal insult to, the Royal Hanoverian toll authorities, or the persons employed by them, in execution of their duties.

b. The preparation or employment of forged or falsified documents and papers.

c. Every untrue affirmation made on oath or tendered in lieu of oath, and the use of documents, &c., which may have been prepared in consequence of such untrue affirmation made either on oath or in lieu of oath.

9. Penalties for toll offences amounting from 1 to 50 dollars are more especially to be levied in the following cases:

a. When vessels pass the toll house at Brunshausen without reporting themselves and proving their nationality according to the regulations; or when vessels bound to bring-to omit to do so, in which case, if occurring under particularly aggravated circumstances, the penalty may be increased to 100 dollars.

b. Whenever any insults, not attended by personal violence, shall be offered to the Royal Hanoverian toll authorities employed in the execution of their duty, or to the persons assisting them under their authority in that execution.

c. When goods shall be discharged from a vessel after having been reported and cleared at Brunshausen but before they reach the place of destination, without it having been

notified to a Hanoverian toll control authority within 24 hours after the arrival of the vessel or the goods at the place of their destination ; or in case of a transshipment into a lighter accompanying or following the principal vessel to its place of destination, before either the one or the other be discharged, without its having been notified that such unloading or transshipment has taken place.

d. If the discharge of the goods be commenced before the warrant of unloading, in as far as one may be necessary according to the present Regulations, shall have been applied for and obtained.

e. If vessels on their return shall pass the toll house at Brunshausen without producing the return ticket, in as far as one may be requisite according to the present Regulations.

In the cases specified under *a* and *e*, the penalty will be remitted, upon its being shown that stormy weather, floating ice, or similar impediments have rendered the execution of the legal obligations impracticable.

10. The Toll Tribunal will have to calculate the amount of the penalties for irregularities (always, however, within the limits specified in the present §), with reference to the importance of the case, to the size of the vessel, to the quantity of goods under consideration, to the extent and duration of resistance, but more especially with reference to the question whether the transgression has originated in an excusable mistake, in carelessness, or in design.

11. Penalties on fraud and irregularities shall be rewarded simultaneously, if the circumstances on which both are awarded shall have occurred at the same time. With regard, however, to the omission of a declaration, or to the entry of an incorrect declaration, no penalty for infringed regulations shall be imposed in addition to the penalty for a toll fraud.

12. Should any one, after having been punished for an offence against the toll, again transgress in the same manner, the penalty to be awarded as above shall, on the first recurrence of the offence, be increased by one-half, in the second case by the whole, in the third by double the amount, and so on.

13. In addition to the penalty for fraud, the duty which has been evaded shall in all cases likewise be paid.

14. Should the toll offence have been effected by means of an act, or should it be accompanied by an act, which, according to the provisions of other penal laws, may be visited by criminal or other punishment, or should, by such act, a liability in common law be established, in such case the proceedings before the Toll Tribunal, or the awarded toll penalty, will not preclude further proceedings before an otherwise competent tribunal.

15. If several persons shall have participated in a toll offence, either as co-origimators, aiders or abettors, a penalty is to be awarded against each participating person, proportionate to the share taken by each in the offence. The same shall be done with respect to such persons as shall have knowingly participated in the profits of an offence committed against the toll.

The penalty for fraud (2) shall, however, be awarded only once in each individual case.

16. Should no information be lodged before the Toll Tribunal with respect to a toll offence, within 1 year from the period at which it has been committed, no punishment can at a later period be inflicted with respect to such offence.

§ 19. The person convicted shall not alone be answerable for the payment of the toll, penalties, damages and costs, but the vessel and the goods with respect to which the toll offence has been committed shall likewise be liable. The latter, however, only so long as they remain in the custody, or are the property of the master or of the first receiver. In cases of repeated transgression (*vide* § 18, 12), the latter are not liable, provided the transgression be not attributable to the owner or to the receiver of the goods.

Vessels and goods are freed from this liability on giving sufficient security.

The captain and the owner of the goods are answerable for the acts of the persons whom they may have employed, with reference to their obligations towards the toll.

Should more than one person be condemned on account of a transgression against the toll, the administration of the toll is at liberty to prosecute its claim against such person as it may prefer.

It is left open to those persons who, in consequence of their liability, have had to pay penalties and costs for others, to seek redress against such person or persons as have been really guilty.

(4.) *Tariff of the Brunshausen Tolls.*

[Translation from the German.]

TABLE I.—*List of Articles.*

No. of the Tariff head.	Denomination of the Goods.	Unity to which the Duty applies.	Duty Rate Standard of 14 th. to the mark		
			th.	g.gr.	pf.
1	Lead, and articles of Lead.				
	A. Lead in blocks, pigs, rolls, sheets, &c., and old lead, also litharge	100 lbs.	...	...	5
	B. Articles of lead (manufactured), as kettles; pipes; shot, &c.; also tin-foil; type-founder's articles; also japanned articles of lead	"	...	1	...
2	Flower Roots	"	...	5	...
3	Fuel: the following materials for, as charcoal; pit-coal; peat; coke; karbolien Remark: firewood; tan-cakes; dry turf, and turf-coal; see in the specification of the duty-free goods.	"	...	...	1
4	Book, Print, and Music-seller's articles, as Printed Books and Works; Pictures; Maps; also Almanacs and Playing Cards; also printed, engraved, or lithographed Music	"	...	5	...
5	Brush and Sieve-makers' goods	"	...	1	6
6	Chicory Roots, dried Remark: Fresh Chicory roots; see in the specification of duty-free goods.	"	...	...	4
7	Colonial Produce, Groceries, and Confectionery, as				
	A. Cocoa and manufactures of cocoa:				
	a. Cocoa (in beans, or ground)	"	...	1	6
	b. Manufactures of cocoa; cocoa butter; cocoa paste; chocolate	"	...	5	...
	B. Coffee, and substitutes for, of all kinds	"	...	1	...
	C. Confectionery and Delicacies:				
	a. Confitures; preserved fruits; sweetmeats, &c.; also caviare; prepared mustard; portable soup; and other choice articles for the use of the table, not being otherwise enumerated	"	...	5	...
	b. Candied citrons	"	...	1	6
	D. Beverages, artificially prepared:				
	a. All not charged lower, namely: beer and mead; brandy of every kind (arrack, rum, gin, spirits, &c.); wine; must; and cyder, &c. . . . .	"	...	...	6
	b. Vinegar of all kinds; also raspberry vinegar, and the like . . . . .	"	...	...	2
	E. Spices:				
	a. All spices, not charged lower, as: cinnamon; cardamom; cassia cariophyllata; saffron; vanilla	"	...	5	...
	b. Laurel berries and laurel leaves . . . . .	"	...	...	4
	c. Ginger . . . . .	"	...	...	6
	d. Pepper and pimento	"	...	1	...
	e. Cassia lignea; cassia buds; staranise; and canella alba	"	...	1	6
	f. Cloves	"	...	2	...
	g. Mace and nutmegs	"	...	4	...
	F. Mealy Substances:				
	a. Those not charged lower, as: sago; cassava, or tapioca; and arrow-root . . . . .	"	...	...	6

No. of the Tariff head.	Denomination of the Goods.	Unity to which the Duty applies.	Duty Rate, Standard of 14 th. to the mark.		
			th.	g.-gr.	pf.
7	Colonial Produce, &c., (<i>continued.</i>)				
	b. Rice in the husk (paddy)	100 lbs.	...	...	3
	c. Rice not in the husk, and rice-flour . . . . .	"	...	...	4
	Remark: Peeled barley; grit; groats; flour; vermicelli, &c.; see head 33.				
	G. Tropical Fruits; also Peels and Kernels of the same:				
	a. All not expressly charged with a higher rate, namely: oranges; chesnuts; lemons; dates; pomegranates; carobs; peach kernels; pistachio nuts, &c.; also peels of lemons, pomegranates, oranges, and other tropical fruits . . . . .	"	...	...	4
...	b. Currants, raisins; and figs; also caked figs . . . . .	"	...	...	6
..	c. Capers; almonds; and olives	"	...	1	6
	H. Treacle and Syrup; also potato syrup, and beet- root molasses . . . . .	"	...	...	3
	I. Tobacco, and Manufactures of Tobacco:				
	a. Tobacco in leaves, stalks, and heads; also tobacco flour, and tobacco waste . . . . .	"	...	...	6
	b. Manufactures of tobacco:				
	a. Tobacco in rolls, also shag and cut tobacco, &c.; also snuff (rappee and carrots)	"	...	1	...
...	B. Cigars	"	...	5	...
...	K. Tea and Tea-dust	"	...	5	...
	L. Sugar:				
	a. Sugar in loaves; cassonade; white crushed sugar; clayed sugar; bastard, lump sugar, &c. . . . .	"	...	...	10
	b. Raw sugar . . . . .	"	...	...	5
8	Drugs, Apothecaries' and Drysaltery goods; also similar raw stuffs and manufactures.				
	A. All articles not otherwise enumerated under the several heads from B to K, as: copaiva, and muskat balsam; amber; ink; dried herbs; plants; blossoms; roots, &c.; herb tobacco; tea of medicinal herbs; spermaceti; stearine, &c.	"	...	1	6
	B. Cocoa nuts; bone, ivory, coal, and lamp black; soda wood; vitriol stone; common resin; gali- pot; and colophony . . . . .	"	...	...	1
	C. Fustic, and logwood; vitriol; and juniper berries . . . . .	"	...	...	2
	D. Alum; red ochre, (English, Dutch, Prussian, and Venetian red; colcothar; and caput mor- tuum); Iceland moss; quercitron; sulphur; soda; shumac; and sulphuric acid . . . . .	"	...	...	3
	E. Catechu, or terra japonica; turmeric; red woods; muriatic acid; sassafras wood; flowers of sulphur . . . . .	"	...	...	4
	F. White lead, yellow lead, minium, and other lead colours; chloride of lime, dry and fluid; citron and lemon juice; pearl, pot, and wood ashes; horn and horn tips; acorn galls or valonea; mineral waters; licorice; turpentine; train-oil; also whale and seal blubber; woad and weld . . . . .	"	...	...	6
	G. Aloes and aloe leaves; Peruvian bark; flea wort (<i>semen psyllis</i>); lac (seed, stick, and				

No. of the Tariff head.	Denomination of the Goods.	Unity to which the Duty applies.	Duty Rate, Standard of 14 th. to the mark.		
			th.	g-gr.	pf.
8	Drugs, Apothecaries' goods, &c., (<i>continued</i>) shell); and varnish; juice of licorice; glue; annotto; mother of pearl; sal ammoniac; nitric acid and aqua-fortis; tamarinds; Tonquin beans; and argol of all kinds	100 lbs.	...	1	...
	H. Dyewood extracts, and verdigris	"	...	2	...
	I. Caoutchouc, or India rubber; whalebone (also cut, and in rods); Bremen and Brunswick green; lac dye; manna; and senna leaves	"	...	3	...
	K. Balsams of all kinds, except copaiva, and muskat balsam; fine blue colours, namely: Mountain, Berlin and English blue; smalts; camphire; carmine; chrome yellow; chrome green, and other chrome colours; cochineal; ivory; indigo; musk, or civet; rhubarb; tor- toise-shell; Indian ink; cinnabar	"	...	5	...
	Remark: 1. Oil, see head 35. 2. Fresh plants; herbs; blossoms; roots, &c., see in the speci- fication of duty-free goods. 3. Colour earths (chalk, ochre, &c.), see head 10.				
9	Iron and Steel, and articles thereof.				
	A. Iron and Steel:				
	a. Forged, cast, and rolled iron, in bars, plates, sheets, &c., also lump iron, and rails for rail- roads; also raw, cement, cast, and refined steel; also wheel-rim iron, and iron roughly prepared by the forge for coarse parts of machines and carriages (cranks, axles, &c.) . . . . .	"	...	...	3
	b. Raw iron of all kinds, and old broken iron . . . . .	"	...	...	1
	c. Tin plates	"	...	1	...
	B. Iron and Steel wares:				
	a. Surgical instruments; cutlery; sword and gun- maker's wares; needles, and needlemaker's wares; and other fine sorts of hardware; also articles of sheet iron	"	...	2	...
	b. Anchors, and chain cables; also quite coarse cast-iron articles: as anvils; weights; railings; palisades; pipes; grates; pots; pans; kettles; mortars; stoves; cannons; and gun carriages, &c. . . . .	"	...	...	3
	c. Iron and steel wire; coarse articles of iron or steel; also the like in combination with wood or leather, and blacksmith's goods of all kinds: as axes; bedsteads; window bars; heating apparatus, and their appurtenances; pitchforks; horse-shoes; chains (exclusive of chain cables); chests; carriage and cart springs; saws; shovels; vices; screw-bolts; scythes; sickles; curry- combs; hay and straw knives; door-furniture; wafer iron; sugar nippers; bill hooks, &c.; also cast and forged nails and buttons	"	...	1	...
	Remark: Machines of iron, see head 31.				
10	Earths and Ores, not otherwise particularly enu- merated.				
	Earths: Pumice; colour earths (bole, chalk, ochre, red chalk, sienna earth, &c.); porcelain, and				

No. of the Tariff head.	Denomination of the Goods.	Unity to which the Duty applies.	Duty Rate, Standard of 14 th. to the mark.		
			th.	g.gr.	pf.
10	Earths and Ores (<i>continued</i>) sugar baker's clay ; potter's and pipe clay ; fuller's earth and the like ; also Ores : Orpiment, and other arsenic ores ; potter's ore, and other lead ores ; manganese ; calamine stone ; emery ; amaril and Tripoli (raw as well as ground) ; plumbago, &c. Remark : Gypsum (raw) ; clay ; marl ; sand ; regulus of cobalt ; and dross of ore ; see in the specification of duty-free goods.	100 lbs.	...	...	1
11	Earthenware. A. All not otherwise rated : as Delft-ware ; stoneware ; earthen tobacco pipes ; articles of gypsum ; and meerschaum . B. Common pottery of all kinds ; crucibles ; and marbles (for children) . C. China (porcelain) . Remark : Articles of gypsum and meerschaum, in combination with precious metals, &c., see head 27.	"	...	...	6
		"	...	...	3
		"	...	5	...
12	Feathers : Common bed-feathers ; also down and eider-down ; and quills .	"	...	5	...
13	Hides and Skins. A. Hides for tanning : a. Salted . b. Dried . B. Skins (in hair) for furs ; including hare and coney skins ; lamb, sheep, and goat skins in hair ; monkey, badger, seal, zebra skins, &c. ; also tails and tips of such skins .	"	...	...	5
		"	...	...	10
		"	...	2	...
14	Fish, and Shell-fish : A. Fish : a. Salted (exclusive of herrings) ; dried ; and pickled . b. Herrings . Remark : Living and fresh fish ; see under the duty-free objects. B. Oysters and muscles ; (also marinated and pickled) . Remark : Lobsters and crabs ; see under the duty-free objects.	"	...	...	6
		"	...	...	2
		"	...	1	...
15	Meat ; Tallow ; and Grease ; also Lard ; Hams ; Sausages ; and Venison . Remark : 1. Seal and whale-blubber ; see head 8, F. 2. Poultry and small game ; see under duty-free objects.	"	...	...	9
16	Garden Produce (Fruits, &c.). A. Dried or baked fruits (exclusive of plums) ; also inspissated fruits (jam) and inspissated berries ; nuts (walnuts, hazel, &c.) ; grapes ; and pine-apples . B. Dried Plums . Remark : Vegetables ; cabbages ; edible roots ; fresh fruits ; as melons, cucumbers, gourds, and the like ; see under duty-free objects.	"	...	...	9
		"	...	...	6

No. of the Tariff head.	Denomination	D No	Duty Rate, Standard of 14 lb to the mark.		
			lb.	g-gr.	pf.
17	Grain and Pulse; also Malt Remark: Grain in sheaves, and green or not thrashed pulse; see under duty-free objects.	100 lbs.	...	...	1
18	Glass, and articles of Glass. A. All kinds of glass, not comprehended under the following head B; also articles of glass in com- bination with common metals . . . . .	"	...	...	9
	B. Green and other coloured common hollow articles of glass; also bottles, covered with basket work, of such glass . . . . .	"	...	...	4
	Remark: Articles of glass in combination with precious metals, &c.; also imitations of pre- cious stones; see head 27.				
19	Gold, Silver, and Platina, coined, in bars, and broken Remark: Plate, wire, and manufactured goods of precious metals, see head 27.	{ Th. 1600 value. }	1	...	...
20	Hair and Articles thereof. A. Goat's (Angora), hare's, coney's, doe, and horse hair; hog's hair and bristles; also hair mattresses, and other stuffed articles, not com- bined with leather	100 lbs.	...	2	...
	B. Cow hair . . . . .	"	...	..	6
	Remark: 1. Spun filaments of hair; see head 42, C and D. 2. Wig-maker's goods; see head 27.				
21	Wood, and Articles of Wood. A. Wood: a. Wood and Timber . . . . .	"	...	...	1
	b. Wood for joiners and turners, grown out of Europe, as ebony, jacaranda, mahogany, pock- wood, &c., and boxwood. . . . .	"	...	...	3
	c. Corkwood	"	...	1	...
	Remark: Firewood, under and brushwood, also willow twigs; see under the duty-free objects.				
	B. Articles of Wood: a. Japanned, painted, stained, polished, veneered, &c., turners' and joiners' articles, bronzed wood; black-lead pencils; also cut corks, cork soles, and other articles of cork	"	...	3	...
	b. Raw (only planed) coopers', turners', joiners', and wheelwrights' articles; also the like in com- bination with iron, leather, copper, or brass; also basket-makers' goods of all kinds . . . . .	"	...	...	9
		"	...	1	...
		"	...	2	...

No. of the Tariff head.	Denomination of the Goods.	Unity to which the Duty applies.	Duty Rate, Standard of 14 th. to the mark.		
			th.	g-gr.	pl.
23	Horn and Bone Wares, &c. (<i>continued</i>) 2. Horn and horn tips ; see head 8, F. 3. Whale-bone ; see head 8, I. 4. Ivory, tortoiseshell ; see head 8, K. 5. Articles of horn and bone, in combination with precious metals or mother-of-pearl ; also articles of ivory, whalebone, tortoiseshell, &c. ; see head 27.				
24	Instruments, Astronomical, Mathematical, Mechanical, Musical, Optical, Physical, without regard to the materials from which they are manufactured Remark : 1. Surgical Instruments ; see head 9, B. a. 2. Machines, &c. ; see head 31.	100 lbs.	...	5	...
25	Teasels	"	...	1	6
26	Copper and Brass, and similar compound metals, and manufactures thereof : A. Copper, brass, britannia metal, German silver, and the like. a. Forged, rolled, cast, for utensils ; also copper, &c., basins in forms as they come from the hammer ; plates ; roofing plates ; wire ; and polished, rolled, and plated sheets and plates . b. Raw copper in cakes and pigs ; unwrought brass ; old broken copper, or broken brass ; copper and brass filings ; bell-metal ; and copper coin B. Manufactured articles, such as kettles, pans, &c., of copper, or the above-mentioned compound metals, or of copper, brass, &c., plate ; also brass and bell-founders' wares . . . . .	" " " "	... ... ... ...	2 1 5	... 6 ...
27	Hardware, Fancy Articles (quincaillerie, bijouterie, &c.), namely : Corals, pearl, real and imitated gems ; also cut agates, carneols, and the like ordinary ornamental stones (set or unset) ; goods, wholly or in part, of precious metals, or inlaid with precious metals, of bronze (coated with real gilding), amber, ivory, whalebone, mother-of-pearl, or tortoiseshell ; also goods of the before-named materials, in combination with alabaster, gypsum, glass, wood, horn, bone, cork, lac, leather, marble, meerschaum, false stones, &c., filigree articles ; fine perfumeries, in small bottles, &c., for the fancy trade, and as fancy articles ; watches ; table, and pendulum clocks ; chandeliers, bronzed, plated, or gilded ; umbrellas, and parasols ; fans ; artificial flowers ; ornamental feathers ; wig-makers' articles ; and in general all goods belonging to the class of hardware, bijouterie, jewellery, quincaillerie, or fancy articles not rated lower ; also goods of spun filaments of cotton, linen, silk, wool, &c., which are combined with iron, glass wood, leather ; metallic threads (plate wire), brass, steel, straw, &c., as caps of cloths or stuff in combination with leather ; buttons with wooden moulds ; bell-ropes, &c.	"	...	5	...

No. of the Tariff head.	Denomination of the Goods.	Unity to which the Duty applies.	Duty Rate, Standard of 14 th. to the mark.		
			th.	g.gr.	pf.
28	Husbandry Produce, of Cows, Bees, &c.				
	A. Honey and Cheese	100 lbs.	...	...	6
	B. Butter . . . . .	"	...	...	10
	C. Wax	"	...	3	...
	Remark: Eggs and milk; see under the duty-free objects.				
29	Leather, articles of leather, and similar manufactures.				
	A. Leather of all kinds; also tanned hides, and parchment	"	...	2	6
	B. Articles of leather, without distinction; shoe-makers', saddlers', pouchmakers', gloves' goods, &c.; also goods of varnished leather, or of parchment; also of caoutchouc, as balls, shoes, and other articles thereof; catgut; gold-beaters' skin, and goods thereof	"	...	5	...
30	Candles.				
	A. Spermaceti, stearine, wax candles, &c.; also wax tapers, wax torches, and the like	"	...	5	...
	B. Tallow candles	"	...	1	...
31	Machines, parts of Machines, and Models, of wood, iron, or other materials, either singly or together	"	...	1	...
32	Metals, not otherwise enumerated.				
	A. Antimony, arsenic, bismuth, and other extracted metals (in contradistinction to metallic ores), which are not included under heads 1, 9, 19, 26, 46, and 47 . . . . .	"	...	...	8
	B. Mercury	"	...	5	...
33	Meal and Bread.				
	A. Peeled barley; grits; groats; flour; also dough, and articles of dough: as bread, ship's biscuits, &c. . . . .	"	...	...	4
	B. Amidon or starch; vermicelli; macaroni; paste; &c., also powder . . . . .	"	...	...	6
	Remark: Pastry (Confitures, &c.); see head 7, C. a.				
34	Natural Curiosities and Antiquities: Shells, fossils, insects, animals, stuffed or preserved in spirits; also mummies, and other objects destined for collection	"	...	1	6
35	OIL.				
	A. All sorts, not otherwise rated, as olive, coconut, hemp, linseed, almond, rape, castor, colza, turpentine oil, &c. . . . .	"	...	...	9
	B. Palm oil . . . . .	"	...	...	6
	C. Fine volatile and perfumery oils; as aniseed, bergamot, cassia, cedar, clove, peppermint . . . . .	"	...	...	6
36	Paper and Pasteboard, and articles there				
	A. Paper and pasteboard:				
	a. White, coloured, pressed, painted; kinds; printing and blotting paper; ing paper and pasteboard				
	Remark: Waste paper, and manuscript the duty-free objects.				
	B. Articles of paper and pasteboard; ings; bookbinder's, and cartonnage board work; also articles of papier-n				

No. of the Tariff head.	Denomination of the Goods.	Unity to which the Duty applies.	Duty Rate, Standard of 14 th. to the mark.		
			th.	g-gr.	pl.
37	Pitch and Tar, &c.	100 lbs.			
	A. Pitch (common and depurated); tar (mineral and other); also links, and the like . . . . .	"	...	...	2
	B. Asphaltum . . . . .	"	...	...	6
38	Fur (made-up articles of furriers', of all kinds)	"	...	5	...
	Remark: Skins, to be used for making furs; see head 13, B.				
39	Salt and Saltpetre.				
	A. Common sea and rock salt; also salt for manure . . . . .	"	...	...	1
	B. Saltpetre . . . . .	"	...	...	6
40	Seeds.				
	A. All seeds not otherwise rated: as canary, sainfoin, hemp, forest, clover, lucerne, mustard seed and flour; poppy; meadow-seed, &c.	"	...	1	...
	B. Linseed, gold of pleasure seed, rape and colza seed . . . . .	"	...	...	3
41	Soap of all kinds . . . . .	"	...	...	8
42	Materials for spinning, spun filaments, and woven manufactures.				
	A. Materials for spinning:				
	a. All not otherwise rated, as lamb's and sheep's wool	"	...	1	6
	b. Cotton, flax, and hemp . . . . .	"	...	...	9
	c. Silk, raw and prepared	"	...	5	...
	Remark: Hair (goat's hairs, &c.); see head 20, A.				
	B. Ropemakers' articles (cordage, twine, &c.) . . . . .	"	...	...	8
	Remark: Old ropes; see under duty-free objects.				
	C. Yarn and Thread, not otherwise rated, as:				
	a. Yarn and thread of wool or hair; also of wool or hair mixed with cotton, flax, or hemp	"	...	2	...
	b. Tow yarn. . . . .	"	...	...	8
	c. Yarn and thread of cotton, flax, or hemp	"	...	1	...
	d. Yarn and thread of silk, or of silk mixed with other materials	"	...	5	...
	D. Manufactures, woven:				
	a. Stuff; cloth; textures; haberdashery; lace-makers' goods; millinery; embroidery; lace; hosiery; carpets, and covers: also ready-made new clothes and linen; articles of felt; oil-cloth; oil-silk, &c.	"	...	6	...
	b. Pack, sack, and sail-cloth . . . . .	"	...	...	8
43	Articles of Stone, as:				
	Goods of alabaster, rock crystal, gypseous spar, marble, and stealite	"	...	2	...
	Remark: 1. Raw and cut stones; also marble slabs: see under duty-free objects. 2. Gems (diamonds, &c.); also cut ordinary ornamental stones (agate, jasper, &c.); and goods of alabaster and the like, in combination with precious metals, mother-of-pearl, &c.; see head 27.				
44	Straw, Cane, Bast, &c., and articles thereof.				
	A. Cane for chairs, including the slit cane . . . . .	"	...	...	2
	B. Walking canes (bamboo, pepper cane, &c.) . . . . .	"	...	...	8
	C. Fine straw and bast platting for hats; also bast, straw, chip, and cane hats	"	...	5	...

No. of the Tariff head.	Denomination of the Goods.	Unity to which the Duty applies.	Duty Rate, Standard of 14 th. to the mark.		
			th.	g.gr.	pf.
44	Straw, Cane, Bast, &c. (<i>continued.</i>) Remark: rushes, roof-cane, reeds, plait straw, mats, &c.; see under duty-free objects.				
45	Articles of Wax: busts, figures, masks of wax Remark: 1. Wax; see head 28, E. 2. Wax candles; see head 30, A. 3. Oil-cloth, &c.; see head 42, D. a. 4. Collections of wax figures; see under duty-free objects.	100 lbs.	...	5	...
46	Zinc, and articles of Zinc. A. Calamine and Tutty (Tutia) B. Raw zinc, and zinc plates C. Manufactured articles of zinc; also japanned do.	" " "	... ... ...	... ... 1	1 6 ...
47	Tin, and Tin wares. A. Tin in bars, blocks, &c., also old tin B. Manufactured articles of tin; also japanned articles of tin NOTE.—Upon goods entered under a denomination so general that various heads of the Tariff answer to it, the highest duty levied under such heads may be charged; but the importer is empowered by Section 11, No. 1 of the Tariff Regulations, to institute a claim, by means of which he can cause that rate of duty only to be levied on the goods in question, which is payable according to the most explicit of such speci- fications.	" " "	... ... ...	1 3	6 ...

(5.) TABLE II. *List of Articles which are not liable to Duty at the Royal Hanoverian Elbe Toll at Brunshausen.*

1. Refuse and waste not specially charged with duty; in particular, ashes; oyster and muscle shells for lime-burning; blood of slaughtered cattle, both fluid and dried; brandy rinsing; cocoa rind; lint; entrails, animal dung, and other manuring articles which are not otherwise enumerated; ashes washed in lye or lime-pits; guano; bone-scum or sugar-bakers' clay; sawdust, iron-filings; and slates. Also schliff (the dust or powder made in polishing coarse iron goods); lees; herring pickle; tanners' bark; horn shavings; rasped hartshorn, &c.; hoofs and feet; clay; bones (whole and ground, including bone dust); furriers' waste, and animal sinews; bark cakes (soaked bark); rags, and other refuse for paper-making; paper cuttings; waste paper; old cordage; old ~~and~~; oil cakes; and oil cake flour; malt dust ~~and~~ and silver lace, for melting; ends of clot

2. Personal effects and travelling baggage, viz.: furniture that has been used; clothes and linen that has been worn; manufacturing and other tools that have been used; also clothes and linen of all kinds which captains, sailors, and passengers, carry with them; also tools which travelling workmen, as well as tools, instruments, and articles of exhibition, which travelling artisans carry with them; and likewise articles belonging to a ship's inventory; packages; empty casks; or articles of provision for a journey.

3. Eggs.

4. Earths, as gypsum (raw); loam; marl; sand; also regulus of cobalt; and dross of metals.

5. Field fruits, on which no precise duty is imposed; live plants, &c.; trees and shrubs for transplanting; branches and shoots; flowers, growing in pots, and for orangeries; hay; grass; and fodder; grain in sheaves, and other field produce (including flax and hemp in bunches, bundles, &c.), as they are directly brought from the field; fresh, salted, and boiled vegetables, and vegetable produce; berries (fresh); eatable roots and bulbs; fresh vegetables; blossoms; and roots, &c., for medical or manufacturing uses; also straw, chaff, and chopped straw; shave grass; acorns; pig nuts or earth nuts; moss (mountain, coral moss, and water livewort, &c.); sponges; and mushrooms (fresh and dried); &c.

NOTE.—See the Tariff, for grain and pulse; seeds; spinning materials; drugs; &c.

6. Fish, alive and fresh, (under which latter denomination are included such as are sprinkled with salt, or laid in salt to keep them during their transport, if in baskets,) also lobsters and crabs.

7. Garden produce, as fresh fruit; also melons; cucumbers; gourds; &c.

NOTE.—For vegetables; greens; eatable roots. See Field Fruits.

8. Oakum; tow-yarn; and stalks; and also silk cocoons.

9. Wood, as fire-wood; brushwood of all kinds; and likewise willow twigs.

10. Lime and gypsum burnt.

11. Milk.

12. Patterns, pattern cards and samples of all kinds, which are only intended for patterns or samples, being in quantity of not more than 2 lbs. weight of such goods.

NOTE.—On all other than the above descriptions, the duty payable on the goods of which they are the patterns, is levied.

13. Paper, written on (deeds and manuscripts).

14. Ships and small vessels, or boats being laden on board, and forming part of the cargo or freight of other ships; as well as large ships (including steam-boats) which are brought as goods or part of a cargo, on board other vessels.

15. Stones and articles made of stone, not specially rated, viz., broken and hewn stone, of every kind, such as lime; slate; also tiles and bricks; cement and tarrass stone; spar and cank; soap stone; talk stone; puzzolano; alabaster and marble; mill stones; grinding stones and sharpening stones; gun flints; marble plates; also cement, tarrass, and tile powder; serpentine stoneware; slate pencils; and slates.

16. Straw; bast, &c., and coarse goods made of the same; in particular, rushes, reeds, and straw for platting; mats; carpets; and ropes of straw, or of reed, bast, or rushes, &c.

17. Live animals (with the exception of testaceous animals); bees in a hive; leeches; and all descriptions of cattle for draught or slaughter.

18. Turf and turf coal.

(6.) TABLE III. *Specification of the Dues to be paid to the Royal Guard-Ship at the Elbe Toll at Brunshausen.*

	In currency of the 14 thaler standard.		
	Th.	ggr.	pf.
3. For fetching the return certificates for the ships going down the Elbe, must be paid :			
For ships above 15 lasts	6	...
" under " 	3	...
Every captain is at liberty to take the return certificate himself on board the guard-ship, and in that case he pays nothing.			
4. Every vessel, not already exempt from the obligation of bringing-to off the guard-ship, which shall have obtained such exemption by special application, shall pay to the crew of the royal guard-ship for going to meet such vessel	16	...
5. Captains who go on shore in their own boat, but who require one of the crew of the King's ship to show them the way, pay	4	...
6. Captains who go on shore in their own boat, and after making their clearance, do not themselves bring away the certificates of clearing from the custom-house, to the guard-ship, but cause the same to be fetched by the crew of the guard-ship shall pay, viz. :			
For ships above 15 lasts	6	...
" under " 	3	...

(7.) TABLE IV. *Table of Normal Weights for calculating the Tolls at the Royal Hanoverian Elbe Toll at Brunshausen, upon those Articles with respect to which no declaration of weight takes place.*

NOTE.—The declaration of the goods enumerated in this Table is always to be made according to the unity which forms the basis of the Normal rate of weights of such goods, and a simultaneous declaration of the real net weight will not be taken into consideration, and is therefore not necessary.

(A.)—GRAIN, HUSK-FRUIT, AND SEEDS.

1 Last=60 Hamburg barrels=81½ Hectolitres=11 English Imperial Quarters = 236 Alqueires in Lisbon = 44½ Sacchi in Leghorn = 47 Quarteras in Barcelona = 25 Tonnen in Copenhagen = 22 Tonnen in Sweden, and 16½ Tschetwerts in Russia.

							Net Pounds.
Beans	...	...	...	...	1 last	...	5600
Buckwheat	...	...	...	...	1 "	...	4900
Peas	...	...	...	...	1 "	...	5600
Barley	...	...	...	...	1 "	...	4900
Oats	...	...	...	...	1 "	...	3100
Millet	...	...	...	...	1 "	...	4600
Lentils	...	...	...	...	1 "	...	5600
Rye	...	...	...	...	1 "	...	5000
Wheat	...	...	...	...	1 "	...	5300
Vetches	...	...	...	...	1 "	...	5600
Linseed, in casks	...	...	...	...	1 ton	...	175
" in bags	...	...	...	...	1 last	...	4300
Rapeseed	...	...	...	...	1 "	...	4500
Rape, Gold of Pleasure, and Darnel—as Rapeseed.							

(B.)—LIQUID GOODS.

In declaration by litres, 228 litres are reckoned = 30 velts, or quarter-cask.

In declaration by litres, 220 litres are reckoned = 50 vells, or quarter-cask.										Net Pounds.
Beer in casks	...	...	...	...	1 gallon	...	...	...	...	9
„ bottle, like wine in bottle.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brandy (arrack, rum, Geneva, spirit, &c.):										
Arrack	...	...	...	...	1 legal	...	...	...	...	1000
„	...	...	...	...	1 „	...	...	...	...	500
„	...	...	...	...	1 „	...	...	...	...	250
„	...	...	...	...	1 hhd.	...	...	...	...	450
Rum	...	...	...	...	1 pipe or puncheon	...	...	...	...	800
„	...	...	...	...	1 „	...	...	...	...	400
„	...	...	...	...	1 „	...	...	...	...	200
„	...	...	...	...	1 hhd. or ½ pipe	...	...	...	...	400
Geneva	...	...	...	...	1 piece	...	...	...	...	873
„	...	...	...	...	1 hhd.	...	...	...	...	435
Brandy, Cognac, and all spirituous liquors coming from France					the ¼ cask (velt)	...	...	...	...	14½
Brandy, and all spirits not coming from France, which shall not arrive in casks for which a fixed rate of weight has been laid down					1 gallon imperial	...	...	...	...	8½
Liqueur in bottles	...	...	...	...	like wine in bottles.	...	...	...	...
Cyder	...	...	...	...	like wine.	...	...	...	...
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	like wine.	...	...	...	...
Mineral water of all kinds, in stone or glass bottles					100 stone or glass bottles	...	...	...	...	250
					2 half-stone or glass bottles are reckoned for 1 bottle.					
Train oil:										
From America, excepting British, where the contents of the cask is reckoned according to imperial gallons					1 gallon	...	...	...	...	6½
From Great Britain and British America					1 gallon	...	...	...	...	8
From Norway and Denmark					1 tun or 15 ¼-casks	...	...	...	...	200
From Holland and Belgium					1 hectolitre	...	...	...	...	180
From all other countries					1 steekanne	...	...	...	...	36½
Wine in casks:										
From Spain, Portugal, and the Azores, the Canary Islands and Madeira, and all wines in pipes or butts					1 butt	...	...	...	...	950
					1 pipe	...	...	...	...	810
					½ pipe or butt	...	...	...	...	450
					¼ „	...	...	...	...	225
					1 „	...	...	...	...	112½
From France					1 hhd., except a Bayonne hhd.	...	...	...	...	450
„	...	...	...	...	1 Bayonne hhd.	...	...	...	...	600
„	...	...	...	...	in other packages every ¼ cask (velt)	...	...	...	...	15
Wine in bottles					1 case 100 bottles	...	...	...	...	800
					1 „ 50 „	...	...	...	...	150
					Other quantities in this proportion; 2 half-bottles are reckoned 1 bottle.					

									Net Pounds.
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	1 last	...	...	4800
Pilchers	...	...	...	...	...	same as Anchovies.			
Soap, green	...	...	...	...	...	1 tun	...	...	200
						$\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, reckoned for 1 tun.			
Staves, i.e., staves and bottom staves of all kinds, pipe, hogshead, cask and tub staves	...	...	...	...	...	1000 or each	...	...	4000 4
Fruits from the south, as lemons, oranges, Seville oranges, and pomegranates from Malaga and Spain	...	...	...	...	...	1 chest $\frac{1}{2}$ " $\frac{1}{4}$ "	...	...	300 150 75
Fruits from Portugal, the Azores, the Canary Islands, Italy, and other southern countries (except Spain)	...	...	...	...	...	1 chest $\frac{1}{2}$ " 1 tun	...	...	75 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ 250
Tar	...	...	...	...	...	1 tun	...	...	250

(8.) TABLE V. *Table for the reduction of various Foreign Weights to their equivalent value in Pounds of the place of lading, for the purpose of calculating the Toll at the Royal Hanoverian Elbe Toll at Brunshausen.*

1 Alqueira or Alquir Paddy of Brazil	...	...	=	45	Brazilian pounds.
1 Arroba of Brazil	...	...	=	32	" "
1 " Havana or Matanzas	...	...	=	25	Spanish "
1 " Portugal	...	...	=	32	Portuguese pounds.
1 " Spain	...	...	=	25	Spanish "
Talla 4 Arrobas of Spain (7 Arrobas)	...	...	=	175	" "
" 2 " " (4 Arrobas)	...	...	=	100	" "
1 Berkowitz of Russia = 10 pud or	...	...	=	400	Russian "
1 Bismerspund of Norway	...	...	=	12	Norwegian "
1 Cantar of Alexandria = 36 okka or 100 rottioli	...	...	=	100	Egyptian "
1 " Chizme, at 44 or 45 okka = 100 rottioli	...	...	=	100	Turkish "
1 " Genoa, at 100 rottioli	...	...	=	150	Genoese "
1 " Naples, at 100 " "	...	...	=	277 $\frac{1}{2}$	Neapolitan "
1 Cantaro grosso or heavy weight = 100 rottioli grossi or 111 rottioli sottili of Sicily	...	...	=	277 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sicilian "
1 Cantaro sottile or light weight = 100 rottioli sottili of Sicily	...	...	=	250	" "
1 Cantaro of Sicily, without further description at 100 rottioli, is reckoned	...	...	=	250	" "
1 Cantaro of Smyrna, at 44 or 45 okka = 100 rotoli or	...	...	=	100	Turkish "
1 Cantaro of Algiers = 100 rottioli or	...	...	=	100	" "
1 Cantaro of Candia, at 44 okka = 100 rottioli or	...	...	=	100	" "
1 Cantaro of the Levant, at 44 okka = 100 rottioli or	...	...	=	100	" "
1 Cantaro of Malta = 100 rottioli = 250 lire or	...	...	=	250	Maltese "
1 Cantaro of Tunis = 100 rotal or	...	...	=	100	Turkish "
1 Cantaro of Tripolis = 100 rotal or	...	...	=	100	" "
1 Cantaro of Leghorn	...	...	=	100	Tuscan "
1 Cantarello of Sardinia	...	...	=	104	Sardinian "
1 Centinajo of the Ionian Islands	...	...	=	100	of that place.

1 Cwt. in general	... ..	=	100	pounds.
1 Cwt. English, see Cwt.				
1 Cwt. Prussian	... ..	=	100	pounds.
1 Cwt. of Portugal and Brazil, see Quintal.				
1 Cwt. Spain, see Quintal.	...			
1 Cwt. Trieste	... ..	=	100	of that place or Vienna.
1 Cwt. decimal weight of France	= 100 kilogrammes	=	200	pounds.
1 Cwt. of Great Britain and Ireland	= 4 qrs.			
= 8 stones or	... ..	=	112	„
1 Cwt. of North America	= 4 quarters or	... =	112	„
1 Cwt. of Guernsey or Jersey	... ..	=	108½	„
1 Kilogramme	... ..	=	2	„
1 „ = 10 hectogrammes	... ..	=	100	Decagram. = 1000 Gram
1 hectogramme	... ..	=	10	„ = 100 „
			1	„ = 10 „
1 Bazaar maund of Calcutta	... ..	=	82	English pounds.
1 Factory maund	... ..	=	74½	„ „
1 Millier of France	= 1000 kilogrammes	... =	2000	pounds.
1 Netherland pound or kilogramme	... ..	=	2	„
Okka, see Cantar.				
1 Picul or pecul of Batavia	= 100 catty	... =	127	Dutch pounds.
1 „ Manilla	= 100 „	... =	131½	Spanish „
1 „ Singapore	= 100 „	... =	133½	English „
1 „ Sumatra	= 100 „	... =	122½	Dutch „
1 „ China	= 100 „	... =	133½	English „
1 „ Japan	= 100 „	... =	125	Dutch „
1 Pud of Russia	... ..	=	40	Russian pounds.
10 „ = berkowitz or ship-pound	... ..	=	400	„ „
1 Quarter in Great Britain or Ireland	... ..	=	28	pounds.
1 „ in North America	... ..	=	28	„
1 Quintal of Brazil	= 4 arrobas or	... =	128	Brazilian pounds.
1 „ of Portugal	= 4 arrobas or	... =	128	Portuguese „
1 „ Spanish	= 4 „	... =	100	Spanish „
1 „ of Havana and Matanzas	= 4 ar- robas, or	... =	100	„ „
1 Quintal of Macho of Spain	= 6 arrobas, or	... =	150	„ „
1 „ Métrique of France	= 100 kilo- grammes, or	... =	200	French „
1 Rottolo sottile, or light-weight of Sicily	... ..	=	2½	Sicilian „
1 „ of Naples	... ..	=	2½	Neapolitan „
For Rottolo, see Cantar.				
1 Ship-pound of Russia, including Courland	... ..	=	20	Lies-pound or 400 pounds.
1 „ Sweden	... ..	=	20	„ 400 „
1 „ Denmark	... ..	=	20	„ 320 „
1 „ Norway	... ..	=	20	„ 320 „
1 „ all other places	... ..	=	20	„ 300 „
96 Solotnick	... ..	=	1	in Russia.
1 Steen of Amsterdam	... ..	=	3	kilogrammes, or 6 pounds.
10 Stein of Prussia	... ..	=	1	Ship-pound.
1 Sten of Sweden	... ..	=	32	Swedish pounds.
1 Stone of Great Britain and Ireland	... ..	=	14	pounds.
1 Stein of flax from Rostock	... ..	=	20	Rostock pounds.
1 „ „ Wismar	... ..	=	20	Wismar „
1 „ feathers from Lubeck	... ..	=	10	Lubeck „
1 „ flax	... ..	=	20	„ „
1 „ wool	... ..	=	22	„ „
1 „ fine ditto, Rostock	... ..	=	22	Rostock „
1 „ coarse ditto „	... ..	=	10	„ „
1 „ fine ditto, Wismar	... ..	=	22	Wismar „
1 „ coarse ditto „	... ..	=	10	„ „

1 Ton weight, Great Britain and Ireland, =
 20 cwt., or ... = 2240 English pounds.
 1 Ton weight, North America, = 20 cwt., or ... = 2240 American „
 1 „ of Jersey or Guernsey = 20 „ ... = 2070 pounds.
 1 Bag, or Bismar pound of Norway ... = 36 Norwegian pounds.
 Cwt., see Cwt.

(L.S.) ABERDEEN.

(L.S.) A. KIELMANSEGGE.

(L.S.) W. E. GLADSTONE.

(L.S.) E. HUPEDEN.

(9.) PROTOCOL of a Conference held at the Foreign Office,
 August 9, 1844.

PRESENT:

The Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and Hanover.

THE Plenipotentiaries of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of His Majesty the King of Hanover, having met together for the purpose of exchanging the Ratifications of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded and signed by them at London on the 22nd of July last,* the Hanoverian Plenipotentiary stated:

That the Convention relative to the regulation of the Bruns-
 hausen or Stade Toll, signed by the Commissioners of the Elbe-
 bordering States, at Dresden, on the 13th of April last, which
 Convention is annexed to the Treaty of the 22nd July,† had not
 as yet been ratified by all the Contracting Parties.

That, consequently, it was possible that its stipulations
 might not come into operation by the 1st October next, the
 date at which, by the VIth Article of the Treaty of the 22nd July,
 His Hanoverian Majesty engaged that the rates of tolls and
 charges specified in the said Convention of the 13th of April,
 and in the documents annexed thereto, should become appli-
 cable to British vessels and their cargoes; and that in such case,
 His Hanoverian Majesty would be unable to fulfil such engage-
 ment at the time stipulated.

That the Hanoverian Government still, however, entertaining
 the well founded hope that the Convention of the 13th of April
 last would receive the ratification of all the Contracting
 Parties, and to defray the expense of the exchange of the Ratifications

of the Treaty of the 22nd of July, but to proceed to the exchange, under an agreement to the following effect :

“ That for the present, and until the Convention of the 13th of April last shall have been ratified by all the Contracting Parties, the Tariff of the Brunshausen or Stade Toll, at present existing, shall continue in force ; save and except with regard to all those Articles of British produce and manufacture which are specified in the VIth Article of the Treaty of the 22nd of July ; on which Articles, when conveyed up the Elbe in British vessels, no higher duty or toll shall from and after the 1st of October next be levied, than the amount prescribed for such articles by Article VI above mentioned ; and also save and except, that from and after the 1st day of October next, no fees or payments in kind of any description whatsoever, shall be levied on British vessels or their cargoes, of whatever nature those cargoes may be.”

The British Plenipotentiaries having taken these statements into consideration, assented to the proposition of the Hanoverian Plenipotentiary, provided :

1st. That in the event of the benefit of any or all of the stipulations of the Convention of the 13th of April being granted to any one of the Elbe-bordering States, or to any country whatsoever, Great Britain shall at the same time be admitted to the enjoyment thereof.

2nd. That in case the aforesaid Convention of the 13th of April shall not have become applicable to British vessels and their cargoes by the 1st of April, 1845, the Hanoverian Government will then be ready to reconsider the arrangements of Article VI of the Treaty of the 22nd of July, with a view of giving to British commerce and navigation an adequate compensation.

3rd. That if the Government or Legislature of Great Britain shall hereafter deem it expedient to bring into operation on the 1st of January, 1848, the date at which many of the Treaties of Commerce between Great Britain and Foreign Powers are terminable, any new measures of general application, having the advancement of commerce for their object, and the adoption of which measures shall render it necessary to contract fresh engagements with Foreign Powers, the Government of Hanover

will be ready to reconsider any stipulations of the Treaty of the 22nd of July, which may be affected by such measures, with a view to render them conformable to the same, and to the mutual interests of the two countries.

The Hanoverian Plenipotentiary, on his part, assented to these propositions of the British Plenipotentiaries, provided, with reference to the one last mentioned, the stipulations of Article VII of the Treaty of the 22nd July, shall in all cases remain in force for the full period prescribed for the duration of the Treaty by Article VIII,—which was agreed to by the British Plenipotentiaries.

It was therefore determined that the Ratifications of the Treaty of the 22nd of July should be exchanged, subject expressly to the different propositions recorded in the present Protocol; and the Plenipotentiaries accordingly proceeded to effect the said exchange in the usual form.

(L.S.) ABERDEEN.

(L.S.) E. HUPEDEN.

(L.S.) W. E. GLADSTONE.

BRITISH ORDER IN COUNCIL, *granting to the Vessels of Hanover the privilege of trading with British Ports and Possessions, from certain Rivers in the North Sea and in the Baltic. September 3, 1844.*

At the Court at Windsor, the 3rd day of September, 1844.

PRESENT,

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the session of Parliament holden in the 3rd and 4th years of her present Majesty's reign [cap. 95], intituled "into effect certain st merce and Navigation of Austria; and to er Council, that ports w shipping ports of St situated, may in certa trade with Her Maj

such States,"* it is amongst other things enacted, that from and after the passing of the said Act, notwithstanding anything contained in an Act passed in the session of Parliament of the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of his late Majesty King William IV, intituled "An Act for the encouragement of British Shipping and Navigation,"† it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, from time to time, to declare by her Order in Council, to be published in the *London Gazette*, "that any port or ports, to be named in such Order, being the most convenient port or ports for shipping the produce of any State, to be also named in such Order, shall, although not situated within the dominions of such State, be port or ports for the use of the ships of such State, in the trade of such ships with all ports of the British dominions, or with any port or ports of the same, named and limited in such Order, in as full and ample a manner as if such port or ports were within the dominions of such State, and thereupon, and for so long a time as such Order shall be declared to be in force, or shall remain unrevoked, it shall be lawful to import into the British dominions, or into such ports of the same as shall be named and limited in such Order, from such port or ports, in the ships of such State, any goods which, by the laws in force at the time of such importation, might then be imported in such ships from a port of the country to which they belonged, and so to import such goods upon the like terms as the same could there be imported from the national ports of such ships:"

And whereas a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation has been concluded between Her Majesty and His Majesty the King of *Hanover*, and the same was signed on the 22nd day of July last,‡ and the Ratifications thereof were exchanged on the 9th of August last; and by the Vth Article of the said Treaty, it is agreed, in consideration of British vessels, together with their cargoes, being by the laws of *Hanover* admitted to entry in the ports of *Hanover* when coming from the ports of other countries, and in consideration of British trade and navigation with *Hanover* being placed upon the footing of the most favoured nation, that vessels of *Hanover*, together with their cargoes,

* See Vol. 5, Page 16.

† See Vol. 4, Page 220. Repealed by Act 8 & 9 Vict., cap. 84.

‡ See Page 729.

carry into effect a Convention of Commerce concluded between His Majesty and the *United States of America*, and a Treaty with the Prince Regent of *Portugal**, divers provisions were made respecting the duties payable, and the bounties and allowances to be granted, upon the importation and exportation of goods, wares, and merchandize into or from the United Kingdom, in vessels of the *United States*, and in *Portuguese* vessels; and also respecting the duties and charges payable upon vessels of the *United States*, and upon *Portuguese* vessels; and likewise respecting the repayment of certain corporations, bodies politic and corporate, and sundry other persons, of the amount of the sums of money of which they would be deprived by means of the Act now in recital:

And whereas by an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the 1st and 2nd years of the reign of her present Majesty [cap. 113], intituled "An Act to amend the Laws of the Customs†," after reciting as hereinbefore is recited, and also that, subsequently to the enactment of the hereinbefore recited Act, Her Majesty and her royal predecessors had made and concluded, with divers *Foreign Powers*, Treaties containing provisions similar to those recited in the said recited Act; and that doubts had arisen whether, according to the true construction thereof, the said recited Act did apply and extend to the trade and shipping of such other *Foreign Powers*, and that it was expedient that such doubts should be removed; it is thereby enacted and declared, that from and after the ratification of any Treaty theretofore made by Her Majesty or any of her royal predecessors, subsequently to the enactment of the said recited Act, or of any Treaty which might thereafter be made by Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, with any such *Foreign Power*, in which Treaty had been or should be contained provisions similar to those contained in the said recited Act, every the provisions, clauses, matters, and things therein contained, did and should apply and extend to the trade and shipping of such *Foreign Powers*, and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if the said recited Act had been made and passed in relation to the trade and shipping of the said *United States*, and of all

* See Vol. 3, Page 491.

† See Vol. 5, Page 228. Repealed by Act 8 &

of *Hanover*, shall, when coming from the mouths of the Meuse, of the Ems, of the Weser, and of the Elbe, or from the mouths of any other navigable river between the Elbe and the Meuse, or from the mouths of any navigable river between the Trave and the Memel, both inclusive, be admitted into the ports of the United Kingdom and of Her Majesty's possessions abroad, on the same terms as if the ports from which such vessels may come as aforesaid were within the dominions of the King of *Hanover*; and such vessels shall be permitted to import such goods as aforesaid, upon the same terms on which such goods might be imported, if coming from the ports of *Hanover*; and also that such vessels, proceeding from the United Kingdom or Her Majesty's possessions abroad to the ports aforesaid, shall be treated as if returning to a port of *Hanover*:

Provided, nevertheless, that the privileges hereby granted shall continue only so long as British vessels, and British trade and navigation, shall continue to enjoy the advantages, in consideration of which the said privileges are mentioned in the said Article to have been conceded; and that the said privileges shall extend and be continued to the vessels of *Hanover*, in respect of the ports to which such privileges relate, only so long as British vessels and their cargoes shall, upon their arrival thereat, during their remaining therein, and upon their departure therefrom, be placed on the same footing as vessels of *Hanover*:

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. C. GREVILLE

BRITISH ORDER IN COUNCIL, *declaring that Treaties have been concluded with Hanover, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Oldenburg, under which those Powers are entitled to certain Privileges of Trade and Navigation in British Ports. September 3, 1844.*

At the Court at Windsor, the 3rd day of September, 1844,

PRESENT,

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the 59th year of the reign of His Majesty King George III [cap. 54], intituled "An Act to

carry into effect a Convention of Commerce concluded between His Majesty and the *United States of America*, and a Treaty with the Prince Regent of *Portugal**,” divers provisions were made respecting the duties payable, and the bounties and allowances to be granted, upon the importation and exportation of goods, wares, and merchandize into or from the United Kingdom, in vessels of the *United States*, and in *Portuguese* vessels; and also respecting the duties and charges payable upon vessels of the *United States*, and upon *Portuguese* vessels; and likewise respecting the repayment of certain corporations, bodies politic and corporate, and sundry other persons, of the amount of the sums of money of which they would be deprived by means of the Act now in recital:

And whereas by an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the 1st and 2nd years of the reign of her present Majesty [cap. 113], intituled “An Act to amend the Laws of the Customs†,” after reciting as hereinbefore is recited, and also that, subsequently to the enactment of the hereinbefore recited Act, Her Majesty and her royal predecessors had made and concluded, with divers *Foreign Powers*, Treaties containing provisions similar to those recited in the said recited Act; and that doubts had arisen whether, according to the true construction thereof, the said recited Act did apply and extend to the trade and shipping of such other *Foreign Powers*, and that it was expedient that such doubts should be removed; it is thereby enacted and declared, that from and after the ratification of any Treaty theretofore made by Her Majesty or any of her royal predecessors, subsequently to the enactment of the said recited Act, or of any Treaty which might thereafter be made by Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, with any such *Foreign Power*, in which Treaty had been or should be contained provisions similar to those contained in the said recited Act, all and every the provisions, clauses, matters, and things in the said recited Act contained, did and should apply and extend to the trade and shipping of such *Foreign Powers*, respectively, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as to the trade and shipping of the said *United States*, and of the said Kingdom of

* See Vol. 3, Page 491.

† See Vol. 5, Page 223. Repealed by Act 8 & 9 Vict., cap. 84.

of *Hanover*, shall, when coming from the mouths of the Meuse, of the Ems, of the Weser, and of the Elbe, or from the mouths of any other navigable river between the Elbe and the Meuse, or from the mouths of any navigable river between the Trave and the Memel, both inclusive, be admitted into the ports of the United Kingdom and of Her Majesty's possessions abroad, on the same terms as if the ports from which such vessels may come as aforesaid were within the dominions of the King of *Hanover*; and such vessels shall be permitted to import such goods as aforesaid, upon the same terms on which such goods might be imported, if coming from the ports of *Hanover*; and also that such vessels, proceeding from the United Kingdom or Her Majesty's possessions abroad to the ports aforesaid, shall be treated as if returning to a port of *Hanover*:

Provided, nevertheless, that the privileges hereby granted shall continue only so long as British vessels, and British trade and navigation, shall continue to enjoy the advantages, in consideration of which the said privileges are mentioned in the said Article to have been conceded; and that the said privileges shall extend and be continued to the vessels of *Hanover*, in respect of the ports to which such privileges relate, only so long as British vessels and their cargoes shall, upon their arrival thereat, during their remaining therein, and upon their departure therefrom, be placed on the same footing as vessels of *Hanover*:

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. C. GREVILLE

BRITISH ORDER IN COUNCIL, *declaring that Treaties have been concluded with Hanover, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Oldenburg, under which those Powers are entitled to certain Privileges of Trade and Navigation in British Ports. September 3, 1844.*

At the Court at Windsor, the 3rd day of September, 1844,

PRESENT,

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the 59th year of the reign of His Majesty King George III [cap. 54], intituled "An Act to

carry into effect a Convention of Commerce concluded between His Majesty and the *United States of America*, and a Treaty with the Prince Regent of *Portugal**, divers provisions were made respecting the duties payable, and the bounties and allowances to be granted, upon the importation and exportation of goods, wares, and merchandize into or from the United Kingdom, in vessels of the *United States*, and in *Portuguese* vessels; and also respecting the duties and charges payable upon vessels of the *United States*, and upon *Portuguese* vessels; and likewise respecting the repayment of certain corporations, bodies politic and corporate, and sundry other persons, of the amount of the sums of money of which they would be deprived by means of the Act now in recital:

And whereas by an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the 1st and 2nd years of the reign of her present Majesty [cap. 113], intituled "An Act to amend the Laws of the Customs†," after reciting as hereinbefore is recited, and also that, subsequently to the enactment of the hereinbefore recited Act, Her Majesty and her royal predecessors had made and concluded, with divers *Foreign Powers*, Treaties containing provisions similar to those recited in the said recited Act; and that doubts had arisen whether, according to the true construction thereof, the said recited Act did apply and extend to the trade and shipping of such other *Foreign Powers*, and that it was expedient that such doubts should be removed; it is thereby enacted and declared, that from and after the ratification of any Treaty theretofore made by Her Majesty or any of her royal predecessors, subsequently to the enactment of the said recited Act, or of any Treaty which might thereafter be made by Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, with any Power, in which Treaty had been or should be contained provisions similar to those contained in the said recited Act, every the provisions, clauses, matters, and things therein contained, did and should apply and extend to the trade and shipping of such *Foreign Powers*, respectively, and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as to the trade and shipping of the said *United States*, and of the said

* See Vol. 3, Page 491.

† See Vol. 5, Page 223. Repealed by Act 8 & 9 Vict

Portugal; and, by the said Act now in recital, it is enacted and declared, that the said recited Act did not extend, and should not be construed to extend, to grant or to confer upon the trade or shipping of the said *United States*, or of the said Kingdom of *Portugal*, or of any other *Foreign Power*, or to the subjects of such states or kingdom, or of any such *Foreign Power* as aforesaid, any other or greater advantages than such as should have been stipulated for, and granted to the said *United States*, the said Kingdom of *Portugal*, or any such other *Foreign Power*, by the respective Treaties subsisting and in force between them, respectively, and Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, or her royal predecessors; but that the said recited Act should be so construed and applied as to give full and complete effect to such respective Treaties so long as the same should respectively remain in force, and should provide such, and only such, indemnity as therein mentioned, to such bodies politic and corporate, and other persons as were therein mentioned, for such losses as they should respectively sustain by the execution of such respective Treaties:

And, for the prevention of uncertainty therein, it is enacted by the said Act now in recital, that it shall and may be lawful for Her Majesty, by any Order or Orders by her made, with the advice of her Privy Council, and published in the *London Gazette*, from time to time, to declare what are the *Foreign Powers* with which any such Treaty or Treaties as aforesaid is or are subsisting; and that the Act now in recital, and the said recited Act, shall apply and shall be deemed, from the time of the ratification of any such Treaties, to have been applicable to the trade and shipping of such *Foreign countries* as shall be so mentioned in any such Order or Orders in Council as aforesaid, so long as any such Order or Orders shall continue unrevoked, and no longer:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, doth, in pursuance and in exercise of the power and authority in her vested by the Act so passed as aforesaid, in the session of Parliament held in the 1st and 2nd years of her reign, declare, that such Treaties as in the same Act are mentioned, containing provisions similar to those contained in the said recited Act of the 59th year of the reign of His

Majesty King George III, are now respectively subsisting between Her Majesty and the following *Foreign Powers*, that is to say : His Majesty the King of *Hanover*, His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of *Mecklenburg-Schwerin*, His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of *Mecklenburg-Strelitz*, and His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of *Oldenburg* :

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. C. GREVILLE.

H A Y T I.

LAW of the Republic of Hayti, declaring Slave Trade to be Piracy. Port-au-Prince, November 19, 1839.

Liberté,

REPUBLIQUE D'HAÏTI.

Egalité.

Loi sur la Répression de la Traite.

Le Président d'Haïti a proposé, et la Chambre des Représentans des Communes, après avoir déclaré l'urgence, a rendu la loi suivante :

ART. I. La Traite est assimilée à la piraterie.

II. Tout bâtiment, n'importe sa nationalité, qui sera surpris faisant ou venant de faire la Traite, ou qui sera destiné à la faire, sera capturé et amené dans l'un des ports de la République.

III. Si le bâtiment pris en flagrant délit, c'est-à-dire faisant ou venant de faire la Traite, porte le pavillon Haïtien, quelle que soit d'ailleurs sa nationalité, il sera confisqué et vendu aux enchères publiques, moitié au profit de l'Etat et moitié au profit des capteurs.

Si, parmi les hommes de l'équipage, il se trouvait des Haïtiens, ils seront poursuivis et punis de mort.

IV. Si le bâtiment capturé est étranger, et porte le pavillon d'une Puissance étrangère, et si l'équipage est, en totalité ou en partie, composé d'étrangers, le bâtiment et les étrangers seront détenus, pour être remis à la disposition du Consul de leur nation, s'il y en a un dans la République ; et s'il n'y en a pas, le

Gouvernement prendra les mesures qu'il jugera convenables, pour les livrer à la juridiction du pays auquel ils appartiendront.

V. Dans le cas où le bâtiment ne serait pas surpris en flagrant délit, mais serait évidemment destiné à faire la Traite il sera sous le coup des dispositions des Articles III et IV ci-dessus ; et l'équipage, s'il est Haïtien, sera condamné aux travaux forcés à temps.

VI. Dans tous les cas, les captifs trouvés à bord des bâtimens capturés seront libérés, et le Gouvernement prendra les mesures les plus convenables pour promouvoir leur bien-être.

VII. Les différens cas prévus en la présente loi seront jugés par les tribunaux criminels, sans assistance du jury.

VIII. La présente loi sera expédiée au Sénat, dans le délai prescrit par la Constitution.

Donné en la Chambre des Représentans des Communes, au Port-au-Prince, le 13 Novembre, 1839, an 36e. de l'Indépendance.

Le Président de la Chambre, PHANOR DUPIN.

Les Secrétaires, LOE.-G. LATORTUE.

ANTOINE.

Le Sénat décrète l'acceptation de la loi sur la répression de la Traite ; laquelle sera, dans les 24 heures, expédiée au Président d'Haïti, pour avoir son exécution suivant le mode établi par la Constitution.

Donné en la Maison Nationale, au Port-au-Prince, le 18 Novembre, 1839, an 36e. de l'Indépendance.

Le Président du Sénat, B. ARDOUIN.

Les Secrétaires, BAZELAIS.

PRE. ANDRE.

Au Nom de la République.

Le Président d'Haïti ordonne que la loi ci-dessus du Corps Législatif, soit revêtue du sceau de la République, publiée et exécutée.

Donné au Palais National du Port-au-Prince, le 19 Novembre, 1839, an 36e. de l'Indépendance.

Par le Président :

BOYER.

Le Secrétaire-Général, B. INGINAC.

INDIA.

ACTS, REGULATIONS, &c., of the Government of British India, containing Regulations relative to the Trade with Foreign countries and States in Amity with Great Britain, 1836 to 1846.

(1.) *Act XIV of 1836.*

XXI. And it is hereby further enacted, that vessels owned by natives of *Arabia*, and coming from the ports thereof, and likewise the vessels of any country or port of *Asia* not subject to the dominion of the King of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, excepting dhonies and small craft from the *Maldivé* and *Nicobar* Islands, as herein-under provided, shall be deemed *Foreign* vessels.

(2.) *Act XIV of 1837. Passed by the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council, June 12, 1837.*

It is hereby enacted, that whenever any *Foreign* State in *Asia* or *Africa* shall permit within the dominions of such State the importation or exportation of goods in *British* vessels on the same terms on which it permits the importation or exportation of goods in vessels belonging to the subjects of such *Foreign* States, it shall be lawful for the Governor-General of *India* in Council, by an Order in Council, to direct that goods may be imported into the territories of the *East India* Company, or exported thence, in vessels belonging to the subjects of such *Foreign* State, on the same terms on which such goods are imported into the said territories, or exported thence in *British* vessels.

(3.) *Notification.*

Fort William, General Department, June 14, 1837.

Under the authority conveyed to the Governor-General of *India* in Council by Act XIV of 1837, it is hereby directed, that goods imported into *Calcutta* in the vessels of any of the States and ~~herein under-mentioned~~ in which *British* vessels

are received and treated on terms as favourable as native vessels, and likewise goods exported from the port of *Calcutta* in the vessels of such States and territories, shall be treated and dealt with in all respects as goods imported and exported in *British* bottoms :

1. The ports of *Arabia* and of the *Persian Gulf* ;
2. Ports in the Red Sea belonging to the Ruler of *Egypt* ; and
3. The dominions of the King of *Ava*.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of *India* in Council.

H. T. PRINSEP, *Secretary to Government.*

(4.) *Act I of 1838.*

LII. And it is hereby enacted, that pattamars, dhonies, botellos, and other small craft from the *Maldivé* or *Laccadive* Islands, or from the native ports of *Kattywar*, *Cutch*, and *Scinde*, shall be treated in the ports of the *Bombay* Presidency like the coasting craft of the British territory ; provided that they conform to such special regulations, as to the place of anchoring and mode of landing and shipping goods, as may be made by the Governor in Council of *Bombay* for such vessels, in the several ports of the *Bombay* Presidency.

(5.) *Notification.*

Fort William, Separate Department, January, 9, 1839.

Under the authority conveyed to the Governor-General of *India* in Council by Act XIV of 1837, it is hereby directed, that goods imported into the several ports of the Presidency of *Bombay* in the vessels of any of the States and territories herein under mentioned in which *British* vessels are received and treated on terms as favourable as native vessels, and likewise goods exported from the ports of *Bombay* in vessels of such States and territories, shall be treated and dealt with in all respects as goods imported and exported in *British* bottoms :

1. The ports of *Arabia* and of the *Persian Gulf* ;
2. Ports in the Red Sea belonging to the Ruler of *Egypt* ; and
3. The dominions of the King of *Ava*.

By order of the Honourable the President in Council.

H. T. PRINSEP, *Secretary to Government of India.*

IONIAN ISLANDS.

ACT of the Parliament of the Ionian Islands, relative to the Jurisdiction of British Diplomatic and Consular Authorities over Ionian Subjects in the Ottoman Dominions. Corfu, April 1, 1845.

ACT of Parliament, to fix the mode of proceeding and the Laws to be observed by Ionian subjects, before the Consular Authorities of Her Majesty the Protecting Sovereign of these States, residing in the Levant in the Ottoman territories.

[No. 2.]

[April 1, 1845.]

WHEREAS, in order to remove doubts and differences of opinion as to the laws to be observed and the mode of proceeding before Ambassadors, Ministers, Chargés d'Affaires, Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or other Consular Officers of Her Britannic Majesty, resident in the Levant in the Ottoman territories, an Act was passed by the British Parliament in the 6th and 7th year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, chap. 94, bearing date 24th August, 1843, which Act, the Orders of Her Majesty in Council, and other Acts having relation thereto*, have been communicated to the Government of these States by his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner, for any and every concordant disposition of law:

And as all who may enjoy the benefit of the protection of the aforesaid authorities ought in virtue of said Acts to conform to the laws and regulations in observance before and by those authorities: therefore, by the authority of His Highness the President and the Most Excellent the Senate, with the opinion

territories, in order to have the benefit of the protection of the aforesaid authorities of Her Majesty the Protecting Sovereign of these States, must strictly attend to what is prescribed by Articles VI and VII of Act LXX of the 2nd Parliament of these States.*

II. In cases of civil questions, during the residence of any Ionian subject in a territory to which the jurisdiction of either of the aforesaid authorities extends, the relative rights and actions in favour of or against Ionian subjects and exercised before said authorities, are to be presented, discussed, or decided, according to the laws and regulations which those authorities are to observe; and the decisions pronounced are to have effect and execution in these States, as if they issued from the competent Ionian judiciary authority of the island, to the jurisdiction of which the person or persons sentenced belong.

III. Whereas the above-mentioned resolution of Art. II, respecting the execution of the decisions of Consuls by the Ionian judiciary authorities, is agreeable to what is also prescribed

* (Translation.) Third session of 2nd Parliament, &c. No. LXX.

Act of Parliament, regulating the personal passports of Ionian subjects, in order to prevent all fraud, and which was published as an Act of Government, No XXIII, dated July 24, 1826.

"Art. VI. Within 8 days after the arrival of an Ionian subject in any place or town (scala) of the Levant, where a British *Consul* or *Vice-Consul* shall be resident, or in the place where he intends to reside, or in the place nearest to the residence as above of a British *Consul* or *Vice-Consul*, he shall be obliged to exhibit his passport and certificate of baptism in the hands of the above authorities, that they may have due knowledge of the same, under penalty, in case of simple neglect, of forfeiture of right to the protection of the said *Consul* or *Vice-Consul*, and in case of fraudulent neglect, of being also declared guilty of an attempt at imposture, and punished with a moiety of the penalty decreed against those pronounced guilty of the same offence consummated.

"VII. Every Ionian subject who shall have lost any of the above documents, or from whom they shall have been stolen, must in each of these cases report the same, with all the circumstances, at the office of the authorities charged to issue mentioned British authorities s residence, or in the place sident there, under penalty, he aforesaid protection, for sited before the correctional to them; and in the case of tioned, beyond the penalty he penalty awarded against f an attempt at imposture."

LUBECK.

POSTAGE CONVENTION *between Great Britain and Lubeck. Signed at London, March 13, 1841.*

AGREEMENT between the General Post Office of London and the Post Office of Lubeck.

WHEREAS the Lords Commissioners of Her Britannic Majesty's Treasury have authorized Her Majesty's Postmaster-General to conclude an Agreement with the Post Office of Lubeck, the following Agreement between the Right Honourable Thomas William, Earl of Lichfield, a Peer of the Realm, a Privy Councillor, and Her Britannic Majesty's Postmaster-General, and Edward Banks, Doctor of Laws, a Member of the Senate, and Syndic of the Free and Hanseatic city of Hamburgh (who has communicated his full powers from the Senate of the Free Hanseatic city of Lubeck, to make an Agreement on the part of the Post Office of that city), is concluded and agreed upon :

ART. I. The British rate of postage upon letters passing between the United Kingdom and Lubeck (that is to say, letters posted in the United Kingdom, and addressed to Lubeck, and *vice versa*), conveyed direct between Lubeck and the United Kingdom, by packet-boat or private ship, shall be 6*d.* per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, inclusive, and so on in proportion, according to the scale of postage by weight now in operation in the United Kingdom; and the British rate of transit postage to be taken on letters posted in, or addressed to, Lubeck, conveyed direct between Lubeck and the United Kingdom, by packet-boat or private ship, passing through the United Kingdom, to and from its colonies and foreign countries, shall be that which is now, or shall hereafter be, taken upon letters between the United Kingdom and such colonies and foreign countries respectively, in addition to the rate of 6*d.* the $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, and so on in proportion, the postage which is to be charged between the United Kingdom and Lubeck.

The colonial or foreign rate, however, is to be calculated from or to the port of departure or arrival of the packet.

The same rates shall be taken by Great Britain upon letters, when conveyed between the United Kingdom and Lubeck, through Hamburg, by packet-boats or private ships, between that city and the United Kingdom.

II. The rate of postage to be taken by Lubeck, on letters posted in Lubeck, and addressed to the United Kingdom, and *vice versa*, shall be 1 schelling, Lubeck currency, per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce inclusive, and so on in proportion, according to the scale of progression now in operation for rates of postage in the United Kingdom. The same rates shall be taken by Lubeck, upon letters to or from Great Britain, or letters passing through Great Britain, to and from its colonies, and those Foreign countries with which the British Government shall make arrangements for a mutual reduction of postage, when such letters shall pass through Lubeck and its territory; provided that both these classes of letters, whether those between the 2 countries, or those in transit through one, or both of them, shall be conveyed direct by packet-boat or private ship, between the United Kingdom and Lubeck, or through Hamburg, and shall be conveyed direct by packet-boat or private ship, between that city and the United Kingdom. And the Post Office of Lubeck further agrees, that all letters of the description alluded to in the first and present Articles, and which are entitled to pass at the reduced rates of postage therein established, shall, when addressed to places within the territory of Lubeck, be delivered (if required) at the office window of that city, without the imposition of any additional charge, over and above the before-mentioned rate of postage.

These provisions, however, shall not preclude Lubeck from collecting from the sender or receiver of such letters, when conveyed between the United Kingdom and Lubeck, through Hamburg, the sum of 2 schellings, in proportion, due as transit, in addition to the rate of postage which is to be taken by Lubeck.

III. The Government of Great Britain shall be at the conveyance of the mails (including their conveyance) free of all charge to Great

LUBECK.

POSTAGE CONVENTION *between Great Britain and Lubeck. Signed at London, March 13, 1841.*

AGREEMENT between the General Post Office of London and the Post Office of Lubeck.

WHEREAS the Lords Commissioners of Her Britannic Majesty's Treasury have authorized Her Majesty's Postmaster-General to conclude an Agreement with the Post Office of Lubeck, the following Agreement between the Right Honourable Thomas William, Earl of Lichfield, a Peer of the Realm, a Privy Councillor, and Her Britannic Majesty's Postmaster-General, and Edward Banks, Doctor of Laws, a Member of the Senate, and Syndic of the Free and Hanseatic city of Hamburgh (who has communicated his full powers from the Senate of the Free Hanseatic city of Lubeck, to make an Agreement on the part of the Post Office of that city), is concluded and agreed upon:

ART. I. The British rate of postage upon letters passing between the United Kingdom and Lubeck (that is to say, letters posted in the United Kingdom, and addressed to Lubeck, and *vice versa*), conveyed direct between Lubeck and the United Kingdom, by packet-boat or private ship, shall be 6*d.* per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, inclusive, and so on in proportion, according to the scale of postage by weight now in operation in the United Kingdom; and the British rate of transit postage to be taken on letters posted in, or addressed to, Lubeck, conveyed direct between Lubeck and the United Kingdom, by packet-boat or private ship, passing through the United Kingdom, to and from its colonies and foreign countries, shall be that which is now, or shall hereafter be, taken upon letters between the United Kingdom and such colonies and foreign countries respectively, in addition to the rate of 6*d.* the $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, and so on in proportion, the postage which is to be charged between the United Kingdom and Lubeck.

The colonial or foreign rate, however, is to be calculated from or to the port of departure or arrival of the packet.

Done in duplicate, at the General Post Office, London, the 13th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1841.

(L.S.) BANKS.

(L.S.) LICHFIELD.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

*TREATY of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Signed at Schwerin, May 1, 1844.**

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the one part, and His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the other part, being equally animated by the desire of extending the Commercial relations between their respective dominions, have agreed for this purpose to conclude a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, and have named as their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. &c., George Lloyd Hodges, Esquire, Commander of the Military Order of St. Bento d'Aviz of Portugal, and Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to the Hans Towns ;

And His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, &c. &c., the Sieur Louis de Lutzow, Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle of the 1st class of Prussia, of St. Anne of Russia, Grand Cross of the Order of Dannebrog of Denmark, and of the Guelphs of Hanover, Knight of the Order of St. John of Prussia, his President of Privy Council, and First Minister of State ;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles :

ART. 1. From and after the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, British vessels arriving at, remaining in, or departing from, the ports of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and vessels of Mecklenburg-Schwerin arriving at, remaining in, or departing from, the ports of the United Kingdom, ratifications exchanged at Dobberau, August 10, 1844.

subjected to any rate of postage beyond that already provided for by this Treaty, so long as the correspondence shall be transmitted between the United Kingdom and Lubeck, through Hamburgh. But if packets be established direct between the United Kingdom and Lubeck, the Government of Lubeck undertakes to defray all charge for landing and embarking the mails at Lubeck.

IV. Newspapers published in the United Kingdom, and duly stamped, shall, when conveyed direct by packet-boat, or when conveyed between the United Kingdom and Lubeck through Hamburgh, direct by packet-boat between that city and the United Kingdom, be forwarded, without charge, by the United Kingdom, and no rate of postage shall be levied upon them by Lubeck; and, conversely, no charge shall be made by Lubeck or by the United Kingdom on newspapers duly published in Lubeck, and in the language of Lubeck, either when dispatched from that city or when delivered in the United Kingdom, whether conveyed direct by packet-boat between the United Kingdom and Lubeck, or transmitted between the United Kingdom and Lubeck through Hamburgh, by means of the packet-boats to the last-named city.

When such newspapers are conveyed by private ship, the charge on each newspaper by the United Kingdom shall be 1*d.* on its dispatch, and the same sum on its delivery; and the charge in Lubeck shall be restricted to the sum paid to the commanders or owners of private vessels as the remuneration for the conveyance of such newspapers; such rate, however, shall in no case exceed 1 schelling on each newspaper so sent or received.

V. The present Treaty is concluded for an indefinite period; and if, at any future time, circumstances should render desirable any change or modification in any of its Articles, the Contracting Parties will concert upon the subject. It is understood, however, that either Party shall be at liberty to annul the whole or any part of this Treaty, by giving to the other Party 6 months' notice of such intention; but, during that term of 6 months, the Treaty shall be fully and entirely carried into effect.

In witness whereof the respective Parties have signed the present Agreement.

5°. All articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, which are or shall be permitted to be imported into the ports of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in vessels of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, shall likewise be permitted to be imported into those ports in British vessels, either from the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of Her Britannic Majesty's possessions abroad, or from the ports of any other Foreign country.

III. All articles whatsoever which may now or hereafter be legally imported into the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of Her Britannic Majesty's possessions abroad, in vessels of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, or into the ports of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in British vessels, shall, on their importation, be subject to the same duties of importation, dues and charges, and be entitled to the same bounties and allowances, whether such articles be imported in vessels of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, or in British vessels.

IV. All articles whatsoever, which may now or hereafter be legally exported from the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of Her Britannic Majesty's possessions abroad, in vessels of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, or from the ports of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in British vessels, shall, on their exportation, be subject to the same duties of exportation, dues and charges, and be entitled to the same bounties, drawbacks, and allowances, whether such articles be exported in British vessels, or in vessels of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

V. In consideration of British vessels, together with their cargoes, being by the laws of Mecklenburg-Schwerin admitted to entry in the ports of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, when coming from the ports of all countries; and in consideration of British trade and navigation with Mecklenburg-Schwerin being placed upon the footing of the most favoured
 ich the application
 or the conveyance
 and down rivers;
 means be given to
 Kingdom and Her
 he one hand, and
 on the other;— it

is agreed that vessels of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, together with their cargoes, consisting of all such goods as for the time being may or can be legally imported into the United Kingdom and Her Britannic Majesty's possessions abroad, by the said vessels, from any port of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, shall, when coming from the ports of Barth, Stralsund, Greifswald, Wolgast, and Stettin, or from the ports in the Trave, Elbe, or Meuse, or in any other river between the Elbe and Meuse, or between the Trave and the Oder, be admitted into the ports of the United Kingdom and of Her Britannic Majesty's possessions abroad, on the same terms as if the ports from which such vessels may come, as aforesaid, were within the dominions of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; and such vessels shall be permitted to import such goods as aforesaid, upon the same terms on which such goods might be imported if coming from ports of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; and also, that such vessels proceeding from the United Kingdom or Her Britannic Majesty's possessions abroad, to the ports aforesaid, shall be treated as if returning to a port of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

And it is hereby agreed, that the privileges granted by the Vth Article of this Treaty, shall continue only so long as British vessels and British trade and navigation shall continue to enjoy the advantages, in consideration of which the said privileges are hereinbefore mentioned to have been conceded.

And further, that the said privileges shall extend and be continued to the vessels of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in respect to the ports named and referred to in this Article, only so long as

of January, 1848; and further for the term of 6 years, provided that neither of the High Contracting Parties shall have given to the other 6 months' notice that the same shall cease to be in force on the said 1st of January, 1848: and if neither Party shall have given to the other 6 months' previous notice that the present Convention shall cease on the 1st of January, 1848, the present Convention shall further remain in force until the 1st of January, 1854; and further until the end of 12 months after either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same, each of the High Contracting Parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other; and it is hereby agreed between them, that at the expiration of 12 months after such notice shall have been received by either Party from the other, this Convention, and all the provisions thereof, shall altogether cease and determine.

VIII. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at London at the expiration of 2 calendar months, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Schwerin, the 1st day of May, in the year of our Lord 1844.

(L.S.) G. LLOYD HODGES.

(L.S.) L. V. LUTZOW.

BRITISH ORDER IN COUNCIL, *granting to the Vessels of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and of Mecklenburg-Strelitz the privilege of Trading with British Ports and Possessions, from certain Rivers in the Baltic and North Sea. September 3, 1844.*

day of September, 1844,

MAJESTY IN COUNCIL

the session of Parliament
her present Majesty's reign
able Her Majesty to carry
ained in a Treaty of Com-

merce and Navigation between Her Majesty and the Emperor of Austria; and to enable Her Majesty to declare by Order in Council, that Ports which are the most natural and convenient shipping Ports of States within whose dominions they are not situated, may, in certain cases, be considered, for all purposes of Trade with Her Majesty's dominions, as the national ports of such States," * it is amongst other things enacted, that from and after the passing of the said Act, notwithstanding anything contained in an Act passed in the session of Parliament of the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of his late Majesty King William IV, intituled "An Act for the encouragement of British Shipping and Navigation," † it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, from time to time, to declare by her Order in Council, to be published in the *London Gazette*, "that any port or ports to be named in such Order, being the most convenient port or ports for shipping the produce of any State, to be also named in such Order, shall, although not situated within the dominions of such State, be port or ports for the use of the ships of such State, in the trade of such ships with all ports of the British dominions, or with any port or ports of the same, named and limited in such Order, in as full and ample a manner as if such port or ports were within the dominions of such State, and thereupon, and for so long a time as such Order shall not be declared to be in force, or shall remain unrevoked, it shall be lawful to import into the British dominions, or into such ports of the same as shall be named and limited in such Order, from such port or ports, in the ships of such State, any goods which, by the laws in force at the time of such importation, might then be imported in such ships from a port of the country to which they belonged, and so to import such goods upon the like terms as the same could there be imported from the national ports of such ships:"

And whereas a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation has been concluded between Her Majesty and His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of *Mecklenburg-Schwerin*, ‡ and the same was signed on the 1st day of May last, and the ratifications thereof were exchanged on the 10th of August; and, by the Vth Article of the said Treaty it is agreed, in consideration of British

* See Vol. 5, Page 16.

† See Vol. 4, Page 220.

‡ See Page 803.

vessels, together with their cargoes, being by the laws of *Mecklenburg-Schwerin* admitted to entry in the ports of the Grand Duchy of *Mecklenburg-Schwerin*, when coming from the ports of all countries; and, in consideration of British trade and navigation with *Mecklenburg-Schwerin* being placed upon the footing of the most favoured nation, that vessels of *Mecklenburg-Schwerin*, together with their cargoes, consisting of all such goods as, for the time being, may or can be legally imported into the United Kingdom and Her Britannic Majesty's possessions abroad, by the said vessels, from any port of *Mecklenburg-Schwerin*, shall, when coming from the ports of *Barth*, *Stralsund*, *Greifswald*, *Wolgast*, and *Stettin*, or from the ports in the *Trave*, *Elbe*, or *Meuse*, or in any other river between the *Elbe* and the *Meuse*, or between the *Trave* and the *Oder*, be admitted into the ports of the United Kingdom, and of Her Britannic Majesty's possessions abroad, on the same terms as if the ports from which such vessels may come as aforesaid, were within the dominions of the Grand Duke of *Mecklenburg-Schwerin*; and such vessels shall be permitted to import such goods as aforesaid, upon the same terms on which such goods might be imported if coming from the ports of *Mecklenburg-Schwerin*; and also that such vessels proceeding from the United Kingdom, or Her Britannic Majesty's possessions abroad, to the ports aforesaid, shall be treated as if returning to a *Schwerin*:

And it is in and by the said Article a leges granted thereby shall continue only vessels, and British trade and navigation, at the advantages in consideration of which the thereinbefore mentioned to have been co that the said privileges shall extend and vessels of *Mecklenburg-Schwerin* in respect to in the said Article, only so long as British cargoes shall, upon their arrival thereat, do therein, and upon their departure therefrom same footing as vessels of *Mecklenburg-Schwerin*.

Now, therefore, for the consideration mentioned in the said recited Article of the Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy,

in pursuance of the power and authority in her vested by the hereinbefore recited Act, and of every other power and authority in anywise enabling her in that behalf, to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that vessels of *Mecklenburg-Schwerin*, together with their cargoes, consisting of all such goods as, for the time being, may or can be legally imported into the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's possessions abroad, by the said vessels, from any port of *Mecklenburg-Schwerin*, shall, when coming from the ports of *Barth*, *Stralsund*, *Greifswald*, *Wolgast*, and *Stettin*, or from the ports in the *Trave*, *Elbe*, or *Meuse*, or in any other river between the *Elbe* and the *Meuse*, or between the *Trave* and the *Oder*, be admitted into the ports of the United Kingdom and of Her Majesty's possessions abroad, on the same terms as if the ports from which such vessels may come as aforesaid, were within the dominions of the Grand Duke of *Mecklenburg-Schwerin*; and such vessels shall be permitted to import such goods as aforesaid, upon the same terms on which such goods might be imported, if coming from the ports of *Mecklenburg-Schwerin*; and also that such vessels proceeding from the United Kingdom, or Her Majesty's possessions abroad, to the ports aforesaid, shall be treated as if returning to a port of *Mecklenburg-Schwerin*:

Provided, nevertheless, that the privileges hereby granted shall continue only so long as British vessels, and British trade and navigation, shall continue to enjoy the advantages in consideration of which the said privileges are mentioned in the said recited Article to have been conceded; and that the said privileges shall extend and be continued to the vessels of *Mecklenburg-Schwerin*, in respect of the ports referred to in the said Article and herein, only so long as British vessels and their cargoes shall, upon their arrival thereat, during their remaining therein, and upon their departure therefrom, be placed on the same footing as vessels of *Mecklenburg-Schwerin*.

And whereas by the VIth Article of the said Treaty it was agreed to invite His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of *Mecklenburg-Strelitz* to accede to the same, and accordingly a Treaty has been concluded between Her Majesty and the Grand Duke of *Mecklenburg-Schwerin*, and the Grand Duke of *Strelitz**, which was signed on the 1st of

* See this Vol., Page 81

on the 10th of August last, whereby the Grand Duke of *Mecklenburg-Strelitz* acceded to all the stipulations of the Treaty first hereinbefore recited; and Her Majesty and the Grand Duke of *Mecklenburg-Schwerin* accepted the said accession, and the Contracting Parties engaged to consider all the stipulations of the said Treaty first hereinbefore recited, as applicable to the commerce, navigation, and territories of the Grand Duke of *Mecklenburg-Strelitz*, so far as the laws of the respective countries permitted of their being thus applied:

Now, therefore, in consideration of British trade and navigation with *Mecklenburg-Strelitz* being placed upon the footing of the most favoured nation, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, is pleased, in pursuance of the powers and authorities hereinbefore mentioned, to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that vessels of *Mecklenburg-Strelitz*, together with their cargoes, consisting of all such goods as, for the time being, could by law be imported into the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's possessions abroad, by the said vessels, from *Mecklenburg-Strelitz*, shall, when coming from the ports of *Barth*, *Stralsund*, *Greifswald*, *Wolgast*, and *Stettin*, or from the ports in the *Trave*, *Elbe*, or *Meuse*, or in any other river between the *Elbe* and *Meuse*, or between the *Trave* and the *Oder*, be admitted into the ports of the United Kingdom and of Her Majesty's possessions abroad, on the same terms as if the ports for which such vessels may come as aforesaid, were within the dominions of the Grand Duke of *Mecklenburg-Strelitz*; and such vessels shall be permitted to import such goods as aforesaid, upon the same terms on which such goods might have been imported, if imported from the dominions of the Grand Duke of *Mecklenburg-Strelitz*; and also that such vessels proceeding from the United Kingdom, or
 a aforesaid, shall
 the Grand Duke

hereby granted to
 argoes, shall con-
 h trade and navi-
 t to *Mecklenburg*-
 nation; and that

in pursuance of the power and authority in her vested by the hereinbefore recited Act, and of every other power and authority in anywise enabling her in that behalf, to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that vessels of *Mecklenburg-Schwerin*, together with their cargoes, consisting of all such goods as, for the time being, may or can be legally imported into the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's possessions abroad, by the said vessels, from any port of *Mecklenburg-Schwerin*, shall, when coming from the ports of *Barth*, *Stralsund*, *Greifswald*, *Wolgast*, and *Stettin*, or from the ports in the *Trave*, *Elbe*, or *Meuse*, or in any other river between the *Elbe* and the *Meuse*, or between the *Trave* and the *Oder*, be admitted into the ports of the United Kingdom and of Her Majesty's possessions abroad, on the same terms as if the ports from which such vessels may come as aforesaid, were within the dominions of the Grand Duke of *Mecklenburg-Schwerin*; and such vessels shall be permitted to import such goods as aforesaid, upon the same terms on which such goods might be imported, if coming from the ports of *Mecklenburg-Schwerin*; and also that such vessels proceeding from the United Kingdom, or Her Majesty's possessions abroad, to the ports aforesaid, shall be treated as if returning to a port of *Mecklenburg-Schwerin*:

Provided, nevertheless, that the privileges hereby granted shall continue only so long as British vessels, and British trade and navigation, shall continue to enjoy the advantages in consideration of which the said privileges are mentioned in the said recited Article to have been conceded; and that the said privileges shall extend and be continued to the vessels of *Mecklenburg-Schwerin*, in respect of the ports referred to in the said Article and herein, only so long as British vessels and their cargoes shall, upon their arrival thereat, during their remaining therein, and upon their departure therefrom, be placed on the same footing as vessels of *Mecklenburg-Schwerin*.

And whereas by the VIth Article of the said Treaty it was agreed to invite His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of *Mecklenburg-Strelitz* to accede to the same, and accordingly a Treaty has been concluded between Her Majesty and the Grand Duke of *Mecklenburg-Schwerin*, and the Grand Duke of *Mecklenburg-Strelitz**, which was signed on the 1st of May last, and ratified

* See this Vol., Page 813.

on the 10th of August last, whereby the Grand Duke of *Mecklenburg-Strelitz* acceded to all the stipulations of the Treaty first hereinbefore recited; and Her Majesty and the Grand Duke of *Mecklenburg-Schwerin* accepted the said accession, and the Contracting Parties engaged to consider all the stipulations of the said Treaty first hereinbefore recited, as applicable to the commerce, navigation, and territories of the Grand Duke of *Mecklenburg-Strelitz*, so far as the laws of the respective countries permitted of their being thus applied:

Now, therefore, in consideration of British trade and navigation with *Mecklenburg-Strelitz* being placed upon the footing of the most favoured nation, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, is pleased, in pursuance of the powers and authorities hereinbefore mentioned, to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that vessels of *Mecklenburg-Strelitz*, together with their cargoes, consisting of all such goods as, for the time being, could by law be imported into the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's possessions abroad, by the said vessels, from *Mecklenburg-Strelitz*, shall, when coming from the ports of *Barth*, *Stralsund*, *Greifswald*, *Wolgast*, and *Stettin*, or from the ports in the *Trave*, *Elbe*, or *Meuse*, or in any other river between the *Elbe* and *Meuse*, or between the *Trave* and the *Oder*, be admitted into the ports of the United Kingdom and of Her Majesty's possessions abroad, on the same terms as if the ports for which such vessels may come as aforesaid, were within the dominions of the Grand Duke of *Mecklenburg-Strelitz*; and such vessels shall be permitted to import such goods as aforesaid, upon the same terms on which such goods might have been imported, if imported from the dominions of the Grand Duke of *Mecklenburg-Strelitz*; and also that such vessels proceeding from the United Kingdom, or Her Majesty's possessions abroad, to the ports aforesaid, shall be treated as if returning to the dominions of the Grand Duke of *Mecklenburg-Strelitz*:

Provided, nevertheless, that the privileges hereby granted to the vessels of *Mecklenburg-Strelitz*, and their cargoes, shall continue only so long as British vessels, and British trade and navigation, shall continue to enjoy, with respect to *Mecklenburg-Strelitz*, the advantages of the most favoured nation; and that

these privileges shall extend and be continued to the vessels of *Mecklenburg-Strelitz*, in respect of the ports aforesaid, only so long as British vessels and their cargoes shall, upon their arrival thereat, during their remaining therein, and upon their departure therefrom, be placed on the same footing as vessels of *Mecklenburg-Strelitz* :

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. C. GREVILLE

BRITISH ORDER IN COUNCIL, *granting to the Vessels of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz the privilege of trading with the British Possessions. September 3, 1844.*

At the Court at Windsor, the 3rd day of September, 1844,

PRESENT,

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of his late Majesty King William IV [cap. 59], intituled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad,"* after reciting that, by the Law of Navigation, foreign ships are permitted to import into any of the British possessions abroad, from the countries to which they belong, goods, the produce of those countries, and to export goods from such possessions, to be carried to any foreign country whatever, and that it is expedient that such permission should be subject to certain conditions; it is enacted that the privileges thereby granted to Foreign ships shall be limited to the ships of those countries which, having colonial possessions, shall grant the like privileges of trading with those possessions to British ships, or which, not having colonial possessions, shall place the commerce and navigation of this country, and of its possessions abroad, upon the footing of the most favoured nation, unless His Majesty, by his Order in Council, shall in any case deem it expedient to grant the whole or any of such privileges to the ships of any Foreign country, although

* See Vol. 4, Page 236.

the conditions aforesaid shall not, in all respects, be fulfilled by such Foreign country ; and it is thereby provided, that no Foreign country shall be deemed to have fulfilled the before-mentioned conditions, or to be entitled to the privileges aforesaid, unless and until His Majesty shall, by some Order or Orders to be by him made, by the advice of his Privy Council, have declared that such Foreign country hath so fulfilled the said conditions, and is entitled to the said privileges :

And whereas it hath been made to appear to the satisfaction of Her Majesty in Council, that the Governments of *Mecklenburg-Schwerin* and of *Mecklenburg-Strelitz*, having no colonial possessions, have, respectively, placed the commerce and navigation of this country, and of its possessions abroad, upon the footing of the most favoured nation :

Now, therefore, in pursuance and exercise of the powers in Her Majesty in Council by the said recited Act of Parliament in that behalf vested, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, doth declare, and it is hereby declared accordingly, that the Grand Duchy of *Mecklenburg-Schwerin* and the Grand Duchy of *Mecklenburg-Strelitz* have, respectively, fulfilled the conditions required by the said recited Act as hereinbefore mentioned ; and are accordingly entitled to the privileges aforesaid :

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the Right Honourable Lord Stanley, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly, as to them may respectively appertain.

C. C. GREVILLE.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

*TREATY of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Signed at Schwerin, May 1, 1844.**

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, having concluded on the 1st day of

* Ratifications exchanged at Dobberan, August 10, 1844.

May, in the year of our Lord 1844, a Treaty for the purpose of extending the Commercial relations between their respective dominions, have, in conformity with Article VI of the said Treaty, invited His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz to accede thereto :

And His Royal Highness having assented to this proposition, Her Britannic Majesty and their Royal Highnesses the Grand Dukes have resolved to conclude a Treaty for the purpose of recording in due form the accession of His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. &c., George Lloyd Hodges, Esquire, Commander of the Military Order of St. Bento d'Aviz of Portugal, and Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to the Hans Towns.

And His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, &c. &c., the Sieur Louis de Lutzow, Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle of the 1st class of Prussia, of St. Anne of Russia, Grand Cross of the Order of Dannebrog of Denmark, and of the Guelphs of Hanover, Knight of the Order of St. John of Prussia, his President of Privy Council, and First Minister of State ;

And His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, &c. &c., his Councillor of Regency and Chamberlain, the Sieur William de Bernstorff, Commander of the Order of Dannebrog of Denmark ;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles :

ART. I. His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz accedes to all the stipulations of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded on the 1st day of May, in the year of our Lord 1844, between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the Articles of which are, word for word, as follows :

[Here follow the Articles of the Treaty. See Page 803.]

II. Her Britannic Majesty and His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin accept the said Acces-

MEXICO, &c.

sion; and, in consequence, the 3 Contracting Parties engage to consider all the stipulations of the above-mentioned Treaty applicable to the commerce, navigation, and territories of Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, far as the laws of the respective countries permit of their being thus applied.

III. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the expiration of 2 months, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Schwerin, the 1st day of May, in the year of Lord 1844.

(L.S.) G. LLOYD HODGES.

(L.S.) L. v. LUTZOW.

(L.S.) W. v. BERNSTORF.

MEXICO.

BRITISH ORDER IN COUNCIL, *relative to the Duties to be paid on the Importation of Sugars the growth of Mexico, the United States of America, and Venezuela.* April 26, 1845.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 26th day of April, 1845.

PRESENT,

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the 8th and 9th years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty, for a term to be limited, certain duties on sugar imported into the United Kingdom*," it was enacted, that, from and after the 14th day of March, 1845, until the 5th day of July, 1846, there should be charged, amongst other duties of Customs, the following, that is to say:

On sugar, the growth and produce of *China, Java, or Malacca*, or of any *Foreign* country, the sugars of which Her Majesty's Council should have declared, or might thereafter declare, to

* Cap. 5. Repealed by Act 9 & 10 Vict., cap. 63.

admissible as not being the produce of slave-labour, and which should be imported into the United Kingdom either from the country of its growth or from some *British* possession, having first been imported into such *British* possession from the country of its growth, the duties following, that is to say: White clayed sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to white clayed, not being refined, for every cwt., 1*l.* 8*s.*; Brown sugar, being muscovado or clayed, or any other sugar, not being equal in quality to white clayed, for every cwt., 1*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity than 1 cwt.:

And by the said Act it was also enacted, that with regard to sugar, the growth of any *Foreign* country, between which country and Her Majesty there was then subsisting any Treaty or Convention binding Her Majesty to grant to such country, either conditionally or unconditionally, the privileges of the most favoured nation, or to permit, either conditionally or unconditionally, the produce of such country to be imported into the United Kingdom at the same duties as are imposed upon the like produce of any country, it should be lawful for Her Majesty, from time to time, by any Order or Orders in Council, to declare, that, from and after a day to be named in such Order, brown, muscovado, or clayed sugars (not being refined), the growth of such country, in case such Treaty should continue to subsist, should, if imported from such country, or from any *British* possession abroad, having been imported into such *British* possession from such country, be admitted to entry for consumption in the United Kingdom at the aforesaid respective rates of duty of 1*l.* 8*s.* and 1*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* per cwt. respectively, in like manner as sugars the growth and produce of *China*, *Java*, and *Manilla*:

And whereas, amongst other Treaties and Conventions as aforesaid, a Treaty was, at the time of the passing of the said Act, and still is, subsisting between Her Majesty and the United States of *America*, which was signed on the 6th day of August, 1827*, extending and continuing in force the provisions of a certain other Treaty with the said United States of *America*, amongst which was an agreement that no higher or other duties should be imposed on the importation into the territories of His

* See Vol. 4, Page 499.

Britannic Majesty in Europe, of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said United States, than were or should be payable on the like articles, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other *Foreign* country :

And whereas also a Treaty was, at the time of the passing of the said Act, and still is, subsisting between Her Majesty and the State of *Venezuela*, which was signed on the 29th day of October, 1834*, adopting and confirming certain articles and provisions therein mentioned or referred to, amongst which was an agreement, that no other or higher duties should be charged on the importation of any articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of one country, into the territories or dominions of the other, than such as were or might be payable on the importation of the like articles, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other *Foreign* country :

And whereas also a Treaty was, at the time of the passing of the said Act, and still is, subsisting between Her Majesty and the United States of *Mexico*, which was signed on the 26th day of December, 1826†, containing, among other things, an agreement, that no other or higher duties should be charged on the importation into the dominions of His Britannic Majesty, of any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of *Mexico*, than were or might be payable on the like articles, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other *Foreign* country :

And whereas application has been made on the part of the Government of the said United States of *America*, the State of *Venezuela*, and the United States of *Mexico*, respectively, claiming, under the said Treaties, the admission of sugars, the growth of the United States of *America*, the State of *Venezuela*, and the United States of *Mexico*, respectively, at the said respective duties of 1*l.* 8*s.* and 1*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* per cwt. :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby ordered accordingly, that, from and after the 28th day of April, 1845, brown, muscovado, or clayed sugars (not being refined), the growth of the United States of *America*, or of the State of *Venezuela*, or of the United States of *Mexico*, shall, if imported from the country of their growth or from any *British* possession abroad, having

* See Vol. 4, Page 534.

† See Vol. 3, Page 247.

been imported into such *British* possession from the country of their growth, be admitted to entry for consumption into the United Kingdom at the aforesaid respective rates of duty of 1*l.* 8*s.* and 1*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* per cwt. respectively; subject, nevertheless, to the production of the like certificates, and the making of the like declaration, as are in the said Act required with respect to sugars the growth of *China*, *Java*, or *Manilla*:

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

WM. L. BATHURST.

MUSCAT.

AGREEMENT *between Great Britain and Muscat, for the Suppression of Slave Trade. Signed at Zanzibar, October, 2, 1845.*

AGREEMENT between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and his Highness Saeid Saeid bin Sultan, the Sultan of Muscat, for the termination of the export of slaves from the African dominions of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat.

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland being earnestly desirous that the export of slaves from the African dominions of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat should cease, and his Highness the Sultan of Muscat, in deference to the wishes of Her Majesty and of the British nation, and in furtherance of the dictates of humanity, which have heretofore induced him to enter into engagements with Great Britain to restrict the export of slaves from his dominions, being willing to put an end to that trade; and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and his Highness the Sultan of Muscat having resolved to record with due form and solemnity, this further restriction of the export of slaves; and Her Majesty having given due authority to Captain Hamerton, her representative at the Court of the Sultan of Muscat, to conclude an Agreement with his Highness accordingly; his Highness Saeid Saeid Bin Sultan, for himself,

his heirs and successors, and Captain Hamerton on behalf of the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, her heirs and successors, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles :

ART. I. His Highness the Sultan of Muscat hereby engages to prohibit, under the severest penalties, the export of slaves from his African dominions, and to issue orders to his officers to prevent and suppress such trade.

II. His Highness the Sultan of Muscat further engages to prohibit, under the severest penalties, the importation of slaves from any part of Africa into his possessions in Asia, and to use his utmost influence with all the Chiefs of Arabia, the Red Sea, and the Persian Gulf, in like manner to prevent the introduction of slaves from Africa into their respective territories.

III. His Highness the Sultan of Muscat grants full power of arrest to the crew of Her Majesty's Navy, as well as to those of any other ship, permission to seize and confiscate any slave found on board of His Highness or of His subjects carrying on trade, excepting only such as are engaged in the trade between one part to another of his own dominions, from the port of Lamoo to the north, and the northern limit of which is the north point in $1^{\circ} 57'$ south latitude, and the port of K and its dependencies, the southern limit Manara, or Pagoda Point, in $9^{\circ} 2'$ south latitude, and the Islands of Zanzibar, Pemba, and Monfe.

IV. This Agreement to commence and have effect from the 1st day of January, 1847, of the year of Christ, and the 1st day of the month of Mohunum, 1263 of the Hejri.

Done at Zanzibar, this 2nd day of October, 1846, of the year of Christ, and 29th day Ramzan, 1261 of the Hejri.

ATKINS HAMERTON,

SARIE

Captain,

Imam

On behalf of Her Majesty the Queen
of the United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Ireland, her heirs and
successors.

NETHERLANDS.

POSTAGE CONVENTION *between Great Britain and The Netherlands. Signed at The Hague, October 6, 1818.**

L'OFFICE Général des Postes du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et l'Office Général des Postes du Royaume des Pays Bas, jugeant utile d'établir sur un pied fixe et permanent, les communications de poste entre les 2 royaumes; le Sieur Charles Sevrigh, Agent de Sa Majesté Britannique, pour ses paquebots à Ostende, nommé par le premier Office; et le Sieur Benjamin Donker-Curtius, Secrétaire de la Direction Générale des Postes des Pays Bas, nommé par le dernier Office, comme leurs Commissaires respectifs, en vertu des pleins pouvoirs dont ils sont munis, et qu'ils se sont mutuellement communiqués, et annulant tous les usages et stipulations antérieurs, sont convenus des Articles suivans pour régler les relations futures des 2 Offices :

ART. I. Il sera entretenu entre l'Office Général des Postes de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande et l'Office Général des Postes des Pays Bas, une fidèle et exacte transmission de lettres et paquets.

II. Les communications auront lieu les Mercredis et Samedis de chaque semaine, tant, de Harwich à Helvoetsluis, et de Helvoetsluis à Harwich, que de Douvres à Ostende, et d'Ostende à Douvres.

III. La correspondance, dûment garantie contre tout dommage et enfermée dans des malles cachetées, sera expédiée par les Offices contractans de manière qu'elle arrivera aux ports d'embarquement de chaque côté, et sera remise aux agens de l'Office Britannique y résidans, autant que possible, à midi au plus tard, tous les Mercredis et Samedis.

IV. La correspondance d'Office à Office (c'est à dire, les lettres du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande,

* Renewed by The Netherlands, in Convention of 1843, Page 852 ; and by Belgium, in Convention of 1844, Page 100.

pour le Royaume des Pays Bas, et, s'il y a lieu, pour les colonies de ce dernier royaume, et réciproquement les lettres des Pays Bas, pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande et les colonies Britanniques) sera livrée de part et d'autre, sans taxe ni débours, chaque Office se réservant le droit de percevoir, pour son compte, la taxe et l'affranchissement qu'il jugera convenables sur les lettres arrivantes et celles partantes.

V. L'Office de la Grande Bretagne, renonçant aux sommes fournies jusqu'ici par celui des Pays Bas, pour l'entretien des paquebots, prendra à sa seule charge le transport par mer des malles, tant à l'aller qu'au retour; et l'Office des Pays Bas désiste de toute taxe ou demande, sous telle dénomination que ce puisse être, contre l'Office Britannique, à cause des lettres transitoires, qu'il transportera sans frais pour l'Office Britannique, allant et venant entre la Grande Bretagne et le Continent, en ne contractant aucune obligation pécuniaire à la charge de l'Office Britannique à leur égard.

VI. L'Office des Pays Bas se charge de tous frais extraordinaires, que des circonstances particulières du tems ou du vent peuvent occasionner pour l'embarquement ou le débarquement des malles dans les ports des Pays Bas; savoir, pour canots, ys-sloepen, halaje, enfin tout ce qui sera nécessaire, sur les côtes de ce royaume, pour la sûreté des malles, et pour accélérer leur arrivée et leur départ.

Pareillement, si le cas survenait, que les coups de vent ou des tempêtes forçaient les paquebots chargés des malles pour Helvoetsluis ou pour Ostende à gagner un autre port que celui de leur destination, et qu'il devenait nécessaire de transporter ces malles par terre jusqu'à ce dernier] Pays Bas supportera les frais de ce transport.

VII. La correspondance d'Office à Office et seront arrangées et marquées séparément, la de pays d'où elle vient ou pour lesquels elle est dépêches closes que les Offices contractans s'ad accompagnées de Feuilles d'avis, conformes au cette Convention.*

VIII. Ces Feuilles d'avis indiqueront, nom lettres recommandées ou chargées, dont les accu

* See Forms, Convention, 1843. Page 861

se feront également par la première feuille du Bureau qui les aura reçues.

IX. Les 2 Offices contractans, en ce qui les concerne respectivement, feront tous les arrangemens possibles pour que le transport de la correspondance ne souffre aucun délai. Et en général on apportera, des deux côtés, le plus grand soin pour accélérer la marche des malles, et pour expédier et livrer à leur destination les lettres et paquets qu'elles contiennent.

X. Pour s'assurer réciproquement tous les produits des correspondances de l'un pour l'autre royaume, et de et pour l'étranger, les deux Parties Contractantes s'obligent à empêcher par tous les moyens qui sont ou qui seront en leur pouvoir, que les lettres et paquets ne passent, respectivement, par d'autres voies que par celles des postes régulières, et que leurs agens ou préposés ne s'en passent, ou ne s'en laissent adresser gratuitement sous leur couvert, ou ne s'en chargent dans l'un pour l'autre royaume, ou pour l'étranger. Seront exceptées de cette disposition, les dépêches de et pour le Gouvernement Britannique, et celui des Pays Bas; celles, s'il y a lieu, de et pour l'armée Britannique stationnée sur le Continent; et généralement toutes les correspondances concernant le service public des 2 Gouvernemens, qui pourront être adressées aux agens des paquebots de Sa Majesté Britannique résidant à Helvoetsluis et à Ostende.

XI. Les paquebots de Sa Majesté Britannique, comme bâtimens de l'Etat, et chargés de fonctions d'un intérêt et d'une importance générale, resteront exempts de droits de tonnage et de tous droits publics, et continueront à jouir, dans les ports des Pays Bas, de la même considération et des mêmes privilèges dont ils ont toujours joui jusqu'ici.

XII. Si par malheur et contre toute attente, l'état de guerre venait d'avoir lieu entre les 2 pays, les agens de l'Office Britannique, les paquebots, leurs officiers et leurs équipages, vû la nature de leurs fonctions, qui sont d'un égal intérêt pour l'un et l'autre pays, jouiront dans les ports des Pays Bas d'une protection spéciale. Conséquemment, les dits agens, officiers ou équipages ne seront point assujettis à des procédés hostiles, ni à aucune molestation; et, leurs fonctions cessant, ils auront non seulement toute liberté de se retirer du territoire des Pays Bas,

avec leurs paquebots, ainsi que leurs effets et propriétés, mais toutes les facilités possibles leur seront accordées à cet effet, ainsi que le tems qui, d'après les circonstances, pourra être nécessaire pour l'arrangement préalable de leurs affaires.

XIII. La présente Convention, conclue pour un tems indéterminé, aura son exécution à dater du 1er Novembre prochain, après que les ratifications en auront été échangées préalablement. Et si, dans la suite, les circonstances faisaient désirer quelque changement ou modification dans l'un ou l'autre de ses Articles, les Parties Contractantes tâcheront de s'entendre à l'amiable à cet égard; mais à moins que ce ne soit d'un commun accord, ni la Convention, ni aucune de ses stipulations, ne pourront être ni infirmées ni annulées sans une notification faite 6 mois d'avance, durant lequel tems la Convention continuera d'avoir sa pleine et entière exécution.

En foi de quoi nous avons signé la présente Convention et y avons apposé nos cachets d'office.

Fait double à La Haye, le 6 Octobre, 1818.

(L.S.) CHARLES SEVRIGHT. (L.S.) BENJ. DONKER CURTIUS.

ACT of the British Parliament, "to carry into effect the Treaty with the Netherlands, relating to the Slave Trade."*

[59 Geo. III, cap. 16.]

[March 31, 1819.]

WHEREAS a Treaty was made between His Majesty and His Majesty the King of the *Netherlands*, for preventing their subjects from engaging in any Traffic in Slaves, and signed at *The Hague* on the 4th day of May, 1818:†

And whereas by the 1st Article of the said Treaty, after reciting that the laws of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland* rendering it already highly penal for the subjects of His *Britannic* Majesty to carry on or to be in any way engaged in Trade in Slaves, His Majesty the King of the *Netherlands*, referring to the VIIIth Article of the Convention entered into with His *Britannic* Majesty, on the 12th of August, 1814,‡ engages,

* Repealed by Act 5 Geo. IV, cap. 11, § 3, Page 152. Cited in Act 1 & 2 Vict., cap. 41, Vol. 5, p. 1.

† See Vol. 1, Page 381.

‡ See Vol. 1, Page 359.

in pursuance thereof, and within 8 months from the ratification of the said Treaty, or sooner if possible, to prohibit all his subjects in the most effectual manner, and especially by penal laws the most formal, to take any part whatever in the Trade of Slaves ; and in the event of the measures already taken by the *British* Government, and to be taken by that of the *Netherlands*, being found ineffectual or insufficient, His Majesty and His Majesty the King of the *Netherlands* mutually engage to adopt such further measures, whether by legal provision or otherwise, as may from time to time appear to be best calculated in the most effectual manner to prevent all their respective subjects from taking any share whatever in this nefarious Traffic :

And whereas by the IInd Article of the said Treaty, for the more complete attainment of the object of preventing all Traffic in Slaves on the part of their respective subjects, His Majesty and His Majesty the King of the *Netherlands* mutually consent, that the ships of their royal navies, which shall be provided with special instructions for this purpose, as thereafter mentioned, may visit such merchant-vessels of the 2 nations as may be suspected upon reasonable grounds of having slaves on board destined for an illicit traffic ; and in the event only of their finding such slaves on board, may detain and bring away such vessels, in order that they may be brought to trial before the tribunals established for this purpose, as thereafter specified :

And whereas by the IIIrd Article of the said Treaty, for the explaining the mode of execution of the preceding Article, it is agreed : 1st, That such reciprocal right of visit and detention shall not be exercised within the *Mediterranean* Sea, or within the seas in *Europe* lying without the straits of *Gibraltar*, and which lie to the northward of the 37th parallel of north latitude, and also within and to the eastward of the meridian of longitude 20 degrees west of *Greenwich* ; 2^{ndly}, That the names of the several vessels furnished with such instructions, the force of each, and the names of their several commanders, shall be from time to time, immediately upon their issue, communicated by the Power issuing the same to the other of the said Powers ; 3^{rdly}, That the number of ships of each of the royal navies authorized to make such visit as aforesaid, shall not exceed the

number of 12, belonging to either of them, his said Majesty or His Majesty the King of the *Netherlands*, without the special consent of the other of them being first had and obtained; 4thly, That if at any time it should be deemed expedient that any ship of the royal navy of either of them, his said Majesty or His Majesty the King of the *Netherlands*, authorized to make such visit as aforesaid, should proceed to visit any merchant-ship or ships under the flag and proceeding under the convoy of any vessel or vessels of the royal navy of the other of them, his said Majesty or His Majesty the King of the *Netherlands*, that the commanding officer of the ship, duly authorized and instructed to make such visit, shall proceed to effect the same in communication with the commanding officer of the convoy, who it is thereby agreed shall give every facility to such visit, and to the eventual detainer of the merchant-ship or ships so visited, and in all things assist to the utmost of his power in the due execution of the said Convention, according to the true intent and meaning thereof; 5thly, It is further mutually agreed, that the commanders of the ships of the 2 royal navies who shall be employed on this service, shall adhere strictly to the exact tenor of the instructions which they shall receive for this purpose:

And whereas by the IVth Article of the said Treaty, His Majesty and His Majesty the King of the *Netherlands* engage mutually to make good any losses which their respective subjects may incur unjustly by the arbitrary and illegal detention of their vessels, it being understood that this indemnity shall invariably be borne by the Government whose subjects have been guilty of the arbitrary detention; and that the capture and detention of the ships specified in the said Article shall only be effected by those *British* or *Netherland* vessels which may form part of the 2 royal navies, and by those such vessels which are provided with the special commissions annexed to the said Treaty, in pursuance of the provisions thereof:

And whereas by the Vth Article of the said Treaty, it is agreed, that no *British* or *Netherland* cruiser shall be authorized to seize any ship whatever, not having slaves actually on board, in order to render lawful the detention of any ship

British or *Netherland*, the slaves found on board such vessel must have been brought there for the express purpose of the Traffic:

And whereas by the VIth Article of the said Treaty it is agreed, that all ships of the royal navies of the 2 nations, which shall hereafter be destined to prevent the Traffic in Slaves, shall be furnished by their respective Governments with a copy of the Instructions annexed to the said Treaty, and which shall be considered as an integral part thereof, with a proviso nevertheless in the said Treaty, that His Majesty and His Majesty the King of the *Netherlands*, with mutual consent, may alter the said Instructions, in whole or in part, according to circumstances:

And whereas, in order to bring to adjudication, with the least delay and inconvenience, the vessels which may be detained for having been engaged in a Traffic of Slaves, according to the tenor of the Vth Article of the said Treaty, it is by the VIIth Article of the said Treaty agreed, that there shall be established within the space of a year at farthest from the exchange of the ratification of the said Treaty, 2 Mixed Courts of Justice, formed of an equal number of individuals of the 2 nations, named for this purpose by their respective Sovereigns; that these Courts shall reside, one in a possession belonging to His *Britannic* Majesty, the other within the territories of His Majesty the King of the *Netherlands*; and that the 2 Governments, at the period of the exchange of the ratifications of the said Treaty, shall declare each for its own dominions, in what places the Courts shall respectively reside, each reserving to itself the right of changing at its pleasure the place of residence of the Court held within its own dominions: Provided, however, that one of the 2 Courts shall always be held upon the coast of *Africa*, and the other in one of the colonial possessions of His Majesty the King of the *Netherlands*; and that these Courts shall judge the causes submitted to them according to the terms of the said Treaty, without appeal, and according to the Regulations and Instructions annexed to the said Treaty, of which they shall be considered as an integral part:

And whereas by the VIIIth Article of the said Treaty, it is agreed, that in case the commanding officer of any of the ships

of the royal navies of *Great Britain* and of the *Netherlands*, commissioned under the IInd Article of the said Treaty, shall deviate in any respect from the dispositions of the said Treaty, and shall not be enabled to justify himself, either by the tenor of the said Treaty, or of the Instructions annexed to it, the Government which shall conceive itself to be wronged by such conduct, shall be entitled to demand reparation; and in such case the Government to which the captor may belong, binds itself to cause inquiry to be made into the subject of the complaint, and to inflict upon the captor, if he be found to have deserved it, a punishment proportioned to the transgression which may have been committed:

And whereas by the IXth Article of the said Treaty it is declared, that certain Acts or Instruments annexed to the said Treaty shall form an integral part thereof, and which are as follows, that is to say: Instructions for the ships of the royal navies of both nations, destined to prevent the Traffic in Slaves, and Regulations for the Mixed Courts of Justice which are to hold their sittings on the coast of *Africa*, and in one of the colonial possessions of His Majesty the King of the *Netherlands*:

And whereas by the Ist Article of the said Instructions, before referred to, and made an integral part of the said Treaty, it is provided, that every ship of the royal *British* or *Netherland* navy, which, furnished with the said Instructions, shall, in conformity with the IInd Article of the said Treaty, have a right to visit the merchant-ships of either of the 2 Powers actually engaged, or suspected to be engaged (except in the seas exempted by the Treaty) proceed to such visit, and on board for the express purpose of commanding the said ship of 1 them, and having detained them, he possible for judgment before that Justice, appointed by the VIIth which shall be the nearest, or wth capturing ship shall, upon his own soonest reach from the spot wher detained; and that ships on board

found intended for purposes of traffic, shall not be detained on any account or pretence whatever; and that negro servants or sailors that may be found or board the said vessels, cannot in any case be deemed a sufficient cause for detention:

And whereas, by the IInd Article of the said Instructions it is provided, that whenever a ship of the royal navy so commissioned shall meet a merchantman liable to be searched, it shall be done in the mildest manner, and with every attention which is due between allied and friendly nations; and in no case shall the search be made by an officer holding a rank inferior to that of Lieutenant in the navies of *Great Britain* and of the *Netherlands*:

And whereas by the IIIrd Article of the said Instructions it is provided, that the ships of the royal navies so commissioned, which may detain any merchant-ship, in pursuance of the tenor of the said Instructions, shall leave on board all the cargo, as well as the master, and a part at least of the crew of the said ship; and that the captor shall draw up in writing an authentic declaration, which shall exhibit the state in which he found the detained ship, and the changes which may have taken place in it; and that he shall deliver to the master of the detained ship a signed certificate of the papers seized on board the said vessel, as well as the number of slaves found on board at the moment of detention; and that the negroes shall not be disembarked till after the vessels which contain them shall be arrived at the place where the legality of the capture is to be tried, by one of the 2 Mixed Courts, in order that in the event of their not being adjudged legal prize, the loss of the proprietors may be more easily repaired; but that if urgent motives, deduced from the length of the voyage, the state of health of the negroes, or other causes, require that they should be so disembarked, entirely or in part, before the vessel can arrive at the place of residence of one of the said Courts, the commander of the capturing ship may take on himself the responsibility of such disembarkation, provided that the necessity be stated in a certificate in proper form:

And whereas by the Ist Article of the Regulations for the Mixed Courts of Justice, which are to reside on the coast of *Africa*, and in a colonial possession of His Majesty the King of

the *Netherlands*, and which are annexed to the said Treaty as part thereof, it is provided, that the said Mixed Courts of Justice so to be established by the said Treaty, shall decide upon the legality of the detention of such vessels as the cruisers of both nations shall detain in pursuance of the said Treaty, and that the said Courts shall judge definitively and without appeal according to the said Treaty, and that the proceeding shall take place as summarily as possible; and the said Courts shall decide (as far as they shall find it practicable) within the space of 20 days, to be dated from that on which every detained vessel shall have been brought into the port where they shall reside: 1st, upon the legality of the capture; 2ndly, in the cases in which the captured vessel shall have been liberated, as to the indemnification which the said vessel is to receive; and it is by the said Article of the said Regulations provided, that in all cases the final sentence shall not be delayed on account of the absence of witnesses, or for want of other proofs, beyond the period of 2 months, except upon the application of any of the parties interested, when upon their giving satisfactory security to charge themselves with the expense and risk of the delay, the Courts may at their discretion grant an additional delay, not exceeding 4 months:

And by the IInd Article of the said Regulations it is provided, that each of the above-mentioned Mixed Courts, which are to reside on the coast of *Africa*, and in a colonial possession of His Majesty the King of the *Netherlands*, shall be composed in the following manner, that is to say: that His Majesty, and His Majesty the King of the *Netherlands*, shall each of them name a Judge and an Arbitrator, who shall hear and to decide without appeal all which in pursuance of the stipulations of the said Treaty shall be brought before them; and that all proceedings carried on before these Courts shall be written down in the legal language of the Court where they may reside; and that the Judges and Arbitrators shall make oath before the principal authorities of the place where the Courts may reside, to judge impartially, and to have no preference either for the one or the other party, and to act in all their decisions in pursuance of the said Treaty.

said Treaty; and that there shall be attached to each Court a Secretary or Registrar, appointed by the Sovereign of the country in which the Court may reside, who shall register all its acts, and who, previous to his taking charge of his post, shall make oath before the Court, to conduct himself with respect for their authority, and to act with fidelity in all the affairs which may belong to his charge:

And by the IIIrd Article of the said Regulations it is provided, that the form of the process shall be as follows: (that is to say) the Judges of the two nations shall in the first place proceed to the examination of the papers of the vessels, and to receive the depositions of the captain, and of 2 or 3 at least of the principal individuals on board of the detained vessel, as well as the declaration on oath of the captor, should it appear necessary, in order to be able to judge and to pronounce, whether the said vessel has been justly detained or not, according to the stipulations of the said Treaty, and in order that, according to such judgment, it may be condemned or liberated; and in the event of the 2 Judges not agreeing to the sentence they ought to pronounce, either as to the legality of the detention, or the indemnification to be allowed, or any other question which might result from the stipulations of the said Treaty, they shall draw by lot the name of 1 of the 2 Arbitrators, who, after having considered the documents of the process, shall consult with the said Judges on the case in question, and the final sentence shall be pronounced conformably to the opinion of the majority of the said Judges and of the said Arbitrator:

And by the IVth Article of the said Regulations it is provided, that in the authenticated declaration which the captor shall make before the Court, as well as in the certificate of the papers seized, which shall be delivered to the captain of the captured vessel at the time of the detention, the captor shall be bound to declare his name and the name of his vessel, as well as the latitude and longitude of the place where the detention shall have taken place, and the number of slaves found on board of the ship at the time of the detention:

And by the Vth Article of the said Regulations it is provided, that as soon as sentence shall have been pronounced, the detained vessel, if liberated, and the cargo, in the state in which

it shall then be found, shall be restored to the master or the person who represents him, who may, before the same Court, claim a valuation of the damages which he may have a right to demand; and the captor himself, and in his default his Government, shall remain responsible for the above-mentioned damages; and the said Governments respectively bind themselves to pay, within the term of a year from the date of the sentence, the costs and damages which may be granted by the above-named Court, it being understood that these costs and damages shall be at the expense of the Power of which the captor shall be a subject:

And by the VIth Article of the said Regulations it is provided, that in case of the condemnation of a vessel she shall be declared lawful prize, as well as her cargo, of whatever description it may be, with the exception of the slaves who may be on board as objects of commerce; and the said vessel, as well as her cargo, shall be sold by public sale for the profit of the 2 Governments; and as to the slaves, they shall receive from the Mixed Court a certificate of emancipation, and shall be delivered over to the Government on whose territory the Court which shall have so judged them shall be established, to be employed as servants or free labourers; and each of the 2 Governments binds itself to guarantee the liberty of such portion of these individuals as shall be respectively consigned to it:

And by the VIIth Article of the said Regulations it is provided, that the said Mixed Courts shall also take cognizance and decide, according to the IIIrd Article of the said Regulations, on all claims for compensation on account of losses occasioned to vessels detained under suspicion of having been engaged in the Slave Trade, but which shall not have been condemned as legal prize by the said Courts; and in all cases wherein restitution shall be decreed, the Court shall award to the claimant or claimants, or his or their lawful attorney or attornies, f
tion for all
the claima
capture an
the claima
her tackle,

mifica-
which
y such
al loss,
e ship,
d pay-

said Treaty; and that there shall be attached to each Court a Secretary or Registrar, appointed by the Sovereign of the country in which the Court may reside, who shall register all its acts, and who, previous to his taking charge of his post, shall make oath before the Court, to conduct himself with respect for their authority, and to act with fidelity in all the affairs which may belong to his charge:

And by the IIIrd Article of the said Regulations it is provided, that the form of the process shall be as follows: (that is to say) the Judges of the two nations shall in the first place proceed to the examination of the papers of the vessels, and to receive the depositions of the captain, and of 2 or 3 at least of the principal individuals on board of the detained vessel, as well as the declaration on oath of the captor, should it appear necessary, in order to be able to judge and to pronounce, whether the said vessel has been justly detained or not, according to the stipulations of the said Treaty, and in order that, according to such judgment, it may be condemned or liberated; and in the event of the 2 Judges not agreeing to the sentence they ought to pronounce, either as to the legality of the detention, or the indemnification to be allowed, or any other question which might result from the stipulations of the said Treaty, they shall draw by lot the name of 1 of the 2 Arbitrators, who, after having considered the documents of the process, shall consult with the said Judges on the case in question, and the final sentence shall be pronounced conformably to the opinion of the majority of the said Judges and of the said Arbitrator:

And by the IVth Article of the said Regulations it is provided, that in the authenticated declaration which the captor shall make before the Court, as well as in the certificate of the papers seized, which shall be delivered to the captain of the captured vessel at the time of the detention, the captor shall be bound to declare his name and the name of his vessel, as well as the latitude and longitude of the place where the detention shall have taken place, and the number of slaves found on board of the ship at the time of the detention:

And by the Vth Article of the said Regulations it is provided, that as soon as sentence shall have been pronounced, the detained vessel, if liberated, and the cargo, in the state in which

it shall then be found, shall be restored to the master or the person who represents him, who may, before the same Court, claim a valuation of the damages which he may have a right to demand; and the captor himself, and in his default his Government, shall remain responsible for the above-mentioned damages; and the said Governments respectively bind themselves to pay, within the term of a year from the date of the sentence, the costs and damages which may be granted by the above-named Court, it being understood that these costs and damages shall be at the expense of the Power of which the captor shall be a subject:

And by the VIth Article of the said Regulations it is provided, that in case of the condemnation of a vessel she shall be declared lawful prize, as well as her cargo, of whatever description it may be, with the exception of the slaves who may be on board as objects of commerce; and the said vessel, as well as her cargo, shall be sold by public sale for the profit of the 2 Governments; and as to the slaves, they shall receive from the Mixed Court a certificate of emancipation, and shall be delivered over to the Government on whose territory the Court which shall have so judged them shall be established, to be employed as servants or free labourers; and each of the 2 Governments binds itself to guarantee the liberty of such portion of these individuals as shall be respectively consigned to it:

And by the VIIth Article of the said Regulations it is provided, that the said Mixed Courts shall also take cognizance and decide, according to the IIIrd Article of the said Regulations, on all claims for compensation on account of losses occasioned to vessels detained under suspicion of having been engaged in the Slave Trade, but which shall not have been condemned as legal prize by the said Courts; and in all cases wherein restitution shall be decreed, the Court shall award to the claimant or claimants, or his or their lawful attorney or attornies, for his or their use, a just and complete indemnification for all costs of suit, and for all losses and damages which the claimant or claimants may have actually sustained by such capture and detention; that is to say, 1st, in case of total loss, the claimant or claimants shall be indemnified, (A) for the ship, her tackle, apparel and stores; (B) for all freights due and pay-

found intended for purposes of traffic, shall not be detained on any account or pretence whatever; and that negro servants or sailors that may be found or board the said vessels, cannot in any case be deemed a sufficient cause for detention:

And whereas, by the IInd Article of the said Instructions it is provided, that whenever a ship of the royal navy so commissioned shall meet a merchantman liable to be searched, it shall be done in the mildest manner, and with every attention which is due between allied and friendly nations; and in no case shall the search be made by an officer holding a rank inferior to that of Lieutenant in the navies of *Great Britain* and of the *Netherlands*:

And whereas by the IIIrd Article of the said Instructions it is provided, that the ships of the royal navies so commissioned, which may detain any merchant-ship, in pursuance of the tenor of the said Instructions, shall leave on board all the cargo, as well as the master, and a part at least of the crew of the said ship; and that the captor shall draw up in writing an authentic declaration, which shall exhibit the state in which he found the detained ship, and the changes which may have taken place in it; and that he shall deliver to the master of the detained ship a signed certificate of the papers seized on board the said vessel, as well as the number of slaves found on board at the moment of detention; and that the negroes shall not be disembarked till after the vessels which contain them shall be arrived at the place where the legality of the capture is to be tried, by one of the 2 Mixed Courts, in order that in the event of their not being adjudged legal prize, the loss of the proprietors may be more easily repaired; but that if urgent motives, deduced from the length of the voyage, the state of health of the negroes, or other causes, require that they should be so disembarked, entirely or in part, before the vessel can arrive at the place of residence of one of the said Courts, the commander of the capturing ship may take on himself the responsibility of such disembarkation, provided that the necessity be stated in a certificate in proper form:

And whereas by the Ist Article of the Regulations for the Mixed Courts of Justice, which are to reside on the coast of *Africa*, and in a colonial possession of His Majesty the King of

Secretary of the Mixed Court, shall be permitted to demand or receive from any of the parties concerned in the sentences which they shall pronounce, any emolument under any pretext whatsoever, for the performance of the duties which are imposed upon them by the said Regulations :

And lastly, it is by the IXth Article of the said Regulations agreed, that in the event of the death or legal impediment of one or more of the Judges or Arbitrators composing the above-mentioned Mixed Courts, their posts shall be supplied *ad interim* in the following manner: that is to say, on the part of the *British* Government the vacancies shall be filled successively in the Court which shall sit within the possession of His Britannic Majesty, by the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor resident in that colony, by the principal Magistrate of the same, and by the Secretary; and in that which shall sit within the possessions of His Majesty the King of the *Netherlands*, it is agreed, that in case of the death of the *British* Judge or Arbitrator there, the surviving individuals of the said Court shall proceed equally to the judgment of such ships as may be brought before them, and to the execution of their sentence; and that on the part of the *Netherlands*, the vacancies shall be supplied in the possessions of His Majesty the King of the *Netherlands*, successively by the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, the principal Magistrate and Secretary of Government; and upon the coast of *Africa*, in case of the death of any *Netherland* Judge or Arbitrator, the surviving members of the Court shall proceed to judgment in the same manner as above specified for the Court resident in the possession of His Majesty the King of the *Netherlands*, in the event of the death of the *British* Judge or Arbitrator: and it is by the said Article further agreed, that the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of any settlement of either Power, where neither of the said Mixed Courts shall sit, in the event of a vacancy arising, either of the Judge or Arbitrator of the other Power, shall forthwith give notice of the same to the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of the nearest settlement of such Power, in order that the loss may be supplied at the earliest possible period; and any vacancies which may arise in the above-mentioned or any other cause whatever, shall be supplied as possible :

And whereas it is expedient and necessary that effectual provision shall be made for carrying into execution the provisions of the said Treaty: be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that it shall be lawful for any officers commanding any ship of war of His Majesty, duly authorized in that behalf, and provided with instructions according to the provisions of the said Treaty, to visit and detain in any seas (except in the seas excepted in the IIIrd Article of the said Treaty), all ships and vessels belonging wholly or in part to subjects of His Majesty the King of the *Netherlands*, which shall be suspected upon reasonable grounds of having slaves on board for the purpose of traffic, contrary to the Articles of the said Treaty, and to detain and bring to adjudication all ships, vessels, and cargoes, by the said Treaty made subject to detention and condemnation, according to the provisions of the said Treaty, and the Instructions and Regulations as aforesaid.

II. And be it further enacted, that all ships and vessels, belonging wholly or in part to His Majesty's subjects, which shall be suspected upon reasonable grounds of having slaves on board for the purpose of illicit traffic, shall be and are hereby declared and made, according to the said Treaty, Instructions, and Regulations, aforesaid, subject to the visitations of *British* or *Netherland* vessels of war, duly authorized for that purpose according to the provisions before recited; and that all ships and vessels belonging wholly or in part to His Majesty's subjects, which shall be found having slaves on board for the purpose of illicit traffic, contrary to the Treaty, Instructions, and Regulations, so recited as aforesaid, and all boats, apparel, furniture, and stores belonging to such ships or vessels, and all slaves and cargoes therein, shall be and are hereby declared to be and made subject to the visit and detention of *British* or *Netherland* vessels of war duly authorized for that purpose, according to the stipulations of the said Treaty, and to forfeiture according to the provisions of the said Treaty, and the Instructions and Regulations thereunto annexed, and for that purpose shall be and are hereby made subject to the s

it shall then be found, shall be restored to the master or the person who represents him, who may, before the same Court, claim a valuation of the damages which he may have a right to demand; and the captor himself, and in his default his Government, shall remain responsible for the above-mentioned damages; and the said Governments respectively bind themselves to pay, within the term of a year from the date of the sentence, the costs and damages which may be granted by the above-named Court, it being understood that these costs and damages shall be at the expense of the Power of which the captor shall be a subject:

And by the VIth Article of the said Regulations it is provided, that in case of the condemnation of a vessel she shall be declared lawful prize, as well as her cargo, of whatever description it may be, with the exception of the slaves who may be on board as objects of commerce; and the said vessel, as well as her cargo, shall be sold by public sale for the profit of the 2 Governments; and as to the slaves, they shall receive from the Mixed Court a certificate of emancipation, and shall be delivered over to the Government on whose territory the Court which shall have so judged them shall be established, to be employed as servants or free labourers; and each of the 2 Governments binds itself to guarantee the liberty of such portion of these individuals as shall be respectively consigned to it:

And by the VIIth Article of the said Regulations it is provided, that the said Mixed Courts shall also take cognizance and decide, according to the IIIrd Article of the said Regulations, on all claims for compensation on account of losses occasioned to vessels detained under suspicion of having been engaged in the Slave Trade, but which shall not have been condemned as legal prize by the said Courts; and in all cases wherein restitution shall be decreed, the Court shall award to the claimant or claimants, or his or their lawful attorneys, for his or their use, a just and complete indemnity for all costs of suit, and for all losses and damage the claimant or claimants may have actually sustained capture and detention; that is to say, 1st, in case of the claimant or claimants shall be indemnified, (A) for the value of the vessel, her tackle, apparel and stores; (B) for all freights due &

And whereas it is expedient and necessary that effectual provision shall be made for carrying into execution the provisions of the said Treaty: be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that it shall be lawful for any officers commanding any ship of war of His Majesty, duly authorized in that behalf, and provided with instructions according to the provisions of the said Treaty, to visit and detain in any seas (except in the seas excepted in the IIIrd Article of the said Treaty), all ships and vessels belonging wholly or in part to subjects of His Majesty the King of the *Netherlands*, which shall be suspected upon reasonable grounds of having slaves on board for the purpose of traffic, contrary to the Articles of the said Treaty, and to detain and bring to adjudication all ships, vessels, and cargoes, by the said Treaty made subject to detention and condemnation, according to the provisions of the said Treaty, and the Instructions and Regulations as aforesaid.

II. And be it further enacted, that all ships and vessels, belonging wholly or in part to His Majesty's subjects, which shall be suspected upon reasonable grounds of having slaves on board for the purpose of illicit traffic, shall be and are hereby declared and made, according to the said Treaty, Instructions, and Regulations, aforesaid, subject to the visitations of *British* or *Netherland* vessels of war, duly authorized for that purpose according to the provisions before recited; and that all ships and vessels belonging wholly or in part to His Majesty's subjects, which shall be found having slaves on board for the purpose of illicit traffic, contrary to the Treaty, Instructions, and Regulations, so recited as aforesaid, and all boats, apparel, furniture, and stores belonging to such ships or vessels, and all slaves and cargoes therein, shall be and are hereby declared to be and made subject to the visit and detention of *British* or *Netherland* vessels of war duly authorized for that purpose, according to the stipulations of the said Treaty, and to forfeiture according to the provisions of the said Treaty, and the Instructions and Regulations thereunto annexed, and for that purpose shall be and are hereby made subject to the adjudication of,

and to condemnation or other judgment of the Judges and Arbitrators to be appointed according to the provisions of the said Treaty, and to the Instructions and Regulations annexed thereto, recited as aforesaid.

III. Provided always, and be it enacted, that such right of visit and detention shall not be exercised within the *Mediterranean Sea*, nor within the seas in *Europe* lying without the Straits of *Gibraltar*, and which lie to the northward of the 37th parallel of north latitude, and also within and to the eastward of the meridian of longitude 20 degrees west of *Greenwich*; and that ships on board which no slaves shall be found intended for the purpose of traffic, shall not be detained under the authority of this Act, on any account or pretence whatever; and that negro servants or sailors who may be found on board any vessels, shall not in any case be deemed a sufficient cause for detention.

IV. And be it further enacted, that if at any time it shall be deemed expedient that any ship of His Majesty's Navy, authorized to make such visit as aforesaid, should proceed to visit any merchant-ship or ships under the flag and proceeding under the convoy of any vessel or vessels of the royal navy of His Majesty the King of the *Netherlands*, the commanding officer of His Britannic Majesty's ship, duly authorized and instructed to make such visit, shall in all cases proceed to effect the same in communication with the commanding officer of such convoy; and in case at any time it shall be deemed expedient that any ship of the royal navy of His Majesty the King of the *Netherlands*, authorized to make such visit as aforesaid, should proceed to visit any merchant ship or ships under the flag and proceeding under the convoy of any vessel or vessels of His Britannic Majesty's navy, the commanding officer of such convoy (in communication with whom the commanding officer of the ship of His Majesty the King of the *Netherlands*, duly authorized and instructed to make such visit, shall proceed to effect the same) shall give every facility to such visit, and to the eventual detention, according to the said Treaty, of the merchant ship or ships so visited, and shall in all things assist to the utmost of his power in the due execution of the said Treaty, according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

And whereas it is expedient and necessary that effectual provision shall be made for carrying into execution the provisions of the said Treaty: be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that it shall be lawful for any officers commanding any ship of war of His Majesty, duly authorized in that behalf, and provided with instructions according to the provisions of the said Treaty, to visit and detain in any seas (except in the seas excepted in the IIIrd Article of the said Treaty), all ships and vessels belonging wholly or in part to subjects of His Majesty the King of the *Netherlands*, which shall be suspected upon reasonable grounds of having slaves on board for the purpose of traffic, contrary to the Articles of the said Treaty, and to detain and bring to adjudication all ships, vessels, and cargoes, by the said Treaty made subject to detention and condemnation, according to the provisions of the said Treaty, and the Instructions and Regulations as aforesaid.

II. And be it further enacted, that all ships and vessels, belonging wholly or in part to His Majesty's subjects, which shall be suspected upon reasonable grounds of having slaves on board for the purpose of illicit traffic, shall be and are hereby declared and made, according to the said Treaty, Instructions, and Regulations, aforesaid, subject to the visitations of *British* or *Netherland* vessels of war, duly authorized for that purpose according to the provisions before recited; and that all ships and vessels belonging wholly or in part to His Majesty's subjects, which shall be found having slaves on board for the purpose of illicit traffic, contrary to the Treaty, Instructions, and Regulations, so recited as aforesaid, and all boats, apparel, furniture, and stores belonging to such ships or vessels, and all slaves and cargoes therein, shall be and are hereby declared to be and made subject to the visit and detention of *British* or *Netherland* vessels of war duly authorized for that purpose, according to the stipulations of the said Treaty, and to forfeiture according to the provisions of the said Treaty, and the Instructions and Regulations thereunto annexed, and for that purpose shall be and are hereby made subject to the adjudication of,

and to condemnation or other judgment of the Judges and Arbitrators to be appointed according to the provisions of the said Treaty, and to the Instructions and Regulations annexed thereto, recited as aforesaid.

III. Provided always, and be it enacted, that such right of visit and detention shall not be exercised within the *Mediterranean Sea*, nor within the seas in *Europe* lying without the Straits of *Gibraltar*, and which lie to the northward of the 37th parallel of north latitude, and also within and to the eastward of the meridian of longitude 20 degrees west of *Greenwich*; and that ships on board which no slaves shall be found intended for the purpose of traffic, shall not be detained under the authority of this Act, on any account or pretence whatever; and that negro servants or sailors who may be found on board any vessels, shall not in any case be deemed a sufficient cause for detention.

IV. And be it further enacted, that if at any time it shall be deemed expedient that any ship of His Majesty's Navy, authorized to make such visit as aforesaid, should proceed to visit any merchant-ship or ships under the flag and proceeding under the convoy of any vessel or vessels of the royal navy of His Majesty the King of the *Netherlands*, the commanding officer of His Britannic Majesty's ship, duly authorized and instructed to make such visit, shall in all cases proceed to effect the same in communication with the commanding officer of such convoy; and in case at any time it shall be deemed expedient that any ship of the royal navy of His Majesty the King of the *Netherlands*, authorized to make such visit as aforesaid, should proceed to visit any merchant ship or ships under the flag and proceeding under the convoy of any vessel or vessels of His Britannic Majesty's navy, the commanding officer of such convoy (in communication with whom the commanding officer of the ship of His Majesty the King of the *Netherlands*, duly authorized and instructed to make such visit, shall proceed to effect the same) shall give every facility to such visit, and to the eventual detention, according to the said Treaty, of the merchant ship or ships so visited, and shall in all things assist to the utmost of his power in the due execution of the said Treaty, according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

V. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by any Warrant under his royal sign manual, countersigned by 1 of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to appoint such Judges and Arbitrators as are in and by the said Treaty and the Regulations thereto annexed, mentioned to be appointed by His Majesty, and from time to time to supply any vacancies which may arise in such offices, by appointing other persons thereto; and to grant salaries to such Judges and Arbitrators as aforesaid, not exceeding such annual sums as the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland* shall from time to time direct; and such Judges and Arbitrators are hereby authorized and empowered to examine and decide all such cases of detention, captures, and seizures of vessels and their cargoes as aforesaid, detained, seized, taken, or captured under the said Treaty, Instructions and Regulations, as are by the said Treaty, Instructions and Regulations, and by this Act, made subject to their jurisdiction; and to proceed therein, and give such judgments, and make such orders therein, and to do all other acts, matters, and things appertaining thereto, agreeably to the provisions of the said Treaty, and the Instructions and Regulations annexed thereto, and recited as aforesaid, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if special powers and authorities for that purpose were specifically and particularly inserted and given in relation thereto in this Act.

VI. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by any Warrant under his royal sign manual, countersigned by 1 of His Majesty's Principal secretaries of State for the time being, to nominate and appoint a secretary or Registrar to the Court which shall be established in His Majesty's dominions, and from time to time to supply, by other appointments, any vacancy which may thereafter occur in such office, and to grant a salary to such Secretary or Registrar, not exceeding such annual sum as the said Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury shall from time to time direct; and such Secretary or Registrar is hereby respectively authorised and empowered to do, perform, and execute all the duties of such office, as set forth and described in the said Treaty, Instructions, and Regulations respectively hereinbefore recited as aforesaid, and to do, perform, and execute all such acts, matters, and

things as may be necessary for the due discharge of the duties of his office, according to the provisions of the said Treaty and Instructions and Regulations as aforesaid.

VII. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, or principal Magistrate of the colony or settlement in which such Court shall sit, within the possession of His Britannic Majesty, to fill up every vacancy which shall arise in such Court, either of Judge, Arbitrator, or any officer thereof appointed by His Majesty as aforesaid, according to the provisions contained in the before-recited Regulations, annexed to the said Treaty as aforesaid, *ad interim*, until such vacancy or vacancies shall be thereafter filled by some person or persons appointed by His Majesty for that purpose.

VIII. And be it further enacted, that every Judge and Arbitrator appointed by His Majesty, or *ad interim* as aforesaid, shall, before he shall enter upon the execution of any of the duties of such his office, take an oath, in the presence of the principal Magistrate then residing and acting in the colony, settlement or place in which the Court shall be appointed to reside; which oath every such Magistrate in any colony, settlement, or place belonging to His Majesty, in which such Court shall be appointed, is hereby authorised to administer in the form following: (that is to say)

“I, *A. B.*, do solemnly swear, that I will, according to the best of my skill and knowledge, act in the execution of my office as faithfully, impartially, fairly, and without preference or favour, either for claimants or captors, or any other persons; and that I will, to the best of my judgment and power, act in pursuance of and according to the Stipulations, Regulations, and Instructions contained in the Treaty between His Majesty and His Majesty the King of the *Netherlands*, signed at *The Hague*, on the 4th day of May, 1818. So help me God.”

And every Secretary or Registrar appointed by His Majesty, or *ad interim* as aforesaid, under the provisions of the said Treaty, Instructions and Regulations, and of this Act, shall, before he enters on the duties of his said office, take an oath before the *British* Judge as aforesaid, who is hereby empowered to administer the same, in the form following: (that is to say)

“ I, *A. B.*, do solemnly swear, that I will, according to the best of my skill and knowledge, act in the execution of my office; and that I will conduct myself with due respect to the authority of the Judges and Arbitrators of the Commission to which I am attached, and will act with fidelity in all the affairs which may belong to my charge, and without preference or favour, either for claimants or captors, or any other persons. So help me God.”

IX. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Judges or either of them, or for any such Secretary or Registrar, and they are hereby respectively empowered, to administer oaths to and take the depositions of all parties, witnesses, and other persons who may come or be brought before them to be examined, or for the purpose of deposing in the course of any proceeding before the said Judges, or before the said Judges and Arbitrator, in the cases in which such Arbitrator shall act with the said Judges under the said Treaty, Instructions and Regulations, or this Act; and it shall also be lawful for the said Judges, or for the said Judges and Arbitrator, in the cases aforesaid, to summon before them all persons whom they may deem it necessary or proper to examine in relation to any suit, proceeding, or matter or thing under their cognizance, and to send for and issue precepts for the producing of all such papers as may relate to the matters in question before them, and to enforce all such summonses, orders and precepts, by such and the like means, powers, and authorities as any Court of Vice-Admiralty may do.

X. And be it further enacted, that every person who shall wilfully and corruptly give false evidence in any examination, or deposition, or affidavit had or taken upon or in any proceeding before the said Judges, or Judges and Arbitrator, under the said Treaty, Instructions, and Regulations, or this Act, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and being thereof convicted, shall be subject and liable to all the punishments, pains, and penalties to which persons convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury are liable; and every such person may be tried for any such perjury, either in the place where the offence was committed, or in any colony or settlement of His Majesty near thereto, in which there is a court of competent jurisdiction to try any such offence, or in

His Majesty's Court of King's Bench in *England*; and that in case of any prosecution for such offence in His Majesty's said Court of King's Bench, the venue may be laid in the County of *Middlesex*.

XI. And be it further enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any person to commence, prosecute, or proceed in any claim, action, or suit, whatever, in the High Court of Admiralty, or in any other Court, or before any Judges or persons whomsoever, other than the several Mixed Courts of Justice appointed under and by virtue of the said Treaty and this Act, for the condemnation or restitution of any ship, or cargo, or slaves, or for any compensation or indemnification for any loss or damage, or for any injury sustained by such ship, cargo, or slaves, or by any persons on board any such ship, in consequence of any capture, seizure, or detention, under the authority or in pursuance of the provisions of the said Treaty or of the Instructions and Regulations thereto annexed, or of this Act; and that the pendency of any claim, suit, or proceeding instituted or which may be instituted before any of the said Mixed Courts so to be appointed under the authority of the said Treaty and this Act, for the condemnation or restitution of any ship, or cargo, or slaves, taken, seized, or detained by virtue of the said Treaty, or of the Instructions and Regulations thereto annexed; or for any compensation or indemnification for any loss or damage in consequence of the taking, seizing, or detaining any such ship; or for the final adjudication, condemnation, judgment, or determination of any such Mixed Court, as the case shall require, may be pleaded in bar or given in evidence under the general issue; or in case no such claim, suit, or proceeding shall have been instituted before any Mixed Court, then the said Treaty, Instructions and Regulations, and this Act, may in like manner be pleaded in bar or given in evidence under the general issue; and every such plea in bar, or evidence so given under the general issue, shall be deemed and adjudged to be a good and complete bar to any such claim, action, suit, or proceeding in the said High Court of Admiralty, or in any court or place where such Mixed Courts; anything in any Act or law or laws, to the contrary in anywise.

XII. And be it further enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be deemed or construed in any wise to alter, suspend, affect, relax, or repeal any of the clauses, penalties, forfeitures, or punishments contained and enacted in any Act or Acts of Parliament made for the suppression or prevention of the Slave Trade; but that all such Acts of Parliament, and all clauses, regulations, penalties, forfeitures, and punishments therein respectively contained, shall remain in full force and virtue, anything in this Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

XIII. And be it further enacted, that if any action or suit shall be commenced, either in *Great Britain* or elsewhere, against any person or persons for anything done in pursuance of the said Treaty, or the Instructions or Regulations thereto annexed, or of this Act, the defendant or defendants in such action or suit may plead the general issue, and give this Act and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon, and that the same was done in pursuance and by the authority of the said Treaty, Instructions or Regulations, or of this Act; and if it shall appear so to have been done, the jury shall find for the defendant or defendants; and if the plaintiff shall be nonsuited, or discontinue his action after the defendant or defendants shall have appeared, or if judgment shall be given upon any verdict or demurrer against the plaintiff, the defendant or defendants shall recover treble costs, and have the like remedy for the same as defendants have in other cases by law.

POSTAGE CONVENTION *between Great Britain and the Netherlands. Signed at London, October 14, 1843.*

[See French version, Page 852.]

POSTAGE CONVENTION between the General Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the General Post Office of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

THE General Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the General Post Office of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, being desirous to regulate, by means of a new Convention, the communications by post between the

2 kingdoms upon a more liberal and advantageous basis for the inhabitants of both countries; the undersigned, William Leader Maberly, Lieutenant-Colonel in Her Majesty's service, and Secretary of the General Post Office, furnished with full powers from the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Lowther, Postmaster-General of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and Monsieur Jacques Pols, Knight of the Order of the Lion of the Netherlands, Referendary of the Department of Finance, and Chief of the Division of the Posts in the said department, furnished with full powers from his Excellency the Minister of Finance of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, having the general administration of the Post Office of the Kingdom of the Netherlands under his department; after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

I. *Exchange and Conveyance of Correspondence.*

Art. I. A direct and regular communication shall be maintained between the General Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the General Post Office of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, for the transmission of letters and packets between the 2 kingdoms, as well as for the transit and colonial correspondence which they shall think proper to address to each other, or which shall be transmitted through the said States.

II. The transmission of the said correspondence shall take place twice a-week, by means of steam-boats carrying on the packet service regularly between London and Rotterdam, which vessels shall leave each of the 2 cities on Wednesday and Saturday of every week, at the hours as at present established.

The 2 Offices, however, reserve to themselves the right to make other arrangements in these respects, in case the interest of the service should eventually require other days and hours to be fixed, or that an alteration should be made in respect of the ports between which the service is carried on.

III. If, in consequence of bad weather or owing to ice, the packets cannot proceed from the sea up to Rotterdam, or from

that port to the sea, the exchange of the mails shall take place either at Scheveningen or at any other point of the Netherland coast where they can be most conveniently landed, or put on board, according to circumstances.

IV. The British Office engages, as hitherto, to provide for the establishment and maintenance of the packets for the regular conveyance of the correspondence. It may employ, according to its convenience, either Government vessels for this purpose, or vessels belonging to private individuals with whom a contract shall be made for the conveyance of the mails. In either case the expense of conveyance by sea shall be defrayed by the said Office.

V. The Netherland Post Office shall bear all the extraordinary expenses which the particular circumstances of the weather or of the season may render necessary to secure or accelerate the embarkation or landing of the mails at the ports or on the coast of the Netherlands, as well as for their conveyance through any part of that territory.

VI. If the service is performed by vessels employed solely for the conveyance of mails and passengers, and their baggage and effects, these vessels shall be entitled in the Netherlands to exemption from tonnage and other dues, and to the privileges formerly granted to packets of Her Britannic Majesty. But when the duty is performed by contract by private persons, who at the same time undertake to convey merchandize, the said exemptions and privileges shall not be claimed.

VII. In case of war between the 2 nations, the vessels employed in the conveyance of the mails shall continue their navigation without impediment or molestation, until notice is given by either of the 2 Governments, that the service is to be discontinued, in which case they shall be permitted to return freely and under special protection to their country.

VIII. In addition to the regular and permanent conveyance mentioned in the preceding Articles, the 2 Offices shall forward to each other reciprocally and by means of any private steam-boat plying between the 2 countries, any letters which the parties interested may wish to have forwarded by such opportunities. The allowance due to the masters for the conveyance of these letters shall be paid to them by either Office, according to the regulations in force in each country.

IX. The correspondence of every description which the 2 Offices may forward to each other reciprocally, shall be inclosed at the office from which they are forwarded in sealed bags, and shall be accompanied by a letter-bill, in which the particulars of each dispatch shall be specified, and the safe arrival of which shall be acknowledged each time by the office to which they are sent. These letter-bills and receipts shall be conformable to the Models annexed to the present Convention, under Nos. 1 and 2*.

X. The 2 Offices shall do all that is in their power effectually to prevent the transmission or conveyance of letters between the 2 countries otherwise than by the closed bags which the Offices shall forward to each other reciprocally in virtue of the present Convention, and their officers or agents shall not allow any to be addressed to them gratuitously, to the injury of the Post Office revenue of either country.

Within the meaning of the present Article are not included the bags containing the official despatches that the respective Governments may think fit to forward to their diplomatic or other agents residing abroad, and reciprocally those which the said agents shall send to their Governments, either by means of the marine guards in charge of the mails on board of the packets, or through the medium of other special messengers, or of persons employed as such by the said Governments and at their own expense.

II. *International Correspondence.*

XI. The postage of letters originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and addressed to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and reciprocally that of the letters originating in the Netherlands and addressed to the United Kingdom, may be wholly paid by the receivers, or may be prepaid, at the option of the sender in either country.

Prepayment for a part of the distance shall not be permitted.

XII. Registered letters shall be excepted from the terms of the preceding Article. The postage of these letters shall always be paid in full with regard to the ordinary postage to the

to which letters of this class are liable, according to the regulations of the country from which they are sent.

XIII. Letters originating in any place in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and addressed to any place in the Kingdom of the Netherlands; and reciprocally, letters sent from any place in the Netherlands to any place in the said United Kingdom, shall be charged in the 2 countries with an uniform postage of 1 shilling or 60 cents per single letter, of which 8 pence or 40 cents shall represent the postage due to the British Office, and 20 cents or 4 pence that due to the Netherland Office. This rate shall also be applicable to letters not prepaid as well as to those prepaid; with respect to letters above the weight of a single letter (fixed at $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in England, and under 16 esterlins or grammes in the Netherlands), each Office shall apply on its part the scale of progression established in its country.

XIV. The 2 Offices shall mutually account to each other for the portion which is due to each, of the postage of the correspondence forwarded to them, both for that of the letters not prepaid, and for that of the letters which are prepaid. In order, however, to simplify this operation, all letters contained in one and the same mail, and belonging to the same class, shall be weighed in bulk, and payment for them be made as follows:

By the Netherland Office to that of Great Britain, 1 shilling and 4 pence per ounce, British money and weight.

By the British Office to that of the Netherlands, 40 cents per 30 esterlins or grammes, Netherland money and weight.

As to registered letters, it is agreed, that their weight shall be included in that of the ordinary prepaid letters; and that each Office shall retain the extra postage which shall have been charged in its territory in conformity with the stipulations in Article XII, so that this surplus shall not give rise to any account between the 2 Offices.

XV. The stipulations in the 4 preceding Articles are also applicable to the letters composing the ordinary mails, and to those forwarded by special opportunities mentioned in Article VIII, with the exception that for the letters belonging to the latter class, and in consideration of the Netherland Office supporting a share in the expenses of their conveyance, the rate

fixed by Article XIII shall be equally divided between the 2 Offices, and that, consequently, instead of the rates specified in Article XIV, the Netherland Office shall pay to that of the United Kingdom 1 shilling per ounce, British money and weight, and the Office of the United Kingdom to that of the Netherlands, 60 cents per 30 esterlins or grammes, Netherland money and weight.

III. *Transit and Colonial Correspondence.*

XVI. It is agreed that when the conveyance of transit or colonial correspondence, either from the British Office to that of the Netherlands, or from the latter to that of Great Britain, gives rise to any repayment of postage between the 2 Offices, such payment shall be made, not according to weight in bulk, as stipulated in Article XIV for the international correspondence, but by the addition of the individual rates to which the different letters shall be liable according to the terms of the following Articles.

XVII. The Netherland Office shall continue to receive without charge to the British Office all letters which the said Office shall forward to it for other States on the Continent in transit through the Netherlands, and also those originating in the said States and intended for Great Britain that may be sent by the same route. These letters shall be forwarded by the British Office to that of the Netherlands, and by this latter Office to that of Great Britain, without any charge or expense. The Netherland Office reserving to itself, however, the power to levy upon the other offices concerned, a transit rate, the amount of which shall not exceed the Netherland share of the rate for the international correspondence as fixed above, that is, 20 cents for a single letter when forwarded by the regular mail, and 30 cents when belonging to the class of letters mentioned in Article VIII.

XV
abolish
compu
Great
the N
Nethe

to induce the other Foreign offices with which it is in connexion with respect to this correspondence, to introduce a similar change on the footing of a perfect reciprocity. At all events, the Netherland Office will be ready on its part to allow the English correspondence to share in the advantages to which the Netherland correspondence with the said States shall be entitled by virtue of any arrangements with them and on the same conditions.

XIX. Letters originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and addressed to the colonies of the Netherlands, or to other States beyond sea, to be forwarded in transit through the latter kingdom, shall be subject to payment of postage in advance as far as the port of the Netherlands from which such letters are to be embarked for their destination. The proportion of this postage to be paid by the British Office to that of the Netherlands shall be 20 cents for a single letter.

XX. Letters originating in the Netherland colonies or other States beyond sea brought into the ports of the Netherlands and intended for Great Britain, shall be forwarded to the British Office by that of the Netherlands, at the rate of 80 cents per single letter, namely, 60 cents for colonial postage, as established by the laws in force in the Netherlands, and 20 cents for international postage due to the Netherlands.

XXI. Letters originating in the Netherlands and intended for the British colonies and possessions where there are British Post Offices, shall be forwarded to the British Office free of all postage on account of the Netherland Office. They shall consequently be subject in the Netherlands to compulsory prepayment, as to the Netherland rate only, of 20 cents per single letter. The said colonies and possessions are specified in the list annexed to the present Convention, sub No. 3.*

XXII. With respect to letters originating in the Netherlands, whether addressed to the British colonies and possessions where the British Office has no post establishments, or to any other Foreign colonies or States, and intended to be forwarded in transit through England, they shall be subject in the Netherlands to compulsory prepayment, at the rate fixed for the international correspondence, that is to say, 1 shilling, of which

* See Page 869.

the Netherland Office shall receive its proportion, and to which is to be added the rate which British subjects themselves have to pay in advance from the port of departure for letters having the same destination. On this head the Netherland Office shall pay to that of Great Britain for each single letter the sums stated in the Schedule annexed to the present Convention, sub No. 4.*

XXIII. Letters originating in any colony, English or Foreign, or in any other Foreign State mentioned in the 2 preceding Articles, and which are intended for the Kingdom of the Netherlands, shall pay the Colonial or Foreign rate to which such letters would be liable at the port of arrival in the United Kingdom over and above the international rate of 1 shilling, of which the Netherland Office shall receive its share. This latter Office shall consequently account to the British Office for all these classes of correspondence and for each single letter, at the rates stated in the Schedule annexed to the present Convention, sub No. 5.†

XXIV. And lastly, as regards the correspondence originating in the several States on the Continent, and intended for the different colonies, English and Foreign, or for any other Foreign State, in transit through the Netherlands and Great Britain, as also reciprocally all letters originating in these different colonies or countries beyond sea, intended for the Continent by the way of Great Britain and the Netherlands, it is stipulated :

1st. That letters from the Continent for the colonies and countries beyond sea shall be subject to compulsory prepayment at the same rates as the letters originating in the Netherlands and having the same destination ;

2nd. That those originating in the colonies or other States addressed to the Continent in transit through the Netherlands, shall be liable to the same postage, to the credit of Great Britain and of the Netherlands, as letters coming from the same places and intended for the Netherlands, according to Article XXIII, above mentioned.

The Netherland Office shall receive from the States on the Continent the postage to which the said letters are liable in

* See Page 870.

† See Page 871.

either direction, and shall account to the British Office for the portion due to the latter, according to the principle established above.

XXV. It is understood that in applying the stipulations of the XVIth and following Articles to letters, of which the weight shall exceed that of a single letter, the settlement of the account shall take place in conformity with the rates and scale of progression in use in that kingdom by which the letters are forwarded; that is to say, that for all the letters which the Netherland Office shall forward to that of Great Britain, the payment shall be made according to the scale established in the Netherlands, while all letters forwarded by the British Office to that of the Netherlands shall be charged according to the scale adopted in England.

XXVI. The Netherland Office will continue to allow a passage through its territory for the closed bags containing the correspondence between England and Hamburgh, whenever the direct navigation shall be interrupted in consequence of the badness of the season.

The British Office shall not pay anything to the Netherlands for such passage, except the payment at the time, or the reimbursement, as the case may be, of the extraordinary expenses which the landing or the embarking of the Hamburgh mails at a port on the coast of the Netherlands and their passage through the territory of that kingdom may occasion.

In the stipulations of the present Article are, however, not included letters with regard to which the senders residing in England or in Hamburgh, &c., shall have expressly declared a desire that they should be forwarded by the Netherlands. These letters shall be transmitted in the mails intended for the Netherlands (or *vice versa*), on the footing laid down for the correspondence between Great Britain and the Continent, in transit through the Netherlands.

XXVII. The Netherland Office engages further to allow the transmission through its territory, gratuitously, of the close mails containing the correspondence between the British Office and the colonies or other possessions of the United Kingdom in the East Indies, and also the Ionian Islands and offices established in the Levant, should the latter

it expedient to forward or to receive those mails through the territory of the Netherlands. Nevertheless all the expenses of such transmission shall be defrayed by the British Office.

XXVIII. The British Office shall, on its part, continue to permit the gratuitous passage through its territory of the closed mails and bags coming from the Netherland colonies, and addressed to any Post Office in that kingdom, and also of the official packets originating in those colonies and intended for the Netherland Government, when the said mail's despatches or packets shall have been brought by a vessel coming from a Netherland colony and originally bound to a port of the Netherlands, but which, on account of the season or of damage, shall have been obliged to seek a temporary refuge in one of the English ports. As to private letters not inclosed in the sealed bags of the Post Offices and delivered uninclosed by the masters to a British Post Office, they shall be treated as ship letters brought into England and intended for the Netherlands. The provisions of this Article are equally applicable to the mails made up in the Netherlands and addressed to the colonies of that Kingdom, and intended to be embarked on board vessels of the Netherlands, and when such vessels have been detained by reason of the bad weather in British ports.

XXIX. No change is made in the present Convention with respect to the orders heretofore given at the request of the English Government by that of the Netherlands, for the conveyance, by the captains of vessels coming from Java and putting into a port of Great Britain, of a separate bag containing letters paid in the Netherland colonies, addressed to persons residing in the United Kingdom.

IV. *Newspapers and other Printed Works.*

XXX. Newspapers and other printed works, in respect to which a reduction of postage is allowed in both countries, when forwarded from Great Britain to the Netherlands, or from the Netherlands to Great Britain, shall be subject only to the rates fixed by the following Article ; on condition :

1st. That they are sent in bands or covers, open at the sides, so that they may be easily examined ;

2ndly, That the postage has been paid at the place of departure to the frontier of the State of destination.

Those packets which are not in conformity with the 2 conditions above mentioned shall be liable to the rates established for ordinary correspondence.

It is fully understood that the preceding stipulation does not in any way invalidate the right of either of the said Offices to refuse the conveying or distributing of such of those newspapers with respect to which the laws and ordinances concerning their publication and circulation have not been duly complied with.

XXXI. The reduced postage for newspapers, properly so called in the United Kingdom, shall be 1 penny for each newspaper, to be placed to the credit of the British Office ; and in the Kingdom of the Netherlands 5 cents, to be placed to the credit of the Netherland Office for each paper, or for each printed sheet, if the paper contains more than 1 sheet. Consequently, there shall be paid in Great Britain 1 penny as prepayment for each newspaper intended for the Netherlands, and the like rate of 1 penny for each paper coming from the Netherlands and intended for Great Britain. In the Netherlands 5 cents, as prepayment for each paper, or for each sheet of every paper intended for England, and the same rate for each paper, or each sheet, coming from England, and intended for the Netherlands.

Each Office shall retain on its own account the postages it shall have charged, so that for this portion of the mails no accounts shall be required between the 2 Offices.

XXXII. With respect to periodical works published in either kingdom, and not belonging properly to the class of newspapers, the postage shall be charged at the following rates :

In the Netherlands 5 cents per printed sheet, as fixed by the preceding Article with regard to newspapers.

In Great Britain :

1st. For works not exceeding 2 ounces in weight, 1 penny.
2ndly. For works exceeding 2 ounces and not above 3, 6 pence. 3rdly. For works weighing above 3 ounces, and not exceeding 4 ounces, 8 pence. 4thly. For every ounce above 4 up to 16 ounces (the limit is the transmission of such articles by the British

tional, every fraction of an ounce being reckoned as a full ounce.

Each Office shall retain on its own account the postage it shall have charged, as is stipulated in respect of newspapers in the last paragraph of the preceding Article. It must be understood that all the provisions of Article XXX are also applicable to the class of printed works mentioned in the present Article.

XXXIII. The stipulations of the 3 preceding Articles shall also be applicable to newspapers forwarded in transit through either country, and intended for the other, or for any other states or colonies, on the following conditions:

1st. That the Netherland Office shall forward to the British Office the packets of this description intended for the United Kingdom, free of postage; being allowed, however, to claim the cost of transit from the other offices concerned, at the rate of 5 cents per paper or per printed sheet.

2ndly. That when these newspapers, from wherever received, are intended for other states or colonies in transit through Great Britain, the Netherland Office shall pay to the British Office a transit rate of 1 penny per paper, to be reimbursed at the same rate by the Foreign offices, if required.

3rdly. That packets of this description originating in the United Kingdom, and intended for other countries or colonies in transit through the Netherlands, shall be forwarded to the latter office free of postage, to be there charged as stipulated by Article XXXI above.

4thly. That packets of this description, when originating in the colonies or in other countries beyond sea, and intended either for the Netherlands or for other States in transit through the latter kingdom, shall be charged in the 2 countries only with the postage fixed for international packets of the like sort by Articles XXXI and XXXII.

V. *Various Regulations.*

XXXIV. Accounts showing the results of the mutual transmission of this correspondence shall be made out at the end of every quarter, and, having been examined, compared, and settled by the 2 Offices, shall be paid without delay by that Office which shall be found to be indebted to the other.

XXXV. It is agreed that the execution of

the present Convention, each ounce British weight shall be equal to 30 esterlins or grammes Netherland weight; each 1*l.* sterling British money to 12 florins Netherland money; each 1*s.* to 60 cents; and each 1*d.* to 5 cents; and *vice versa*.

XXXVI. Dead letters and newspapers which cannot be delivered, from whatever cause, shall be mutually returned monthly for the same weight and amount of postage which was originally charged by the sending Office. With respect to letters misdirected or missent, they shall be reciprocally returned without delay on the footing as stated above. Lastly, letters addressed to persons who have changed their residence, whatever be the origin of such letters, shall, in like manner, be returned, charged with the rate that should have been paid by the parties to whom they are addressed.

XXXVII. The present Convention is concluded for an indefinite period, to commence from the 1st January, 1844. It cannot be annulled by either of the 2 Offices, except after notice given to the other Office at least 6 months previously.

XXXVIII. Former Stipulations are maintained, in all cases where they are not contrary to the provisions of the present Convention*.

XXXIX. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at London within 1 month, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective parties have signed the present Convention.

Done in duplicate at the General Post Office, London, the 14th day of October, 1843.

(L.S.) W. L. MABERLY.

(L.S.) J. POLS.

CONVENTION POSTALE *entre la Grande Bretagne et les Pays Bas. Signée à Londres, le 14 Octobre, 1843.*

[See English version, Page 840.]

CONVENTION POSTALE entre l'Office Général des Postes du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande et l'Office Général des Postes du Royaume des Pays Bas.

L'OFFICE Général des Postes du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et l'Office Général des Postes du

* See Netherlands. Convention, 1818, Page 820. See Belgium. Treaty, 1834, Page 81.

Royaume des Pays Bas, désirant régler, au moyen d'une nouvelle Convention, les communications par les postes entre les 2 royaumes, sur des bases plus libérales et avantageuses au public des 2 pays ; les soussignés, M. le Lieutenant-Colonel William Leader Maberly, Secrétaire de l'Office Général des Postes, muni des pleins pouvoirs du très Honorable Vicomte Lowther, Maître-Général des Postes de Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande ; et M. Jacques Pols, Chevalier de l'Ordre du Lion Néerlandais, Référendaire au Département des Finances et Chef de la division des Postes au dit Ministère, muni des pleins pouvoirs de son Excellence M. le Ministre des Finances de Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays Bas, Grand Duc de Luxembourg, ayant l'administration Générale des Postes du Royaume des Pays Bas dans les attributions de son département ; après s'être communiqué réciproquement leurs pleins pouvoirs respectifs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des Articles suivans :

I. *Echange et Transport des Correspondances.*

ART. I. Il sera entretenu, entre l'Office Général des Postes du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande et l'Office Général des Postes du Royaume des Pays Bas, une communication directe et régulière pour la transmission, tant des lettres et paquets de l'un pour l'autre royaume, que des correspondances en transit et coloniales qu'ils jugeront convenable de s'adresser mutuellement, ou qui seront expédiées par leur intermédiaire.

II. L'expédition des dites correspondances aura lieu 2 fois par semaine, au moyen de bateaux à vapeur, faisant régulièrement le service de paquebots entre Londres et Rotterdam, et qui partiront, de chacune de ces 2 villes, le Mercredi et le Samedi de chaque semaine, aux heures établies jusqu'ici. Les 2 Offices se réservent cependant de s'entendre ultérieurement à ces divers égards pour le cas où l'intérêt du service exigerait éventuellement que d'autres jours et heures fussent fixés, ou que même il y eût un changement par rapport aux ports de mer entre lesquels le service est établi.

III. Si à cause du mauvais tems, ou par l'effet des glaces, les paquebots ne peuvent aller de la mer jusqu'à Rotterdam, ou arriver de ce port dans la mer, l'échange des malles aura lieu, soit à Scheveningen, soit sur tel autre point de la côte des Pays

Bas, où elles pourront être débarquées ou embarquées le plus facilement suivant les circonstances.

IV. L'Office Britannique se charge de pourvoir, comme par le passé, à l'établissement et à l'entretien des paquebots servant au transport régulier de la correspondance. Il pourra employer à cet effet, soit des navires du Gouvernement, soit des bâtimens appartenant à des particuliers, avec lesquels il passera un contrat pour le transport des malles à son choix. Dans l'un comme dans l'autre cas les frais du transport par mer seront à la charge du dit Office.

V. L'Office des Pays Bas supportera, de son côté, tous les frais extraordinaires que les circonstances particulières du tems ou de la saison peuvent rendre nécessaires pour assurer ou accélérer l'embarquement ou le débarquement des malles dans les ports, ou sur les côtes des Pays Bas, ainsi que pour leur transport par une partie quelconque de son territoire.

VI. Si le service est fait par des bâtimens servant uniquement au transport des malles et de voyageurs, avec leurs effets et bagages, ces navires jouiront, dans les Pays Bas, de l'exemption des droits de tonnage ou autres, ainsi que des privilèges accordés précédemment aux paquebots de Sa Majesté Britannique. Mais lorsque le service est confié par entreprise à des particuliers, qui se chargent en même tems du transport de marchandises, ces exemptions et privilèges ne pourront être réclamés.

VII. En cas de guerre entre les 2 nations, les navires servant au transport des malles continueront leur navigation, sans obstacle ni molestation jusqu'à notification de la cessation de leur service faite par l'un des 2 Gouvernemens, auquel cas il leur sera permis de retourner librement et sous protection spéciale dans leurs pays.

VIII. Outre les expéditions régulières et permanentes dont il est question dans les Articles précédens, les 2 Offices s'adresseront réciproquement, et par le moyen de tout autre bateau à vapeur particulier naviguant entre les 2 pays, les lettres que les parties intéressées désirent avoir expédiées de préférence par ces occasions. La rétribution dûe aux capitaines pour le transport de ces lettres, leur sera payée par chaque Office suivant les réglemens en vigueur dans chaque pays.

IX. Les correspondances de toute nature que les 2 Offices

s'adresseront réciproquement seront enfermées, par le bureau expéditeur, dans des malles cachetées, et accompagnées d'une Feuille d'avis, dans laquelle les détails de chaque envoi seront spécifiés, et dont la bonne réception sera accusée, chaque fois, par le bureau de destination. Ces Feuilles d'avis et Accusés de réception seront conformes aux modèles joints à la présente Convention, sous les Nos. 1 et 2*.

X. Les 2 Offices feront tout ce qui est en leur pouvoir pour empêcher efficacement tout envoi ou transport de lettres entre les 2 pays hors les malles closes que leurs bureaux s'adresseront réciproquement, en vertu de la présente Convention; et que leurs agents ou préposés ne s'en fassent adresser gratuitement, au détriment du produit des Postes de l'un ou de l'autre pays.

Ne sont point compris dans les dispositions du présent Article, les sacs renfermant les dépêches officielles que les Gouvernemens respectifs des 2 pays jugeront convenable d'adresser à leurs agents diplomatiques ou autres, résidant à l'étranger; et réciproquement celles que les dits agents adresseront à leurs Gouvernemens, soit par les *marine guards* chargés de la conduite des malles à bord des paquebots, soit par l'intermédiaire d'autres Messagers spéciaux ou personnes employées comme tels par les dits Gouvernemens, et à leurs propres frais.

II. *Correspondance Internationale.*

XI. Le port des lettres nées dans le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et destinées pour le Royaume des Pays Bas, et réciproquement, celui des lettres originaires des Pays Bas et destinées pour le dit Royaume Uni, pourra être laissé en entier à la charge des destinataires, ou bien être payé d'avance, au choix des envoyeurs dans chaque pays.

L'affranchissement pour une partie de la distance à parcourir ne sera point admis.

XII. Sont exceptées des dispositions de l'Article précédent, les lettres que le public fera recommander ou charger. Le prix de ces lettres devra toujours être payé d'avance tant pour le port ordinaire jusqu'à destination, que pour l'augmentation de port à laquelle les lettres de cette catégorie sont assujetties, par les réglemens du pays où l'expédition a lieu.

* See Forms, in French, Page 865.

XIII. Les lettres nées dans un endroit quelconque du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et destinées pour un endroit quelconque du Royaume des Pays Bas, et réciproquement, les lettres envoyées d'un endroit quelconque des Pays Bas, et destinées pour un endroit quelconque du Royaume Uni, seront passibles dans les 2 pays, d'une taxe uniforme de 1 shilling ou 60 cents par lettre simple, dont 8 deniers ou 40 cents représenteront la taxe due à l'Office Britannique, et 20 cents ou 4 deniers celle due à l'Office des Pays Bas. Cette taxe sera également applicable aux lettres non affranchies et à celles dont le port aurait été payé d'avance. Quant au port des lettres dont le poids excéderait celui d'une lettre simple (lequel poids est fixé à $\frac{1}{2}$ once en Angleterre, et à 16 esterlins ou grammes, exclusivement, aux Pays Bas), chaque Office appliquera de son côté la progression en usage dans son pays.

XIV. Les 2 Offices se rendront mutuellement compte de la part qui revient à chacun d'eux dans le produit des correspondances qu'ils se seront adressées, tant pour les lettres non affranchies que pour celles affranchies. Néanmoins, pour simplifier cette opération, toutes les lettres faisant partie d'une même malle et appartenant à la même catégorie, seront pesées en masse, et le prix en sera payé comme suit :

Par l'Office des Pays Bas à celui de la Grande Bretagne, 1 shilling et 4 deniers par once, monnaie et poids Britanniques.

Par l'Office de la Grande Bretagne à celui des Pays Bas, 40 cents par 30 esterlins ou grammes, monnaie et poids des Pays Bas.

Quant aux lettres chargées, il est convenu que leur poids sera compris dans celui des affranchissemens ordinaires ; et que chaque Office retiendra pour soi l'augmentation de port qui aura été perçue dans son pays, par suite des dispositions de l'Article XII ; de sorte que ce surplus ne donnera lieu à aucun décompte entre les 2 Offices.

XV. Les dispositions des 4 Articles précédens sont également applicables aux lettres faisant partie des malles ordinaires, et à celles expédiées par les occasions particulières, dont il est fait mention à l'Article VIII ci-dessus, sauf que pour les lettres appartenant à la dernière catégorie, et en considération de la part que l'Office des Pays Bas supporte dans les frais de leur transmission, le port fixé par l'Article XIII sera partagé par

moitié entre les 2 Offices; et que par conséquent, au lieu des prix stipulés par l'Article XIV, il sera bonifié par l'Office des Pays Bas à celui du Royaume Uni 1 shilling par once, monnaie et poids Britanniques, et par l'Office du Royaume Uni à celui des Pays Bas, 60 cents par 30 esterlins ou grammes, monnaie et poids des Pays Bas.

III. *Correspondances en Transit et Coloniales.*

XVI. Il est convenu, que lorsque la transmission des correspondances en transit ou coloniales, soit par l'Office Britannique à celui des Pays Bas, soit par ce dernier Office à celui de la Grande Bretagne, donne lieu à quelque bonification de port entre les 2 Offices, cette bonification se fera non point par poids en masse, comme il est stipulé par l'Article XIV ci-dessus, pour la correspondance internationale, mais par addition des ports individuels dont les différentes lettres seront passibles aux termes des Articles suivans.

XVII. L'Office des Pays Bas continuera à se charger, sans frais pour l'Office Britannique, de toutes les lettres que le dit Office lui transmettra pour être expédiées vers d'autres Etats du Continent en transit par les Pays Bas, ainsi que de celles originaires des dits Etats et destinées pour la Grande Bretagne, qui seraient dirigées par la même voie. Ces lettres seront transmises tant de la part de l'Office Britannique à celui des Pays Bas, que par ce dernier Office à celui de la Grande Bretagne, sans aucune taxe ni débours; l'Office des Pays Bas se réservant toutefois la faculté de se faire payer par les autres offices intéressés, un droit de transit dont le montant ne pourra excéder la quote-part des Pays Bas dans le prix de la correspondance internationale établie ci-dessus; c'est-à-dire, 20 cents par lettre simple, lorsqu'elles sont expédiées par les malles régulières, et 30 cents lorsqu'elles appartiennent à la catégorie des lettres dont il est fait mention à l'Article VIII.

XVIII. Si par la suite, l'Office Britannique jugerait convenable d'abolir de son côté et de provoquer ailleurs l'abolition de l'affranchissement obligatoire, dont la correspondance entre la Grande Bretagne et les Etats du Continent, expédiée par l'intermédiaire des Pays Bas, est maintenant passible dans l'une comme dans l'autre direction, l'Office des Pays Bas fera, à sa demande, les démarches nécessaires auprès des autres Offices

étrangers avec lesquels il se trouve en rapport direct relativement à cette correspondance, pour introduire un pareil changement sur le pied d'une parfaite réciprocité. Dans tous les cas, l'Office des Pays Bas sera prêt, de son côté, à faire partager la correspondance Anglaise aux avantages dont la correspondance des Pays Bas avec les dits Etats pourrait jouir, en vertu d'arrangemens quelconques et aux mêmes conditions.

XIX. Les lettres nées dans le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et destinées pour les colonies des Pays Bas, ou autres Etats d'outremer, à expédier en transit par ce dernier royaume, seront sujettes à l'affranchissement obligatoire jusque dans le port de mer des Pays Bas par lequel ces lettres devront partir pour leur destination. La quote-part de cet affranchissement à bonifier par l'Office Britannique à celui des Pays Bas sera de 20 cents par lettre simple.

XX. Les lettres nées dans les colonies des Pays Bas ou autres Etats d'outremer, apportées dans les ports des Pays Bas, et destinées pour la Grande Bretagne, seront livrées à l'Office Britannique par celui des Pays Bas, au taux de 80 cents par lettre simple, savoir, 60 cents pour port colonial établi par la législation en vigueur dans les Pays Bas, et 20 cents pour port international revenant aux Pays Bas.

XXI. Les lettres originales des Pays Bas et destinées pour les colonies ou autres possessions Anglaises dans lesquelles l'Office Britannique entretient des bureaux de postes, seront livrées à ce dernier Office franches de tout port ou débours au profit de l'Office Néerlandais. Elles seront, par conséquent, assujetties dans les Pays Bas à l'affranchissement obligatoire pour la taxe Néerlandaise seulement, à raison de 20 cents par lettre simple. Ces colonies et possessions sont spécifiées dans l'Etat joint à la présente Convention sous le No. 3.*

XXII. Quant aux lettres nées dans les Pays Bas, et destinées soit pour les colonies et possessions Anglaises où l'Office Britannique n'entretient point de bureau de postes, soit pour tous Etats étrangers ou colonies étrangères à expédier en transit par l'Angleterre, elles seront soumises dans les Pays Bas à l'affranchissement obligatoire au taux de la correspondance internationale mont ant à 1 shilling, dont l'Office des Pays Bas

* See Page 869.

aura sa quote-part, et auquel sera ajoutée la taxe que le public Anglais lui-même est tenu de payer d'avance pour les lettres ayant la même destination, à compter du port par lequel les lettres seront expédiées. Il sera payé, à ce titre, par l'Office des Pays Bas à celui de la Grande Bretagne et par lettre simple, les sommes portées au Tableau joint à la présente Convention sous le No. 4.*

XXIII. Les lettres originaires de toutes les colonies, tant Anglaises qu'étrangères, ainsi que de tous autres Etats étrangers dont il est fait mention dans les 2 Articles précédens, et qui sont destinées pour le Royaume des Pays Bas, supporteront la taxe coloniale ou étrangère dont ces lettres seraient passibles au port d'arrivée dans le Royaume Uni, plus le port international de 1 shilling dont l'Office des Pays Bas aura sa quote-part. Ce dernier Office bonifiera par conséquent à l'Office Britannique pour toutes ces diverses correspondances et par lettre simple, les sommes portées au Tableau joint à la présente Convention sous le No. 5.†

XXIV. Enfin, pour ce qui regarde les correspondances originaires des divers Etats du Continent et destinées pour les différentes colonies, tant Anglaises qu'étrangères, ou pour tous autres Etats étrangers en transit par les Pays Bas et la Grande Bretagne, ainsi que réciproquement les lettres originaires de ces différentes colonies ou Etats d'outremer, à destination du Continent par l'intermédiaire de la Grande Bretagne et des Pays Bas, il est stipulé :

1°. Que les lettres du Continent pour les colonies et Etats d'outremer devront être affranchies forcément au même taux que les lettres originaires des Pays Bas et ayant la même destination ;

2°. Que celles originaires des colonies ou autres Etats, et destinées pour le Continent en transit des Pays Bas, seront passibles du même port, au profit de la Grande Bretagne et des Pays Bas, que les lettres de la même origine lorsqu'elles sont destinées pour les Pays Bas, suivant l'Article XXIII précité.

L'Office des Pays Bas se fera payer par les Etats du Continent les ports dont ces lettres sont passibles dans l'une comme dans l'autre direction, et il comptera avec l'Office Britannique

* See Page 870.

† See Page 871.

de ce qui en revient à ce dernier, selon les principes établis ci-dessus.

XXV. Il est entendu que dans l'application des dispositions de l'Article XVI et suivans, aux lettres dont le poids surpassera celui d'une lettre simple, la bonification aura lieu dans les proportions voulues par le tableau de progression en usage dans celui des 2 royaumes qui fera l'expédition des lettres : c'est-à-dire, que pour toutes les lettres que l'Office des Pays Bas transmettra à celui de la Grande Bretagne, la bonification aura lieu selon la progression suivie dans les Pays Bas ; tandis que toutes les lettres transmises par l'Office Britannique à celui des Pays Bas seront taxées suivant la progression adoptée en Angleterre.

XXVI. L'Office des Pays Bas continuera à n'opposer aucun obstacle au passage par son territoire des malles closes renfermant la correspondance entre l'Angleterre et Hambourg, toutes les fois que la navigation directe se trouverait interrompue par suite de la mauvaise saison.

L'Office Britannique ne payera rien aux Pays Bas pour ce passage, sauf le payement direct de sa part, ou le remboursement, le cas échéant, des frais extraordinaires auxquels le débarquement et l'embarquement des malles de Hambourg dans un port ou sur la côte des Pays Bas, ainsi que leur passage par le territoire de ce royaume, pourront donner lieu.

Ne sont cependant point comprises dans les dispositions du présent Article, les lettres à l'égard desquelles les envoyeurs demeurant en Angleterre ou à Hambourg, &c., auraient témoigné expressément le désir qu'elles soient dirigées par les Pays Bas. Ces lettres seront expédiées dans les malles destinées pour les Pays Bas (ou *vice versa*), sur le pied statué pour la correspondance entre la Grande Bretagne et le Continent, en transit par les Pays Bas.

XXVII. L'Office des Pays Bas s'engage en outre à permettre le passage gratuit par son territoire des malles closes renfermant la correspondance entre l'Office Britannique et les colonies ou autres possessions du Royaume Uni dans les Indes Orientales, ainsi que pour les Iles Ioniennes et les bureaux Britanniques établis au Levant ; dans le cas où ce dernier Office jugerait convenable d'emprunter le territoire des Pays Bas pour faire ou

recevoir de pareilles expéditions. Toutefois les frais auxquels cette transmission donnerait lieu seront à la charge de l'Office Britannique.

XXVIII. De son côté, l'Office Britannique continuera à permettre le passage gratuit par son territoire des malles ou dépêches closes venant des colonies des Pays Bas et adressées à un bureau des postes dans ce royaume, ainsi que des paquets officiels, originaires de ces colonies et destinés pour le Gouvernement des Pays Bas; lorsque les malles, dépêches ou paquets auraient été apportés par un navire venant d'une colonie Néerlandaise et originairement destiné pour un port des Pays Bas, mais qui, à cause de la mauvaise saison ou pour avarie, aurait été obligé de chercher un refuge temporaire dans un des ports de l'Angleterre. Quant aux lettres particulières non renfermées dans les dépêches closes des bureaux de poste, et remises à découvert par les capitaines à un bureau des postes Britanniques, elles seront traitées sur le pied des *ship letters* apportées en Angleterre et destinées pour les Pays Bas. Les dispositions de cet Article sont également applicables à l'envoi des malles originaires des Pays Bas et destinées pour les colonies de ce royaume, et qui doivent être expédiées par des navires des Pays Bas qui seraient retenus par le mauvais tems dans les ports Britanniques.

XXIX. Il n'est rien changé, par la présente Convention, relativement aux ordres données précédemment, à la demande du Gouvernement Anglais par celui des Pays Bas, pour la remise, par les capitaines des navires venant de Java qui relâchent dans un port de la Grande Bretagne, d'une dépêche séparée renfermant les lettres affranchi des personnes demeurant

IV. *Journaux*

XXX. Les journaux de ration de port est accordés envoyés de la Grande Bretagne pour la Grande Bretagne par l'Article suivant, à condition

1°. Qu'ils soient expédiés en loppes ouvertes sur les côtes vérifiées;

2°. Qu'ils ayent été affranchis au départ jusqu'à la frontière de l'Etat de destination. Les envois qui ne réunissent point ces 2 conditions seront passibles du port dû pour la correspondance ordinaire.

Il est bien entendu que la stipulation qui précède n'infirmé en aucune manière le droit que peut avoir l'un ou l'autre des 2 Offices, de ne pas effectuer sur son propre territoire le transport ou la distribution de ceux de ces journaux à l'égard desquels il n'aurait pas été satisfait aux lois et ordonnances qui règlent les conditions de leur publication et de leur circulation.

XXXI. Le port modéré pour les journaux proprement dits sera dans le Royaume Uni de 1 denier par journal au profit de l'Office Britannique, et dans le Royaume des Pays Bas 5 cents au profit de l'Office des Pays Bas, par numéro de journal, ou par feuille d'impression si le numéro contient plus d'une feuille.

Par conséquent il sera payé dans la Grande Bretagne, 1 denier à titre d'affranchissement pour chaque numéro destiné pour les Pays Bas, et le même port de 1 denier pour chaque numéro venant des Pays Bas, et destiné pour la Grande Bretagne. Dans les Pays-Bas, 5 cents à titre d'affranchissement par numéro, ou par feuille de tout envoi, destiné pour l'Angleterre, et même port pour chaque numéro ou chaque feuille venant d'Anglerrete et destiné, pour les Pays Bas.

Chaque Office retiendra à son profit les ports qu'il aura perçus, de manière que cet objet ne donnera lieu à aucun décompte entre les 2 Offices.

XXXII. Quant aux ouvrages périodiques paraissant dans un des 2 royaumes, et n'appartenant point à la catégorie des journaux proprement dits, le port en sera perçu dans les proportions suivantes :

Dans les Pays Bas, à raison de 5 cents par feuille d'impression, ainsi qu'il à été statué par l'Article précédent à l'égard des journaux.

Dans la Grande Bretagne :

1°. Pour tout ouvrage dont le poids n'excédera pas 2 onces, 1 denier. 2°. Pour tout ouvrage pesant au-dessus de 2 onces, et n'excédant pas 3 onces, 6 deniers. 3°. Pour tout ouvrage pesant au-dessus de 3 onces, et n'excédant pas 4 onces, 8 deniers. 4°. Pour chaque once au-dessus de 4 et jusqu'à 16 onces (limite de l'admission de ce objets par l'Office Britannique), 2 deniers

en sus, en observant que toute fraction de l'once sera comptée comme 1 once pour le port à percevoir.

De même, chaque Office retiendra, à son profit, les ports qu'il aura perçus ainsi qu'il a été statué à l'égard des journaux par le dernier paragraphe de l'Article précédent. Il est entendu que toutes les dispositions de l'Article XXX s'appliqueront également aux envois dont il est question dans le présent Article.

XXXIII. Les dispositions des 3 Articles précédens seront également applicables aux journaux expédiés en transit par un des 2 pays et destinés soit pour l'autre pays, soit pour d'autres Etats ou Colonies, aux conditions suivantes :

1°. Que l'Office des Pays Bas livrera à l'Office Britannique tous les envois de cette nature qui sont destinés pour le Royaume Uni, francs de port, sauf à se faire payer le transit par les autres offices intéressés, à raison de 5 cents par numéro ou par feuille d'impression.

2°. Que lorsque ces envois, d'une origine quelconque, sont destinés pour d'autres Etats ou Colonies en transit par la Grande Bretagne, l'Office des Pays Bas payera à l'Office Britannique un transit de 1 denier par numéro, sauf à se faire rembourser de même par les offices étrangers, s'il y a lieu.

3°. Que les objets de la même nature originaires du Royaume Uni, et destinés pour d'autres pays ou colonies en transit par les Pays Bas, seront livrés à ce dernier Office francs pour être taxés par lui sur le pied établi par l'Article ci-dessus.

4°. Qu'enfin les mêmes objets, lorsqu'ils sont originaires des colonies ou d'autres pays d'outremer, et destinés soit aux Pays Bas, soit pour d'autres Etats en transit de ce dernier, ne seront taxés, dans les 2 pays, que du port établi pour les envois internationaux de la même espèce par les Articles XXXI et XXXII ci-dessus.

V. Dispositions Diverses.

XXXIV. Les comptes présentant le résultat de la transaction réciproque seront dressés à la fin de chaque trimestre après avoir été débattus et arrêtés contradictoirement par les Offices, ils seront soldés sans délai par l'Office qui sera débiteur envers l'autre.

XXXV. Il est convenu que pour tout ce qui se rapporte à l'exécution de la présente Convention, chaque once poids Britannique sera assimilée à 30 esterlins ou grammes poids des Pays Bas; chaque livre sterling monnaie Britannique, à 12 florins monnaie des Pays Bas; chaque shilling à 60 cents, et chaque denier à 5 cents, et réciproquement.

XXXVI. Les lettres et journaux tombés en rebut, pour quelle cause que ce soit, seront renvoyés de part et d'autre, et de mois en mois, pour les poids et les prix auxquels ils auront été originairement expédiés par l'Office envoyeur. Quant aux lettres mal adressées ou mal dirigées, elles seront renvoyées, réciproquement, sans délai, sur le pied indiqué ci-dessus. Enfin les lettres adressées à des personnes qui ont changé de résidence, quelle que soit l'origine de ces lettres, seront renvoyées de même, chargées du port qui aurait dû être payé par les destinataires.

XXXVII. Le présente Convention est conclue pour un tems indéterminé à commencer du 1er Janvier, 1844. Elle ne pourra être annulée par l'un ou l'autre des 2 Offices qu'après notification faite à l'autre Office au moins 6 mois d'avance.

XXXVIII. Sont maintenues les Stipulations antérieures qui ne seraient pas contraires aux Stipulations de la présente Convention.*

XXXIX. La présente Convention sera ratifiée et les ratifications en seront échangées à Londres dans le délai d'un mois, ou plus tôt si faire se peut.

En foi de quoi les parties respectives ont signé la présente Convention.

Fait au Bureau Général des Postes à Londres, en double original, le 14e jour du mois d'Octobre, l'an de Grâce 1843.

(L.S.) J. POLS.

(L.S.) W. L. MABERLY.

* See Netherlands. Convention, 1818, Page 820.
See Belgium. Treaty, 1834, Page 100.

(No. 1.)—FEUILLE D'AVIS, pour la Correspondance entre la Grande Bretagne et les Pays Bas.

Londres,

184

Vous trouverez ci-joints les Articles suivans, dont vous êtes prié d'accuser la réception, savoir :

	Nombre des Lettres, &c.	Compte de la Grande Bretagne.			Vérification des Pays Bas.		
		Poids.			Poids.		
		Onces.			Onces.		
§ I.—Lettres non Affranchies, &c., dont le montant doit être porté au crédit de l'Office Britannique.							
1. Lettres non affranchies de la Grande Bretagne pour les Pays Bas expédiées par la malle ordinaire, au prix de 1s. 4d. par once							
2. Lettres non affranchies de la Grande Bretagne pour les Pays Bas expédiées par des occasions particulières, au prix de 1s. par once							
3. Lettres mal dirigées et déboursées originaires des Pays Bas et reçues par la malle ordinaire, au prix de 40 cents par 30 grammes							
4. Lettres mal dirigées et déboursées originaires des Pays Bas et reçues par des occasions par- ticulières, au prix de 60 cents par 30 grammes							
5. Lettres non affranchies originaires des colonies Britanniques ou d'autres pays en transit par la Grande Bretagne, et destinées pour les Pays Bas ou pour d'autres pays en transit par les Pays Bas		Montant.			Montant.		
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
6. Journaux originaires des colonies Britanniques ou d'autres pays en transit par la Grande Bretagne, et destinées pour les Pays Bas ou pour d'autres pays en transit par les Pays Bas, au prix de 1d. par pièce.....							
7. Lettres mal dirigées et déboursées originaires des colonies et d'autres pays d'outremer, en transit par les Pays Bas et autres déboursées à envoyer aux Pays Bas		Florins. Cents.			Florins. Cents.		
§ II.—Lettres Affranchies, dont le montant doit être porté au crédit de l'Office des Pays Bas.		Poids.			Poids.		
8. Lettres affranchies de la Grande Bretagne, &c., pour les Pays Bas, expédiées par la malle ordinaire, au prix de 40 cents par 30 grammes		Onces.			Onces.		
9. Lettres affranchies de la Grande Bretagne, &c., pour les Pays Bas, expédiées par des occasions particulières, au prix de 60 cents par 30 grammes							
10. Lettres de la Grande Bretagne pour les colonies des Pays Bas, et autres pays d'outremer, affranchies jusqu'au port des Pays Bas par lequel les lettres sont expédiées		Montant.			Montant.		
		Florins. Cents.			Florins. Cents.		
§ III.—Lettres, Journaux, &c., dont il n'est point tenu compte entre les 3 Offices.					Nombre.		
11. Lettres de la Grande Bretagne, &c., pour les Etats du Continent en transit par les Pays Bas et affranchies jusqu'à la frontière de la Grande Bretagne.							
12. Journaux, &c., de la Grande Bretagne, &c., pour les Pays Bas, et pour d'autres Etats en transit par les Pays Bas, affranchies jusqu'à la frontière de la Grande Bretagne...							

(No. 2.)—FEUILLE D'AVIS, pour la Correspondance entre les Pays Bas et la Grande Bretagne.

Rotterdam,

184

Vous trouverez ci-joints les Articles suivans, dont vous êtes prié d'accuser la réception, savoir :

	Nombre des Lettres.	Compte des Pays Bas.			Vérification en Angleterre.		
		Poids.			Poids.		
		Grammes.			Grammes.		
§ I. Lettres non Affranchies dont le montant doit être porté au Crédit de l'Office des Pays Bas.							
1. Lettres non affranchies des Pays Bas pour la Grande Bretagne expédiées par la malle ordinaire, au prix de 40 cents par 80 grammes...							
2. Lettres non affranchies des Pays Bas pour la Grande Bretagne expédiées par des occasions particulières, au prix de 60 cents par 80 grammes							
3. Lettres mal dirigées et déboursées originaires de la Grande Bretagne et reçues par la malle ordinaire, au prix de 1s. 4d. par once							
4. Lettres mal dirigées et déboursées originaires de la Grande Bretagne et reçues par des occasions particulières, au prix de 1s. par once...							
5. Lettres des colonies des Pays Bas et autres pays d'outremer en transit par les Pays Bas pour la Grande Bretagne et pour d'autres pays en transit par la Grande Bretagne.....		Montant.		Montant.			
6. Lettres mal dirigées et déboursées originaires des colonies Britanniques ou d'autres pays en transit par la Grande Bretagne, et autres déboursées à envoyer à l'Office Britannique		Florins.	Cents.	Florins.	Cents.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		Poids.		Poids.			
		Grammes.		Grammes.			
		Montant.		Montant.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
§ II. Lettres Affranchies, &c., dont le montant doit être porté au crédit de l'Office Britannique.							
7. Lettres affranchies des Pays Bas pour la Grande Bretagne expédiées par la malle ordinaire, au prix de 1s. 4d. par once							
8. Lettres affranchies des Pays Bas pour la Grande Bretagne expédiées par des occasions particulières, au prix de 1s. par once							
9. Lettres affranchies des Pays Bas et d'autres Etats du Continent pour les colonies Britanniques et autres pays en transit par la Grande Bretagne.....							
10. Journaux, &c., originaires comme ci-dessus, et ayant la même destination, au prix de 1d. par pièce							
§ III. Lettres, Journaux, &c., dont il n'est point tenu compte entre les 2 Offices.					Nombre.		
11. Lettres des divers Etats du Continent pour la Grande Bretagne en transit par les Pays Bas, et affranchies jusqu'à la frontière Britannique.....							
12. Lettres des Pays Bas pour les colonies Britanniques où l'Office Britannique entretient des Bureaux de Poste, affranchies jusqu'à la frontière Britannique							
13. Journaux, &c., originaires des Pays Pas et d'autres Etats du Continent pour la Grande Bretagne, affranchies jusqu'à la frontière Britannique.....							

Lettres Chargées annexées à la présente, et dont le montant est compris dans les Articles ci-dessus.

Numéro.	Origine des Lettres.	Noms des Destinataires.	Lieu de Destination.	Poids en Grammes.

ACCUSE DE RECEPTION, pour la Correspondance entre la Grande Bretagne et les Pays Bas.

La Dépêche de Londres du

Rotterdam,

184

a été reçue, contenant les Articles

suivans, savoir :

	Nombre des Lettres.	Compte de la Grande Bretagne.			Vérification des Pays Bas.		
		Poids			Poids.		
		Onces.			Onces.		
§ I. — Lettres non Affranchies, &c., dont le montant doit être porté au crédit de l'Office Britannique.							
1. Lettres non affranchies de la Grande Bretagne pour les Pays Bas expédiées par la maille ordinaire, au prix de 1s. 4d par once							
2. Lettres non affranchies de la Grande Bretagne pour les Pays Bas expédiées par des occasions particulières, au prix de 1s par once ...							
3. Lettres mal dirigées et déboursées originaires des Pays Pays et reçues par la maille ordinaire, au prix de 40 cents par 30 grammes ...							
4. Lettres mal dirigées et déboursées originaires des Pays Bas et reçues par des occasions particulières, au prix de 60 cents par 30 grammes							
5. Lettres non affranchies, originaires des colonies Britanniques ou d'autres pays en transit par la Grande Bretagne et destinées pour les Pays Bas ou pour d'autres pays en transit par les Pays Bas							
6. Journaux originaires des colonies Britanniques ou d'autres pays en transit par la Grande Bretagne et destinées pour les Pays Bas ou pour d'autres pays en transit par les Pays Bas, au prix de 1d. par pièce							
7. Lettres mal dirigées et déboursées originaires des colonies ou d'autres pays d'outremer en transit par les Pays Bas, et autres déboursées à envoyer aux Pays Bas							
§ II. — Lettres Affranchies dont le montant doit être porté au crédit de l'Office des Pays Bas.							
8. Lettres affranchies de la Grande Bretagne, &c., pour les Pays Bas, expédiées par la maille ordinaire, au prix de 40 cents par 30 grammes							
9. Lettres affranchies de la Grande Bretagne, &c., pour les Pays Bas, expédiées par des occasions particulières, au prix de 60 cents par 30 grammes							
10. Lettres de la Grande Bretagne pour les colonies des Pays Bas et autres pays d'outremer, affranchies jusqu'au port des Pays Bas par lequel les lettres sont expédiées							

(No. 8.)—LISTE des Colonies et Possessions Britanniques dans lesquelles l'Office Britannique entretient des Bureaux de Poste, et pour lesquelles la Correspondance originaire des Pays Bas doit être affranchie jusqu'à la frontière de la Grande Bretagne.

Noms des Colonies et Possessions.	Ports par lesquels les Lettres sont expédiées.	Jours auxquels les Mails sont closes à Londres.	OBSERVATIONS.
INDES OCCIDENTALES.			
Antigua	Southampton .	{ 2 et 17 de chaque mois (1)	(1) Lorsque le 2 ou 17 tombe au Dimanche, la maille est close le jour suivant. Cette remarque s'applique à toutes les expéditions des paquebots réguliers, avec cette exception, que lorsque le premier jour du mois tombe au Dimanche, la maille de la Méditerranée est expédiée de Londres le jour qui précède ce même Dimanche. Comme les mailles sont expédiées de Londres pour Southampton dans la matinée, les lettres pour ces destinations devront être reçues à Londres le jour précédent.
Barbade			
Berbice			
Demarara			
Dominica			
Essequibo			
Grenade			
Jamaïque			
Montserrat			
Nevis			
Ste. Lucie			
St. Kitts			
St. Vincent			
Tobago			
Tortola			
Trinidad			
BAHAMAS	Southampton .	2 de chaque mois	
AMERIQUE DU NORD.			
Bermuda	Liverpool .	{ 3 et 18 de chaque mois (2)	(2) Excepté pendant les mois de Décembre, Janvier, Février, et Mars, où les départs n'ont lieu que le 3 de chaque mois.
Canada			
Nouvelle Brunswick			
Nouvelle Ecosse			
Ile du Prince Edouard			
Terre Neuve			

(No. 4.)—*LISTE des Colonies et Possessions Britanniques où l'Office Britannique n'entretient point de Bureaux de Poste, ainsi que des Pays Etrangers pour lesquels la Correspondance originaire des Pays Bas ou d'autres Etats du Continent passant par les Pays Bas, peut être expédiée en transit par la Grande Bretagne, moyennant l'affranchissement obligatoire indiqué ci-après, dont l'Office des Pays Bas rendra compte à l'Office Britannique.*

Colonies Britanniques et Pays Etrangers.	Taxe par Lettre Simple.	Routes, Ports du Départ, &c., en Angleterre.	Jours auxquels les Malles sont closes à Londres.	OBSERVATIONS.
Indes Orientales .	s. d.			
Ceylan	2 6 (1)	Par Marseilles, Suez, et Bombay	Le 4 de chaque mois (2)	(1) Cette taxe de 2s. 6d. se compose d'un port Anglais de 2s. 1d. suivant la progression Britan- nique; et d'une taxe Française de 5d., à laquelle la progres- sion Française est applicable.
Mauritius				
Australie				
Nouvelle Zélande .				
Van Diemen's Land	1 8	Par Southampton, Suez, et Bombay	Le premier jour de 'chaque mois (3)	
Hong Kong (la Chine), &c.				
Espagne	2 10	Par le paquebot de Southampton	Tous les Jendis	
Portugal	2 3			
Madère	2 4	Par le paquebot de Falmouth	Le premier Mardi de chaque mois	(2) Quand le 4 tombe au Dimanche, la malle est expédiée le jour suivant.
Les Açores				
Les Canaries				
Le Brésil				
Buenos Ayres	3 1			
Monte Video				
Honduras	1 8	Par le paquebot de Southampton	Le 2 de chaque mois (4)	(3) Quand le pre- mier jour tombe au Dimanche, la malle est expédiée de Lon- dres le jour précé- dent.
Panama				
Chili et Pérou	2 9			Les malles pour Southampton sont expédiées de Londres dans la matinée.
Le Mexique				
La Nouvelle Gre- nade	2 9			
Venezuela				
Cuba	1 11	Idem.	Le 2 et 17 de chaque mois (4)	(4) Quand le 2 ou 17 tombe au Di- manche, la malle est expédiée de Londres le jour suivant.
Guadaloupe				
Martinique				
Hayti				
Porto Rico				
Ste. Croix				
St. Eustache				
St. Martin				
St. Thomas				
Etats Unis d'Amé- rique	1 8	Par le paquebot de Liverpool	Le 3 et 18 de chaque mois (5)	(5) Excepté durant les mois de Décem- bre, Janvier, Février, et Mars, où les dé- parts n'ont lieu que le 3 de chaque mois.
Cap de Bonne Espé- rance	1 4	Par des navires particuliers	Quand l'occa- sion se pré- sente	Si le 3 ou le 18 tombe au Dimanche, la malle est expédiée de Londres le jour suivant.
Ste. Hélène				
Sierra Léone				
Australie				
Nouvelle Zélande .				
Van Diemen's Land				
Hong Kong				
On toute autre Co- lonie Britannique ou Pays Etranger, quand l'expédition se fait d'Angle- terre par des na- vires particuliers.)				

(No. 5.)—TABLEAUX des Taxes dont l'Office des Pays Bas devra rendre compte à celui de la Grande Bretagne, pour les Lettres originaires de toutes les Colonies Britanniques, ou Pays Etrangers en transit par la Grande Bretagne, et destinées pour les Pays Bas ou Etats du Continent en transit par les Pays Bas.

.

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

.

1

1

1

1

1

1

.

veying the same, and transmitted direct between such port and such colony or *Foreign* country.

And we further direct, that on every letter transmitted as is mentioned in this Warrant, exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and taken progressive and additional rates of postage, according to the scale of weight and number of rates in the said Act contained, as to letters, estimating and charging each additional rate at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under this Warrant if not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight.

And we further direct, that such printed newspapers as are hereinafter mentioned, may be sent by the post at the rates hereinafter set forth : (that is to say)

British newspapers sent direct from the United Kingdom to *Holland*, or to Her Majesty's colonies, or *Foreign* countries, through *Holland*, 1*d.* each.

Newspapers published in *Holland*, and sent from thence direct to any part of the United Kingdom, or to Her Majesty's colonies, or *Foreign* countries, through the United Kingdom, 1*d.* each.

Foreign newspapers sent between *Foreign* countries and *Holland*, through the United Kingdom, 1*d.* each.

Foreign newspapers sent from *Foreign* countries to the United Kingdom, through *Holland*, 1*d.* each.

Colonial newspapers sent from the British colonies to the United Kingdom, through *Holland*, or from the British colonies to *Holland*, through the United Kingdom, 1*d.* each.

And we further direct, that printed periodical publications (not being strictly newspapers), published in *Holland* or the United Kingdom, and printed proceedings of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, may be sent by the post direct between any part of the United Kingdom and *Holland*, according to the regulations and rates hereinafter mentioned : (that is to say)

For every such publication or Parliamentary proceeding, not exceeding 2 ounces in weight, 1*d.* each ; above 2 ounces, and not exceeding 3 ounces, 6*d.* each ; above 3 ounces, and not exceeding 4 ounces, 8*d.* each ; and for every additional ounce in weight, above the weight of 4 ounces, there shall be charged and paid an additional rate of 2*d.*

And every fraction of such additional ounce shall be charged **as** a full ounce: but any such periodical publication, if printed **in** *Holland*, shall, in order to be entitled to pass by the post at **the** reduced rates aforesaid, be posted within *Holland*, and any such Parliamentary proceeding shall be posted in the United Kingdom; and if not so posted the same shall, respectively, be liable to the like rates of postage as would have been chargeable on such periodical publication or Parliamentary proceeding, if the same had been a letter so conveyed by the post.

And we direct that no such printed periodical publications **as** shall exceed 16 ounces in weight shall be forwarded by the post under this Warrant.

And we declare, that the rates herein mentioned on printed newspapers, printed periodical publications, and printed Parliamentary proceedings, shall be payable, whether the sea conveyance be by packet-boat or private ship, provided the conveyance of such newspapers, publications, and proceedings, between the United Kingdom and *Holland*, be direct, and not through any *Foreign* country.

And we further direct, that the Postmaster-General may cause the postage on any such printed newspapers, printed periodical publications, and printed Parliamentary proceedings, to be paid on the same being put into the Post Office.

And we further direct, that all such printed newspapers, printed periodical publications, and Parliamentary proceedings, as shall be sent by the post under this Warrant, shall be forwarded under and subject to all such conditions, regulations, restrictions, examinations, and penalties as by the said recited Act are directed in respect of printed newspapers and other printed papers sent by the post.

And we further direct, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to annul, prejudice, or affect any of the exemptions and privileges granted by the said recited Act, or be an Act made and passed in the 1st year of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the Management of the Post Office*;" and that all such exemptions and privileges shall remain in full force.

And we further direct, that the term "periodical publica-

* See Page 413.

veying the same, and transmitted direct between such port and such colony or *Foreign* country.

And we further direct, that on every letter transmitted as is mentioned in this Warrant, exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and taken progressive and additional rates of postage, according to the scale of weight and number of rates in the said Act contained, as to letters, estimating and charging each additional rate at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under this Warrant if not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight.

And we further direct, that such printed newspapers as are hereinafter mentioned, may be sent by the post at the rates hereinafter set forth : (that is to say)

British newspapers sent direct from the United Kingdom to *Holland*, or to Her Majesty's colonies, or *Foreign* countries, through *Holland*, 1*d.* each.

Newspapers published in *Holland*, and sent from thence direct to any part of the United Kingdom, or to Her Majesty's colonies, or *Foreign* countries, through the United Kingdom, 1*d.* each.

Foreign newspapers sent between *Foreign* countries and *Holland*, through the United Kingdom, 1*d.* each.

Foreign newspapers sent from *Foreign* countries to the United Kingdom, through *Holland*, 1*d.* each.

Colonial newspapers sent from the British colonies to the United Kingdom, through *Holland*, or from the British colonies to *Holland*, through the United Kingdom, 1*d.* each.

And we further direct, that printed periodical publications (not being strictly newspapers), published in *Holland* or the United Kingdom, and printed proceedings of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, may be sent by the post direct between any part of the United Kingdom and *Holland*, according to the regulations and rates hereinafter mentioned : (that is to say)

For every such publication or Parliamentary proceeding, not exceeding 2 ounces in weight, 1*d.* each ; above 2 ounces, and not exceeding 3 ounces, 6*d.* each ; above 3 ounces, and not exceeding 4 ounces, 8*d.* each ; and for every additional ounce in weight, above the weight of 4 ounces, there shall be charged and paid an additional rate of 2*d.*

And every fraction of such additional ounce shall be charged as a full ounce; but any such periodical publication, if printed in *Holland*, shall, in order to be entitled to pass by the post at the reduced rates aforesaid, be posted within *Holland*, and any such Parliamentary proceeding shall be posted in the United Kingdom; and if not so posted the same shall, respectively, be liable to the like rates of postage as would have been chargeable on such periodical publication or Parliamentary proceeding, if the same had been a letter so conveyed by the post.

And we direct that no such printed periodical publications as shall exceed 16 ounces in weight shall be forwarded by the post under this Warrant.

And we declare, that the rates herein mentioned on printed newspapers, printed periodical publications, and printed Parliamentary proceedings, shall be payable, whether the sea conveyance be by packet-boat or private ship, provided the conveyance of such newspapers, publications, and proceedings, between the United Kingdom and *Holland*, be direct, and not through any *Foreign* country.

And we further direct, that the Postmaster-General may cause the postage on any such printed newspapers, printed periodical publications, and printed Parliamentary proceedings, to be paid on the same being put into the Post Office.

And we further direct, that all such printed newspapers, printed periodical publications, and Parliamentary proceedings, as shall be sent by the post under this Warrant, shall be forwarded under and subject to all such conditions, regulations, restrictions, examinations, and penalties as by the said recited Act are directed in respect of printed newspapers and other printed papers sent by the post.

And we further direct, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to annul, prejudice, or affect any of the exemptions and privileges granted by the said recited Act, or be an Act made and passed in the 1st year of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the Management of the Post Office*;" and that all such exemptions and privileges shall remain in full force.

And we further direct, that the term "periodical publica-

* See Page 413.

State of *Colombia**, containing, among other things, an agreement, that no higher or other duties should be imposed on the importation into the territories of His Britannic Majesty of any articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of *Colombia*, than were or should be payable on the like articles, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other *Foreign* country :

And whereas the Republic of *New Granada* was, at the time of the conclusion of the said Treaty, a part of the said State of *Colombia* :

And whereas the said Treaty was, at the time of the passing of the said Act, and still is subsisting between Her Majesty and the said Republic of *New Granada*, as having so been a part of the said State of *Colombia* as aforesaid :

And whereas application has been made on the part of the Government of the said Republic of *New Granada*, claiming under the said Treaty the admission of sugars the growth of the dominions of the said Republic, at the said respective duties of 1*l.* 8*s.* and 1*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* per cwt.:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby ordered accordingly, that, from and after the 1st day of May next ensuing the date hereof, brown, muscovado, or clayed sugars (not being refined), the growth of the dominions of the said Republic of *New Granada*, shall, if imported from the dominions of the said Republic, or from any British possession abroad, having been imported into such British possession from the said dominions, be admitted to entry for consumption into the United Kingdom at the aforesaid respective rates of duty of 1*l.* 8*s.* and 1*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* per cwt., respectively ; subject, nevertheless, to the production of the like certificates and the making of the like declaration as are in the said Act required with respect to sugars the growth of *China*, *Java*, or *Manilla* :

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions accordingly.

WM. L. BATHURST.

* See Vol. 3, Page 56.

day of March, 1845, until the 5th day of July, 1846, there should be charged, amongst other duties of Customs, the following: (that is to say)

On sugar the growth and produce of *China*, *Java*, or *Manilla*, or of any *Foreign* country the sugars of which Her Majesty in Council should have declared, or might thereafter declare, to be admissible as not being the produce of slave-labour, and which should be imported into the United Kingdom, either from the country of its growth or from some British possession, having first been imported into such British possession from the country of its growth, the duties following: (that is to say)

White-clayed sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to white-clayed, not being refined, for every cwt., 1*l.* 8*s.*; brown sugar, being muscovado or clayed, or any other sugar, not being equal in quality to white-clayed, for every cwt., 1*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity than a cwt.:

And by the said Act it was also enacted, that with regard to sugar the growth of any *Foreign* country between which country and Her Majesty there was then subsisting any Treaty or Convention binding Her Majesty to grant to such country, either conditionally or unconditionally, the privileges of the most favoured nation, or to permit, either conditionally or unconditionally, the produce of such country to be imported into the United Kingdom at the same duties as are imposed upon the produce of any country, it should be lawful for Her Majesty, from time to time, by any Order or Orders in Council, to declare that, from and after a day to be named in such Order, brown, muscovado, or clayed sugars (not being refined), the growth of such country, in case such Treaty should continue to subsist, should, if imported from such country, or from any British possession abroad, having been imported into such British possession from such country, be admitted to entry for consumption in the United Kingdom, at the aforesaid respective rates of duty of 1*l.* 8*s.*, and 1*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* per cwt., respectively, in like manner as sugars the growth and produce of *China*, *Java*, or

areas a on the 18th day of April, 1825,
ween the King George the

and the United Kingdom, passing through the United Kingdom to and from its colonies or Foreign countries, shall be the rate which is now or shall hereafter be taken upon letters between the United Kingdom and such colonies and Foreign countries respectively, in addition to the rate of 6 pence the $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce and progressive rates hereinbefore mentioned, the postage which is to be charged between the United Kingdom and Oldenburg. The British rate on such transit letters is, however, to be calculated from or to the port of departure or arrival of the packet.

II. The Oldenburg postage on letters posted in Oldenburg and addressed to the United Kingdom, and *vice versa*, shall be 2 grotes gold per British $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce inclusive, and so on in proportion, according to the scale of weight and number of rates now in operation for rates of British postage in the United Kingdom. The same Oldenburg rates shall be taken on letters passing through the United Kingdom, to and from its colonies and those Foreign countries with which the British Government shall make arrangements for a mutual reduction of postage, when such letters shall pass through Oldenburg; provided that both these classes of letters, whether those between the 2 countries or those in transit through 1 or both of them, shall be conveyed direct between the United Kingdom and Oldenburg by packet-boat or private ship, or *via* the territories of Ham-burgh, Hanover, and Bremen, or any of them, by packet-boat or private ship, between any port in such territories and the United Kingdom. And the Post Office of Oldenburg further agrees, that all letters of the description alluded to in the Ist and present Articles, and which are entitled to pass at the reduced rates of postage therein established, shall, when addressed to places within the territory of Oldenburg, be delivered at such places without the imposition of any additional charge for transit postage or otherwise, over and above the before-mentioned rate of postage.

These provisions, however, shall not preclude Oldenburg from collecting from the sender or receiver of such letters, when conveyed between the United Kingdom and Oldenburg through Bremen, the sum not exceeding 4 grotes Bremen currency per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, and so on in proportion, due as transit postage to Bremen on such letters, in addition to the rate of 2 grotes gold


OLDENBURG.

POSTAGE CONVENTION *between Great Britain and Oldenburg. Signed at London, November 3, 1842.*

AGREEMENT between the General Post Office of London and the Post Office of Oldenburg.

WHEREAS the Lords Commissioners of Her Britannic Majesty's Treasury have authorized Her Majesty's Postmaster-General to conclude an agreement with the Post Office of Oldenburg; the following Agreement between the Right Honourable William Baron Lowther, a peer of the realm, a Privy Councillor, and Her Britannic Majesty's Postmaster-General, and Henry Frederick Tiarks, Esquire, Consul-General for the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg (who has communicated his full powers from the Grand Duke of Oldenburg to make an Agreement on the part of the Post Office of that Duchy), is concluded and agreed upon :

ART. I. The British postage upon letters passing between the United Kingdom and the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, that is to say, letters posted in the United Kingdom and addressed to Oldenburg, and *vice versâ*, conveyed direct between the United Kingdom and Oldenburg, by packet-boat or private ship, or *via* the territories of Hamburgh, Hanover, or Bremen, or any of them, by packet-boat or private ship between any port in such territories and the United Kingdom, shall be 1 rate of 6 pence on every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight; and all letters exceeding that weight shall be charged progressive and additional rates (each additional rate being estimated at 6 pence), according to the scale of weight and number of rates now in operation in the United Kingdom: and the British rate of transit postage to be taken on letters posted in or addressed to Oldenburg, conveyed direct between the United Kingdom and ~~Oldenburg~~ by packet-boat or private ship, or *via* the territories ~~of Hamburgh, Hanover, and Bremen, or any of them, by~~ ~~packet-boat or private ship, between any port in such territories~~



mission between Oldenburg and any port of embarkation or disembarkation, free of all charge to Great Britain, and without the letters or newspapers being subjected to any rate of postage beyond that already provided for by this Treaty, so long as the correspondence shall be transmitted between the United Kingdom and Oldenburg, *via* the territories of Hamburgh, Hanover, and Bremen, or any of them.

V. The provisions of this Treaty shall be extended to the other territories of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, viz., the Principality of Birckenfeld and the possessions of the duchy in Holstein, whenever, by the conclusion of Treaties for the mutual reduction of postage with surrounding countries, an opportunity shall be presented of including them in the present Convention.

VI. The present Treaty is concluded for an indefinite period, and if at any future time circumstances should render any change or modification desirable in any of its Articles, the Contracting Parties will consent upon the subject; it is understood, however, that either Party shall be at liberty to annul the whole or any part of this Treaty, by giving the other Party 6 months' notice of such intention; and during that term of 6 months the Treaty shall be fully and entirely carried into effect.

In witness whereof the respective Parties have signed the present Agreement.

Done in duplicate at the General Post Office, London, this 3rd day of November, in the year of our Lord 1842.

(L.S.) LOWTHER.

(L.S.) H. F. TARKS.

Witnesses to the above Signatures.

W. L. MABERLY,

Secretary to the General Post Office, London.

THO. LAWRENCE,

Assistant Secretary, General Post Office, London.

BRITISH TREASURY WARRANT, *fixing the Duties of Postage payable on British and Foreign Letters to and from Oldenburg. December 2, 1842.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the

per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, and so on, which is to be taken by Oldenburg for its own benefit.

Should an account at any time be opened with Oldenburg, it must be understood that any British postage which may be collected or received in Oldenburg under the present Agreement, is to be duly accounted for and paid over to the Postmaster-General, at such times and in such manner as he shall direct.

III. Newspapers published in the United Kingdom, and duly stamped, shall, when forwarded in conformity with the regulations and under the conditions prescribed by law in the United Kingdom, and conveyed direct by packet-boat between the United Kingdom and Oldenburg, or when conveyed between the United Kingdom and Oldenburg through the territories of Hamburg, Hanover and Bremen or any of them the same being conveyed from the U
upon them
made by O
duly published
either when
the United
between O
between Ol
territories of Br
means of th
territories.

When a
charge on
penny on it
the charge
paid to the
remuneration
however, sh
so sent and

IV. The
the embark
territory of
Bremen, or
ance betwee

mission between Oldenburg and any port of embarkation or disembarkation, free of all charge to Great Britain, and without the letters or newspapers being subjected to any rate of postage beyond that already provided for by this Treaty, so long as the correspondence shall be transmitted between the United Kingdom and Oldenburg, *via* the territories of Hamburgh, Hanover, and Bremen, or any of them.

V. The provisions of this Treaty shall be extended to the other territories of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, viz., the Principality of Birckenfeld and the possessions of the duchy in Holstein, whenever, by the conclusion of Treaties for the mutual reduction of postage with surrounding countries, an opportunity shall be presented of including them in the present Convention.

VI. The present Treaty is concluded for an indefinite period, and if at any future time circumstances should render any change or modification desirable in any of its Articles, the Contracting Parties will concert upon the subject; it is understood, however, that either Party shall be at liberty to annul the whole or any part of this Treaty, by giving the other Party 6 months' notice of such intention; and during that term of 6 months the Treaty shall be fully and entirely carried into effect.

In witness whereof the respective Parties have signed the present Agreement.

Done in duplicate at the General Post Office, London, this 3rd day of November, in the year of our Lord 1842.

(L.S.) LOWTHER.

(L.S.) H. F. THARKS.

Witnessess to the above Signatures.

W. L. MABERLY,

Secretary to the General Post Office, London.

THO. LAWRENCE,

Assistant Secretary, General Post Office, London.

BRITISH TREASURY WARRANT, *fixing the Duties of Postage payable on British and Foreign Letters to and from Oldenburg. December 2, 1842.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the

regulation of the Duties of Postage,*" power is given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, from time to time, by Warrant under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of British postage or inland postage, payable by law on the transmission by the post of *Foreign* or colonial letters, or newspapers, or of any other printed papers, and to subject the same to rates of postage according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such Warrant; and, from time to time, by Warrant as aforesaid, to alter or repeal any such altered rates, and make and establish any new or other rates in lieu thereof; and, from time to time, by Warrant as aforesaid, to appoint at what time the rates which may be payable are to be paid; and it is provided that the power thereby given should extend to any increase or reduction or remission of postage:

And whereas by a warrant, dated the 1st day of September, 1840†, under the hands of 3 of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the said Commissioners, in exercise of the power for such purpose vested in them by the said Act, directed, amongst other things, that on every letter, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, transmitted by the post passing between *Germany* (not *via France*), *Denmark*, *Sweden*, or other parts of the north of *Europe*, or any country through *Belgium* or *Holland* or *Germany*, and any of the countries or places mentioned in the 3rd Schedule thereto, through the United Kingdom, there should be charged and taken the rate of British postage set opposite the name of every such country dule; and further, that on every letter ounce in weight, passing through the Un *Foreign* countries, or between any *For* Majesty's colonies, which should be for Kingdom by packet-boat, and from the private ship, or forwarded to the United ship, and from the United Kingdom should be charged and taken for the con letter by private ship, an uniform rate of veyance thereof by packet-boat, the rate under the said Act; and further, that

* See Vol. 5, Page 248.

† See Vol. 5, Page 276. Repealed by Warra

Office*;" and that all such exemptions and privileges shall remain in full force.

And we further direct, that the terms and expressions used in this present Warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning in all respects as they would have had if inserted in the said Act.

And we further direct, that this Warrant shall come into operation on the 1st day of January, 1843.

Provided lastly, and we hereby declare and direct, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, for the time being, of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any 3 of them, by Warrant under their hands, at any time hereafter, to alter or repeal any of the rates hereby altered, or the regulations hereby made, and to make and establish any new or other rates or regulations in lieu thereof, and, from time to time, to appoint at what time the rates that may be payable are to be paid.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, the 2nd day of December, 1842.

HENRY GOULBURN. J. MILNES GASKELL. ALEX. PRINGLE.

TREATY of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Oldenburg. Signed at London, April 4, 1844†.

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the one part, and His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, on the other part, being equally animated by the desire of extending the Commercial relations between their respective dominions, have agreed for this purpose to conclude a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, and have named as their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable George Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount Gordon, Viscount Formartine, Lord Haddo, Methlick, Tarvis, and Kellie, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, and Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for

* See Page 413. † Ratifications exchanged at London, April 30, 1844.

Foreign Affairs; and the Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, and President of the Committee of Privy Council for Affairs of Trade and Foreign Plantations;

And His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, the Sieur Henry Frederick Tiarks, Knight of the Oldenburg Order of the House and of Merit, Chargé d'Affaires of His Royal Highness;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

ART. I. From and after the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, British vessels arriving at, remaining in, or departing from, the ports of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, and vessels of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg arriving at, remaining in, or departing from the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of Her Britannic Majesty's possessions abroad, shall be subject to no other or higher dues or charges, of whatsoever nature they may be, than those which are now, or shall hereafter be imposed upon national vessels, on their arrival at, during their remaining in, or on their departure from such ports.

II. 1°. All articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions of His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, which are or shall be permitted to be exported from the ports of Oldenburg in vessels of Oldenburg, shall likewise be permitted to be exported from those ports in British vessels, either to the ports of the United Kingdom or of Her Britannic Majesty's possessions abroad, or to the ports of any other Foreign country.

2°. All articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, which are or shall be permitted to be exported from the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of Her Britannic Majesty's possessions abroad, in British vessels, shall likewise be permitted to be exported from those ports in vessels of Oldenburg, either to the ports of Oldenburg, or to the ports of any other Foreign country.

Office*;" and that all such exemptions and privileges shall remain in full force.

And we further direct, that the terms and expressions used in this present Warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning in all respects as they would have had if inserted in the said Act.

And we further direct, that this Warrant shall come into operation on the 1st day of January, 1843.

Provided lastly, and we hereby declare and direct, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, for the time being, of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any 3 of them, by Warrant under their hands, at any time hereafter, to alter or repeal any of the rates hereby altered, or the regulations hereby made, and to make and establish any new or other rates or regulations in lieu thereof, and, from time to time, to appoint at what time the rates that may be payable are to be paid.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, the 2nd day of December, 1842.

HENRY GOULBURN. J. MILNES GASKELL. ALEX. PRINGLE.

TREATY of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Oldenburg. Signed at London, April 4, 1844†.

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the one part, and His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, on the other part, being equally animated by the desire of extending the Commercial relations between their respective dominions, have agreed for this purpose to conclude a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, and have named as their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable George Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount Gordon, Viscount Formartine, Lord Haddo, Methlick, Tarvis, and Kellie, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, and Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for

* See Page 413. † Ratifications exchanged at London, April 30, 1844.

Foreign Affairs; and the Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, and President of the Committee of Privy Council for Affairs of Trade and Foreign Plantations;

And His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, the Sieur Henry Frederick Tiarks, Knight of the Oldenburg Order of the House and of Merit, Chargé d'Affaires of His Royal Highness;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

ART. I. From and after the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, British vessels arriving at, remaining in, or departing from, the ports of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, and vessels of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg arriving at, remaining in, or departing from the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of Her Britannic Majesty's possessions abroad, shall be subject to no other or higher dues or charges, of whatsoever nature they may be, than those which are now, or shall hereafter be imposed upon national vessels, on their arrival at, during their remaining in, or on their departure from such ports.

II. 1°. All articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions of His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, which are or shall be permitted to be exported from the ports of Oldenburg in vessels of Oldenburg, shall likewise be permitted to be exported from those ports in British vessels either to the ports of the United Kingdom or of Her Britannic Majesty's possessions abroad, or to the ports of any Foreign country.

2°. All articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, which are or shall be permitted to be exported from the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of Her Britannic Majesty's possessions abroad, in British vessels, shall likewise be permitted to be exported from those ports in vessels of Oldenburg either to the ports of Oldenburg, or to the ports of any Foreign country.

3°. All articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions of His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, which are or shall be permitted to be imported in British vessels, from the ports of Oldenburg, or from the ports of any other Foreign country, into the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or from the ports of Oldenburg into the ports of Her Britannic Majesty's possessions abroad, shall likewise be permitted to be imported in vessels of Oldenburg.

4°. All articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, which are or shall be permitted to be imported into the ports of Oldenburg in vessels of Oldenburg, shall likewise be permitted to be imported into those ports in British vessels, either from the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or Her Britannic Majesty's possessions abroad, or from the ports of any other Foreign country.

III. All articles whatsoever which can be legally imported into the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of Her Britannic Majesty's possessions abroad, in vessels of Oldenburg, or into the ports of Oldenburg in British vessels, shall, on their importation, be subject to the same duties of importation, dues, and charges, and be entitled to the same bounties, drawbacks, and allowances, whether such articles be imported in vessels of the one or of the other country.

IV. All articles whatsoever which can legally be exported from the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of Her Britannic Majesty's possessions abroad, in vessels of Oldenburg, or from the ports of Oldenburg, in British vessels, shall, on their exportation, be subject to the same duties of exportation, dues, and charges, and be entitled to the same bounties, drawbacks, and allowances, whether such articles be exported in vessels of the one or of the other country.

V. In consideration of British vessels, together with their cargoes, being by the laws of Oldenburg admitted to entry in the ports of Oldenburg, when coming from the ports of all countries; and in consideration of British trade and navigation with Oldenburg being placed upon the footing of the most favoured nation; having regard also to the facility which the

application of steam power to inland navigation affords for the conveyance of produce and merchandize of all kinds up and down rivers, and to the new opening which may by these means be given to the trade and navigation between the United Kingdom and Her Britannic Majesty's possessions abroad, on the one hand, and the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg on the other;—it is agreed that vessels of Oldenburg, together with their cargoes, consisting of all such goods as for the time being may or can be legally imported into the United Kingdom and Her Britannic Majesty's possessions abroad by the said vessels, from any port of Oldenburg, shall, when coming from the ports of the Elbe, the Ems, the Weser, or the Meuse, or any other navigable river between the Elbe and the Meuse, be admitted into the ports of the United Kingdom and of Her Britannic Majesty's possessions abroad, on the same terms as if the ports from which such vessels may come as aforesaid, were within the dominions of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg; and such vessels shall be permitted to import such goods as aforesaid upon the same terms on which such goods might be imported if coming from the ports of Oldenburg; and also, that such vessels proceeding from the United Kingdom or Her Britannic Majesty's possessions abroad, to the ports aforesaid, shall be treated as if returning to a port of Oldenburg.

And it is hereby agreed, that the privileges granted by the Vth Article of this Treaty shall continue only so long as British vessels and British trade and navigation shall continue to enjoy the advantages in consideration of which the said privileges are hereinbefore mentioned to have been conceded.

And further, that the said privileges shall extend and be continued to the vessels of Oldenburg, in respect to the ports referred to in this Article, only so long as British vessels and their cargoes shall, upon their arrival thereat, during their remaining therein, and upon their departure therefrom, be placed upon the same footing as vessels of Oldenburg.

VI. The present Convention shall be in force until the 1st of January, 1848, and further for the term of 6 years, provided that neither of the High Contracting Parties shall have given to the other 6 months' notice that the same shall cease to be in force on the said 1st of January, 1848: and if neither Party

the most favoured nation, that vessels of *Oldenburg*, together with their cargoes, consisting of all such goods as, for the time being, may or can be legally imported into the United Kingdom and Her Britannic Majesty's possessions abroad, by the said vessels, from any port of *Oldenburg*, shall, when coming from the ports of the *Elbe*, the *Ems*, the *Weser*, or the *Meuse*, or any other navigable river between the *Elbe* and the *Meuse*, be admitted into the ports of the United Kingdom, and of Her Britannic Majesty's possessions abroad, on the same terms as if the ports from which such vessels may come as aforesaid were within the dominions of the Grand Duke of *Oldenburg*; and such vessels shall be permitted to import such goods as aforesaid upon the same terms on which such goods might be imported if coming from the ports of *Oldenburg*; and also, that such vessels proceeding from the United Kingdom, or Her Britannic Majesty's possessions abroad, to the ports aforesaid, shall be treated as if returning to a port of *Oldenburg* :

And it is in and by the said Article agreed, that the privileges granted thereby shall continue only so long as British vessels, and British trade and navigation, shall continue to enjoy the advantages in consideration of which the said privileges are thereinbefore mentioned to have been conceded; and further, that the said privileges shall extend and be continued to the vessels of *Oldenburg* in respect to the ports referred to in the said Article, only so long as British vessels and their cargoes shall, upon their arrival thereat, during their remaining therein, and upon their departure therefrom, be placed upon the same footing as vessels of *Oldenburg* :

Now, therefore, for the considerations mentioned in the said recited Article of the said Treaty, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, is pleased, in pursuance of the power and authority in her vested by the hereinbefore recited Act, and of every other power and authority in anywise enabling her in that behalf, to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that vessels of *Oldenburg*, together with their cargoes, consisting of all such goods as, for the time being, may or can be legally imported into the United Kingdom and Her Britannic Majesty's possessions abroad, by the said vessels, from any port of *Oldenburg*, shall, when coming from the ports

of the *Elbe*, the *Ems*, the *Weser*, or the *Meuse*, or any other navigable river between the *Elbe* and the *Meuse*, be admitted into the ports of the United Kingdom and of Her Britannic Majesty's possessions abroad, on the same terms as if the ports from which such vessels may come as aforesaid were within the dominions of the Grand Duke of *Oldenburg*; and such vessels shall be permitted to import such goods as aforesaid, upon the same terms on which such goods might be imported, if coming from the ports of *Oldenburg*: and also that such vessels, proceeding from the United Kingdom or Her Majesty's possessions abroad to the ports aforesaid, shall be treated as if returning to a port of *Oldenburg*:

Provided, nevertheless, that the privileges hereby granted shall continue only so long as British vessels, and British trade and navigation, shall continue to enjoy the advantages in consideration of which the said privileges are mentioned in the said recited Article to have been conceded; and that the said privileges shall extend and be continued to the vessels of *Oldenburg* in respect of the ports aforesaid, only so long as British vessels and their cargoes shall, upon their arrival thereat, during their remaining therein, and upon their departure therefrom, be placed on the same footing as vessels of *Oldenburg*:

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. C. GREVILLE.

PERU.

BRITISH ORDER IN COUNCIL, *declaring that Peru is entitled by Treaty to certain privileges of Trade and Navigation in British Ports, December 23, 1845.*

At the Court at Windsor, the 23rd day of December, 1845.

PRESENT,

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS in pursuance of an Act passed in the session of Parliament holden in the 8th and 9th years of the reign of her

present Majesty, intituled "An Act for granting duties of Customs,"* a certain Order in Council was made and published, on the 8th day of August, 1845, † declaring what are the *Foreign Powers* with which such Treaties, as in the said recited Act are mentioned, are existing :

And whereas a Treaty is now existing between Her Majesty and the Republic of *Peru*, but the said Republic was omitted in the enumeration of the *Foreign Powers* contained in the said Order of the 8th day of August :

And whereas it is expedient that such omission should now be supplied :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, and in pursuance and exercise of the powers vested in her by the said recited Act of the 8th and 9th years of Her Majesty's reign, doth hereby declare, that a Treaty is now subsisting between Her Majesty and the said Republic of *Peru* :

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. C. GREVILLE

PORTUGAL.

TREATIES *between Great Britain and Portugal, relative to the establishment of Post Office Packets.* 1705 to 1810.

(1.) *TREATY between Great Britain and Portugal. London, February 20, 1705.*

[See French version, Page 898.]

ARTICLES and Conditions of a Treaty made and concluded between Sir Robert Cotton, Knight, and Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart., Postmaster-General of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and all other dominions of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, on one part; and Mr. John Duarte da Costa, Deputy of Luis Vittorio de Souza Coutinho da Matta, Postmaster-General of Portugal, Algarve, Brazil, and the islands of the dominions of this Crown, on the other part.

* See Page 669.

† See Page 76.

ART. I. For the establishing a regular correspondence between the Kingdoms of England and Portugal, it is agreed that the post shall go every week with such letters as shall be sent from London for Portugal, by way of Falmouth, and there be put on board one of the packet-boats, which shall be paid at the charge of Her Majesty of Great Britain, to carry the letters between the 2 kingdoms, and that the said packet-boat shall sail as soon as the mail shall be put on board, wind and weather permitting.

II. That the letters for Portugal shall be made up in several packets, at London, and put in different bags containing all the letters, which shall be weighed; that all the said letters and packets be put up with care in one or more mails with a chain, and sealed with the seal of the office; that a list containing the number of packets, and how many ounces they weigh, be put in each mail; that in case by mistake any difference should happen between the list and the weight of letters, the same may be rectified by the next succeeding post; and the agent of Falmouth shall do the same on his part touching all letters which he shall send from Falmouth, making them up in packets which shall be put in a mail or bag, tied and sealed, with a list of the weight of the said letters inclosed.

III. That at the arrival of the packet-boat at Lisbon, the captain of the said packet-boat shall immediately deliver the mail to such persons as shall be appointed by the Postmaster-General of Portugal to receive the said other bags and letters, as also those from places of England.

IV. And in consideration that the Postmaster-General of Portugal shall be retained at the charge of Her Majesty, the Postmaster-General of England, towards the said packet-boats for the rate he shall pay for every ounce of letters, 600 reis; that at least every quarter between the 2 Offices shall upon the balance thereof be due to the Office of England, on behalf of Her Majesty of Great Britain, for the post of letters sent to Portugal, committed to this Office by good bills of ex

Mr. Stephen Lilly, Treasurer of the Post Office, or paid at Lisbon to such person or persons as the Postmaster-General of England shall appoint to receive the same, who shall give 2 receipts, one to remain in the hands of the Postmaster-General of Portugal for his security, and the other to be sent to the Postmaster-General of England: that in consideration of the care, trouble, and charge the Postmaster-General of Portugal is at, in distributing the letters sent from England, and being accountable for the post thereof, it is agreed that an allowance of 10%. per cent. for all monies which, on account of letters sent from England to Portugal, shall be actually paid by the Postmaster-General of Portugal, or his order, to the person or persons appointed by the Postmaster-General of England to receive the same, shall be made by the Postmaster-General of England on behalf of Her Majesty of Great Britain to the Postmaster-General of Portugal, which said 10%. per cent. shall be discounted, and credit given to the Postmaster-General of Portugal for the same on the account to be stated between the 2 Offices.

V. That the post shall likewise depart weekly from Lisbon for Falmouth, and that the letters shall be made up in several packets, with a list containing the number of packets, with the number of ounces they shall weigh, which list shall be put up in each mail; that all the letters and packets be put carefully in the mail or mails, duly sealed with the seal of the Office of the Postmaster-General of Portugal, and the mail being thus fitted or ordered, shall be put on board such packet-boat by the person which the Postmaster-General of Portugal shall send to deliver the said mail or mails, together with all other bags of letters, and that the commander shall sail therewith as soon as possible, wind and weather permitting, without being retarded or molested in any manner; but in case the said packet-boat should be detained by contrary winds, so as more letters may be in readiness to be sent than what are contained in the mail, the commander of the packet-boat shall then give notice to the Post Office of his being so detained, and the Postmaster-General of Portugal may receive such letters into his office, and putting them into a bag or bags, shall deliver them sealed in like manner aboard of the packet-boat, and send a list along with them, importing the number of packets, and how much they weigh.

VI. That if it should happen that at the end of any quarter, any letters sent from England should remain undisposed, which could not be delivered, being directed to persons absent, unknown, dead, or to such as would not receive them, the Postmaster-General of Portugal shall send them back to England, or shall deliver them unopened to such person as shall be deputed by the Postmaster-General of England to receive them, in order to be discounted out of the general accounts of letters.

VII. That to avoid all disputes which may happen by reason of the difference of weights, it is agreed that the same weights shall be made use of in both Offices of England and Portugal, and that the person deputed by the Postmaster-General of England may have liberty to see from time to time the said letters weighed, that he may the sooner rectify the errors, when any may happen.

VIII. The Postmasters-General of England and Portugal shall use their endeavours to prevent any private collection of letters, besides those that shall be sent by the mails, with the list; and if the Postmaster-General of Portugal shall send any letters to the agent at Falmouth, he shall send 2 exact lists of the number of letters, whether single, double, or ounces,—one to the agent of Falmouth, and the other to the General Post Office of London.

IX. That 4 copies of these present Articles shall be taken and transcribed, 2 of which, 1 in French and shall remain in the hands of the said Sir R^t Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart., Postmaster and the other 2 copies, 1 in French and shall remain in the hands of Luis Vittorio Matta, Postmaster-General of Portugal and the islands of the dominions of this C

In witness whereof we have interchar and seals to this present Treaty, made and the 20th February, 1705.

(L.S.) ROBERT COTTON.

(L.S.) Jc

(L.S.) THOMAS FRANKLAND.

(1.) *TREATY between Great Britain and Portugal. London, February 20, 1705.*

[See English version, Page 894.]

ARTICLES et Conditions de de Traité faits et conclus entre Messieurs les Chevaliers Robert Cotton et Thomas Frankland, Grand Maître des Postes d'Angleterre, d'Ecosse, d'Irlande et de tous les autres domaines de Sa Majeste la Reine de la Grande Bretagne, d'une part; et Monsieur Jean Duarte da Costa, Lieutenant de Monsieur Louis Vittorio de Souza Coutinho da Matta, Grand Maître des Postes des Royaumes de Portugal et du Brésil, de l'autre part.

ART. I. Pour l'établissement d'une correspondance régulière entre les Royaumes d'Angleterre et de Portugal, il est accordé que la poste partira de Londres toutes les semaines, avec telles lettres qui seront adressées pour le Portugal, par la voie de Falmouth, et que là elles soient mises à bord d'un des paquebots préparés aux dépens de Sa Majesté Britannique, pour transporter les lettres entre les 2 royaumes, et que le dit paquebot fera voile aussitôt que la malle sera mise à bord, si le vent et le tems le permettent.

II. Que les lettres pour le Portugal seront mises dans plusieurs paquets à Londres en différens sacs, contenant toutes les lettres pesées; que toutes ces lettres et paquets soient mis avec soin dans une ou plusieurs valises cachetées du sceau du bureau, avec une chaîne, et qu'une liste contenant le nombre des paquets, et combien d'onces ils pèsent soit envoyée dans chaque malle; que s'il arrivoit quelque méprise entre la liste et le poids des lettres, elle soit rectifiée par la poste suivante; et l'agent de Falmouth fera de même, de son côté, de toutes les lettres, les empaquetant et les mettant dans une petite valise ou sac bien fermé et cacheté, avec une liste du poids des dites lettres.

III. Qu'à l'arrivée du paquebot à Lisbonne le capitaine du dit paquebot donnera immédiatement la malle à telle personne que le Grand Maître des Postes de Portugal constituera pour recevoir la dite malle, ou les dites malles, avec tous autres sacs de lettres, comme aussi celles de Falmouth et autres lieux d'Angleterre.

IV. Et parceque les paquebots sont entretenus aux dépens

de Sa Majesté la Reine de la Grande Bretagne, le Grand Maître des Postes de Portugal sera responsable au Grand Maître des Postes d'Angleterre, pour défrayer une partie de la dépense des dits paquebots, au prix suivant, savoir:—pour chaque once des lettres, 600 reis; que les comptes seront arrêtés entre les 2 bureaux au moins 1 fois tous les 3 mois; et l'argent qui par la balance du compte se trouvera dû au Grand Maître des Postes d'Angleterre, au profit de la Reine de la Grande Bretagne, pour les lettres envoyées en Portugal, sera remis à ce Bureau par des bonnes lettres de change, payables à M. Etienne Lilly, Trésorier du dit Bureau, ou bien compté à Lisbonne à telle ou telles personnes que le Grand Maître des Postes d'Angleterre y établira pour le recevoir, laquelle personne donnera 2 reçus, dont l'un restera entre les mains du Grand Maître des Postes de Portugal, pour sa sûreté, et l'autre sera envoyé au Grand Maître des Postes d'Angleterre. Et ayant égard à la dépense, au soin, et à la peine, où se trouvera engagé le Grand Maître des Postes de Portugal, pour faire distribuer les lettres qui lui seront envoyées d'Angleterre, et pour tenir un compte exact du port d'icelles, il est accordé qu'un rabais de 10 pour 100, sera fait sur toutes les sommes actuellement payées par le Grand Maître des Postes de Portugal, ou par son ordre, à la personne ou personnes qui auront commission du Grand Maître des Postes d'Angleterre pour les recevoir au profit de Sa Majesté la Reine de la Grande Bretagne, pour les lettres d'Angleterre en Portugal.

V. Que la poste partira de même tous les 8 jours de Lisbonne pour Falmouth, et que les lettres seront aussi mises en plusieurs paquets avec distinction de la quantité des onces qu'ils pèsent, laquelle liste sera envoyée dans chaque malle; que toutes les lettres et paquets soient mis avec soin dans la malle ou les malles, cachetées soigneusement du cachet de l'Office du Grand Maître des Postes de Portugal; et la malle étant ainsi accommodée sera remise à bord de tel paquebot, par la personne que le Grand Maître des Postes de Portugal enverra pour consigner la dite malle ou les dites malles et tous autres sacs de lettres qu'il pourra avoir, et que le commandant fera voile le plus tôt qu'il lui sera possible, si le vent et le tems le permettent, sans être retardé ni molesté en aucune manière; mais s'il

arrive que le dit paquebot soit détenu par un vent contraire, en sorte qu'il y ait plus de lettres à porter que celles qui seront contenues dans la malle, le commandant du paquebot enverra avertir le Grand Maître des Postes de Portugal, au bureau de la poste, de son retardement ; alors le Grand Maître des Postes de Portugal fera prendre ces lettres dans son Office, et les mettant dans des sacs différens, les délivrera aussi à bord du paquebot et enverra une liste avec icelles, marquant le nombre des paquets, et combien il y a d'onces.

VI. Que s'il arrivoit qu'il y eût des lettres à la fin de chaque quartier, envoyées d'Angleterre, qui ne puissent pas être délivrées, pour être adressées à des personnes absentes, inconnues, mortes, ou à d'autres qui ne voulussent pas les recevoir, le Grand Maître des Postes de Portugal les renverra en Angleterre, ou les consignera à telle personne qui sera députée par le Grand Maître des Postes d'Angleterre, afin de rabattre du compte les dites lettres, pourvu qu'elles n'aient pas été ouvertes.

VII. Et pour éviter les différends qui pourroient survenir à l'occasion du poids des lettres, le Grand Maître des Postes d'Angleterre ont jugé nécessaire de se servir des mêmes poids pour peser les lettres dans les 2 Bureaux d'Angleterre et de Portugal, et ils souhaitent de plus qu'il soit permis à telle personne qu'ils auront députée, de voir peser de tems en tems les dites lettres, pour en rectifier plus promptement les erreurs s'il y en a.

VIII. Les Grands Maîtres des Postes d'Angleterre et de Portugal feront tous leurs efforts pour empêcher qu'on ne fasse aucun envoi particulier des lettres outre celles que seront envoyées dans les malles avec la liste ; si le Grand Maître des Postes de Portugal envoie des lettres à l'agent de Falmouth, il enverra 2 listes exactes du nombre des lettres simples, doubles, et des onces, l'une pour l'agent de Falmouth, et l'autre pour le Grand Bureau de Londres.

IX. Que 4 copies des présens Articles seront faites et transcrites, 2 desquelles, l'une en François et l'autre en Anglois, resteront aux mains des dits Chevaliers Robert Cotton et Thomas Frankland, Grand Maître des Postes d'Angleterre, et les 2 autres copies, l'une en François, et l'autre en Anglois,

demeureront aux mains de M. Louis Vittoria de Souza Coutinho da Matta Grand Maître des Postes de Portugal.

En témoignage de quoi nous avons réciproquement signé ce présent Traité, et apposé les cachets de nos armes.

Fait et arrêté à Londres, le 20 de Février, 1705.

(L.S.) JOAO DUARTE DA COSTA.

(L.S.) ROBERT COTTON.

(L.S.) THOMAS FRANKLAND.

(2.) *ARTICLES between Great Britain and Portugal. Rio de Janeiro, September 14, 1808.**

[See Portuguese version, Page 903.]

It being indispensable that a definitive Arrangement respecting the admission of packets should be concluded, in order that the public service, as well as commerce, may obtain the advantages of such an establishment, founded upon the principle of an exact reciprocity, which the 2 Governments have resolved to follow in all their relations: the undersigned, Plenipotentiaries of His Britannic Majesty and the Prince Regent of Portugal, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and exchanged them in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ART. I. A packet is to sail from Falmouth to Rio de Janeiro once in every month. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent reserves to himself the right of hereafter establishing packets between the other Brazilian ports and Great Britain, should the state of commerce require them.

II. The mail shall be made up on a fixed day, both in London and in Rio de Janeiro.

III. The packets are to touch at Madeira on their passage to Rio de Janeiro. They are not to anchor there, nor remain any longer time than is absolutely necessary for delivering and receiving the mails. They are to follow the same mode of proceeding on their return to Europe, at least until some other more eligible arrangement shall be made; and the Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty engages *ad interim* to represent to his Court the inexpediency of causing the packets to touch at Madeira on their return to Europe, and the great loss of time it must inevitably occasion.

* Cited in Treaty of Commerce, 1810. Vol. 2, Page 45.

IV. The packets are at present to be British. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent reserves to himself the right of hereafter establishing Brazilian or Portuguese packets.

V. The packets are to be considered as merchant-vessels, except with respect to commerce, which for the present is not to be allowed to them. They are consequently to be subject to the visits of the officers and guards of the Customs at Rio de Janeiro; but they are not to be obliged to make entry at the custom-house, nor follow the other forms practised by merchant-vessels.

VI. The 2 Governments engage to endeavour mutually to prevent a contraband trade by means of the packets, particularly that of diamonds, gold dust, or Brazil wood.

VII. The 2 Governments also engage to prevent the illegal collection or conveyance of letters.

VIII. A British agent for the packets is to reside at Rio de Janeiro. The mails for the British dominions are to be made up at his office, and he is also to receive the letters of such Portuguese subjects as shall choose to send them to his office.

IX. On the arrival of the packets at Rio de Janeiro, the British agent is to deliver the mails to such person as shall be appointed by the Portuguese Government to receive them, in the same manner as was formerly practised at Lisbon.

X. The Portuguese Government will have a right to demand postage on all letters brought from the British dominions to the Brazils.

XI. The postage of letters to and from Great Britain brought by the packets, shall be for the present at the rate of 3 shillings and 8 pence sterling in British money for a single letter, and in that proportion for double and treble letters. The same rules shall be observed respecting letters for His Majesty's navy and army, as were practised formerly at Lisbon; and in England reciprocal exemptions shall also be granted in favour of the letters belonging to the sailors and soldiers of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

XII. The letters and despatches of the Envoys and Ministers of the 2 nations brought by the packets are not to be charged with postage. A regulation for this purpose, and for that of giving force to the VIIth Article, is to be made at the British Post Office.

XIII. As the packets are to be maintained at the charge of the British Government, the Portuguese Government engages to contribute to the expenses of the establishment in the same proportion as was formerly paid by it at Lisbon.

XIV. The packets are not to be detained at Rio de Janeiro longer than 15 days after their arrival, except at the instance of the Portuguese Government, in concert with Her Majesty's Minister, or simply at that of His Majesty's Minister signified in writing to the British agent for packets.

In faith whereof, we the undersigned Plenipotentiaries of His Britannic Majesty and of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, in virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present Articles and sealed them with the seal of our arms.

Done at Rio de Janeiro, the 14th of September, 1808.

(L.S.) STRANGFORD.

(L.S.) D. RODRIGO DE SOUZA COUTINHO.

(2.) *ARTICLES between Great Britain and Portugal. Rio de Janeiro, September 14, 1808*.*

[See English version, Page 901.]

SINDO indispensavel hum Arranjoamento definitivo sobre a admissão dos paquetes, que verificando os vantagens de hum similhante estabelecimento em utilidade do serviço publico e do commercio, seja conforme ao espirito de huma exacta reciprocidade, que ambas os Governos querem seguir em todas as suas relações: os abaixo assignados, Pleni Magestade Britannica, e de Sua Alteza Real de Portugal, tendose communicado os seus poderes, e echando os em boa e devida fe Artigos seguintes:

ART. I. Ha de sair de Falmouth para hum paquete em cada mez. Sua Altez Regente se reserva o direito de futuros paquetes entre os outros portos do Brasil e a estado do commercio o requiere.

II. As mallas se fecharão em hum dei em Londres como no Rio de Janeiro.

III. Os paquetes tocarão na Ilha de M

* Cited in Treaty of Commerce, 1810. Vol

gem para o Rio de Janeiro. Não afferrarão allí nem se demorarão mais tempo do que aquelle que for absolutamente necessario para entregar e receber as mallas. Seguirão o mesmo no seu regresso para Europa, ao menos até que se faça algum outro arranjo que melhor pareça; e o Plenipotenciario de Sua Magestade Britannica se obriga ad interim a representar a sua Corte o retardo que terão os paquetes por tocarem na Madeira na sua volta para a Europa e a Grande perda de tempo que isto inevitavelmente deve occasionar.

IV. Por agora os paquetes devera ser Inglezes. Sua Alteza Real o Principe Regente se reserva o direito de estabelecer para o futuro paquetes Brasileiros ou Portuguezes.

V. Os paquetes serão considerados como navios mercantes excepto na parte do commercio que por agora lhes não sera concedido. Serão consequentemente sujeitos ás visitas dos officiaes e guardas da alfandega no Rio de Janeiro, mas não serão obrigados a darem a entrada na alfandega nem seguir as outras formalidades praticadas pelos navios mercantes.

VI. Os 2 Governos se empenhão a fazer todas os esforços possiveis para prevenir o contrabando por via dos paquetes, particularmente o dos diamantes, ouro em pó, e pão Brasil.

VII. Os 2 Governos tambem se empenhão a prevenir toda a illegal condução de cartas.

VIII. Residirá no Rio de Janeiro hum agente Inglez para os paquetes. As mallas para os dominios Britannicos fechar se hão na casa da sua administração, allí tambem recibera elle as cartas d'aquelles vasallos Portuguezes que lhas quizerem enviar.

IX. A chegada do paquete ao Rio de Janeiro o agente Inglez entregará as mallas a aquelle pessoa que for designada pelo Governo Portuguez para as receber, do mesmo modo que se practicava antigamente em Lisboa.

X. O Governo Portuguez terá o direito de impor portes em todas as cartas vindas dos dominios Britannicos para o Brasil.

XI. O porte das cartas para Inglaterra ou das que d'all vierem trazidas pelos paquetes, serão por agora pelo de 3 shillings e 8 pennys sterlines da moeda Ingleza por huma simple carta, en esta proporção pelo dobro e triple das cartas. Observar se hão as mesmas regras que se seguião antigamente em Lisboa a

respeito das cartas para empregados na esquadra e exercito de Sua Magestade, eguas exempções serão também garantidas em Inglaterra em favor das cartas que pertencerem o marinheiros e soldados de Sua Alteza Real o Principe Regente.

XII. As cartas e os despachos dos Enviados e Ministros das 2 naçoens vindas pelos paquetes não pagarão portes. Far-se-ha no correio Inglez huã regulação para este fim e para o de verificar o disposto no Artigo VII.

XIII. Como fica o intretenimento dos paquetes a cargo do Governo Inglez, o Governo Portuguez se obriga a contribuir para as despesas do estabelecimento na mesma proporção que antigamente se pagava em Lisbõa.

XIV. Os paquetes não se demorarão no Rio de Janeiro mais de 15 dias depois da sua chegada, excepto a instancia do Governo Portuguez de concerto com o Ministro de Sua Magestade, ou simplesmente a instancia do Ministro de Sua Magestade, significada por escrito ao agente Britannico dos paquetes.

Em fé do que nos abaixo assignados, Plenipotenciarios de Sua Magestade Britannica e de Sua Alteza Real o Principe Regente de Portugal, em virtude dos nossos plenos poderes respectivos, assignamos os presentes Artigos, e firmamos com o sello das nossas armas.

Feita no Rio de Janeiro, em 14 de Setembro de 1808.

(L.S.) D. RODRIGO DE SOUZA COUTINHO. (L.S.) STRANGFORD.

(3.) *CONVENTION between Great Britain and Portugal. Rio de Janeiro, February 19, 1810.*

[See Vol. 5, Page 406.]

*ACT of the British Parliament, "to carry into execution a Convention made between His Majesty and the King of Portugal, for the preventing Traffic in Slaves."**

[58 GEO. III, cap. 85.]

[June 5, 1818.]

WHEREAS an additional Convention to a Treaty of the 22nd of January, 1815,† was made between His Majesty and His Most Faithful Majesty the King of *Portugal*, for the purpose

* Repealed by Act 5 Geo. IV, cap. 113, Vol. 3, Page 152.

† See Vol. 2, Page 73.

of preventing illicit Traffic in Slaves, and signed at *London* on the 28th day of July, 1817*: And whereas it was, in the 1st Article of the said Convention, declared to be the object of the said Convention, to prevent the respective subjects of His Majesty and His Most Faithful Majesty, from carrying on an illicit Slave Trade; and it was also thereby declared, that every Traffic in Slaves carried on under the following circumstances, should be considered as illicit: 1st, either by *British* ships and under the *British* flag, or for the account of *British* subjects by any vessel or under any flag whatsoever; 2nd, by *Portuguese* vessels in any of the harbours or roads of the coast of *Africa*, which are prohibited by the 1st Article of the Treaty of the 22nd of January, 1815; 3rd, under the *Portuguese* or *British* flag, for the account of the subjects of any other Government; 4th, by *Portuguese* vessels bound for any port not in the dominions of His Most Faithful Majesty:

And whereas it was by the IInd Article of the said Convention declared and agreed, that the territories in which the Traffic in Slaves continues to be permitted under the Treaty of the 22nd of January, 1815, to the subjects of His Most Faithful Majesty, are the following: 1st, the territories possessed by the Crown of *Portugal* upon the coast of *Africa* to the south of the Equator, that is to say, upon the eastern coast of *Africa*, the territory laying between *Cape Delgado* and the Bay of *Lourenço Marques*, and upon the Western coast, all that which is situated from the 8th to the 18th degree of south latitude; 2nd, those territories on the coast of *Africa* to the south of the Equator, over which His Most Faithful Majesty has declared that he has retained his rights, namely, the territories of *Molembo* and *Cabinda* upon the western coast of *Africa*, from the 5th degree 12 minutes to the 8th degree south latitude:

And whereas by the IIIrd Article of the said Convention, His Most Faithful Majesty engaged, within the space of 2 months after the exchange of the Ratifications of the said Convention, to promulgate in his capital and in the other parts of his dominions, as soon as possible, a law which should prescribe the punishment of any of his subjects who may in future participate in an illicit Traffic in Slaves, and at the same time to renew the

* See Vol. 2, Page 81.

prohibition which already exists, to import slaves into the *Brazils*, under any flag other than that of *Portugal*; and His Most Faithful Majesty also engaged to assimilate, as much as possible, the legislation of *Portugal*, in this respect, to that of *Great Britain*:

And whereas it was, by the IVth Article of the said Convention, declared and agreed, that every *Portuguese* vessel which should be destined for the Slave Trade on any point of the *African* coast where the Traffic in Slaves should still continue to be lawful, must be provided with a royal passport, conformable to the model annexed to the said Convention, and which model formed an integral part of the same, and that every such passport must be written in the *Portuguese* language, with an authentic translation in *English* annexed thereto, and must be signed, for all those vessels sailing from the port of *Rio Janeiro*, by the Minister of Marine, and for all other vessels which may be intended for the said Traffic, and which may sail from any other ports of the *Brazils*, or from any other of the dominions of His Most Faithful Majesty, not in *Europe*, the passports must be signed by the Governor-in-chief of the captaincy to which the port belongs, and as to the passports of those vessels which may proceed from the ports of *Portugal*, they must be signed by the Secretary of the Government for the Marine Department:

And whereas it was declared and agreed, by the Vth Article of the said Convention, that the ships of war of the respective royal navies of His Majesty and His Most Faithful Majesty, which shall be provided with special instructions for that purpose, as hereinafter provided, may visit such merchant-vessels of the 2 nations as may be suspected, upon reasonable grounds, of having slaves on board acquired by an illicit Traffic; and in the event only of their actually finding slaves on board, may detain and bring away such vessels in order that they may be brought to trial before the tribunals established for that purpose, as specified in the said Convention; provided that the commanders of the ships of war of the 2 royal navies, who shall be employed on this service, shall adhere strictly to the exact tenor of the instructions which they shall have received for that purpose; and that as the said Article is entirely reciprocal, the Parties engaged in the said Article mutually

to make good any losses which their respective subjects may incur unjustly, by the arbitrary and illegal detention of their vessels, and that this indemnity shall invariably be borne by the Government whose cruizer shall have been guilty of the arbitrary detention; provided that the visit and detention of slave-ships specified in the said Article, shall only be effected by those *British* or *Portuguese* vessels which may form part of the 2 royal navies, and by those only of such vessels which are provided with the Special Instructions annexed to the said Convention:

And whereas it was declared and decreed by the VIth Article of the said Convention, that no *British* or *Portuguese* cruizer shall detain any slave-ship not having slaves actually on board; and in order to render lawful the detention of any ship, whether *British* or *Portuguese*, the slaves found on board such vessel must have been brought there for the express purpose of the Traffic, and those on board *Portuguese* ships must have been taken from that part of the coast of *Africa* where the Slave Trade was prohibited by the Treaty of the 22nd of January, 1815:

And whereas it was declared and agreed, by the VIIth Article of the said Convention, that all ships of war of the 2 nations which shall hereafter be destined to prevent the illicit Traffic in Slaves, shall be furnished by their own Government with a copy of the Instructions annexed to the said Convention, and which shall be considered as an integral part thereof, and that such Instructions shall be written in *Portuguese* and *English*, and signed for the vessels of each of the 2 Powers, by the Minister of their respective marine, with a reservation of the faculty of altering the said Instructions, in whole or in part, according to circumstances; it being, however, well understood, that the said alterations cannot take place but by common agreement, and by the consent of the 2 High Contracting Parties:

And whereas it was, by the VIIIth Article of the said Convention agreed, that in order to bring to adjudication with the least delay and inconvenience, the vessels which may be detained for having been engaged in an illicit Traffic in Slaves, there shall be established, within the space of a year at furthest from the exchange of the Ratifications of the said Convention, 2 mixed Commissions, formed of an equal number of individuals of the 2 nations, named for the purpose by their respective Sovereigns;

and that those Commissions shall reside, one in a possession belonging to His Majesty, the other within the territories of His Most Faithful Majesty; and that the 2 Governments, at the period of the exchange of the Ratifications of the said Convention, should declare, each for its own dominions, in what places the Commissions shall respectively reside, each of the 2 High Contracting Parties reserving to itself the right of changing at its pleasure the place of residence of the Commission held within its own dominions; provided, however, that one of the 2 Commissions shall always be held upon the coast of *Africa*, and the other in the *Brazils*; and that these Commissions shall judge the causes submitted to them, without appeal, and according to the Regulations and Instructions annexed to the said Convention, of which they shall be considered as an integral part:

And whereas by the IXth Article of the said Convention, His Britannic Majesty, in conformity with the stipulations of the Treaty of the 22nd of January, 1815, engaged to grant in the manner hereinafter explained, sufficient indemnification to all the proprietors of *Portuguese* vessels and cargoes captured by *British* cruizers, between the 1st day of June, 1814, and the period at which the 2 Commissions pointed out in the VIIIth Article of the said Convention shall assemble at their respective posts; and His Majesty and His Most Faithful Majesty did agree, that all claims of the nature before mentioned, shall be received and liquidated by a Mixed Commission to be held at London, and which shall consist of an equal number of the individuals of the 2 nations, named by their respective Sovereigns, and upon the same principles stipulated by the VIIIth Article of the said Convention, and by the other Acts which form an integral part of the same; and that the aforesaid Commissioners shall commence their functions 6 months after the ratification of the said Convention, or sooner if possible:

And whereas it was also by the said Convention agreed, that the proprietors of vessels captured by the *British* cruizers cannot claim compensation for a larger number of slaves than that which, according to the existing laws of *Portugal*, they were permitted to transport according to the rate of tonnage of the captured vessel; and that every *Portuguese* vessel captured with slaves on board for the Traffic, which shall be proved to have

been embarked within the territories of the coast of *Africa* situated to the north of Cape *Palmas*, and not belonging to the Crown of *Portugal*, as well as all *Portuguese* vessels captured with slaves on board for the Traffic, 6 months after the exchange of the Ratifications of the Treaty of the 22nd of January, 1815, and on which it can be proved that the aforesaid slaves were embarked in the roadsteads of the coast of *Africa* situated to the north of the Equator, shall not be entitled to claim any indemnification :

And whereas by the Xth Article of the said Convention, His Majesty engaged to pay, within the space of a year at furthest from the decision of each case, to the individual having a just claim to the same, the sums which shall be granted to them by the Commissioners described in the preceding Articles of the said Convention :

And whereas by the XIth Article of the said Convention, His Majesty engaged to pay 300,000*l.* of indemnification, stipulated by the Convention of the 21st of January, 1815,* in favour of the proprietors of *Portuguese* vessels captured by *British* cruizers up to the period of the 1st of June, 1814, in the manner following: *videlicet*, the 1st payment of 150,000*l.*, 6 months after the exchange of the Ratifications of the Convention recited by this Act, and that the remaining 150,000*l.*, as well as the interest at 5 per centum due upon the total sum, from the day of the exchange of the Ratifications of the Convention of the 21st of January, 1815, should be paid 9 months after the exchange of the Ratifications of the Convention recited by this Act ; and that the interest due shall be payable up to the day of the last payment ; and that all the aforesaid payments shall be made in London, to the Minister of His Most Faithful Majesty at the Court of His Majesty, or to the persons whom His Most Faithful Majesty shall think proper to authorize for that purpose :

And whereas it was by the XIIth Article of the said Convention declared, that certain Acts or Instruments annexed to the said Convention should form an integral part thereof, and which were as follows: that is to say, 1st, a Form of Passport for the *Portuguese* merchant-ships destined for the lawful Traffic in slaves ; 2ndly, Instructions for the ships of war of both nations

* See Vol. 2, Page 71.

destined to prevent the illicit Traffic in Slaves; 3rdly, Regulations for the Mixed Commissions which are to hold their sittings on the coast of *Africa*, at the *Brazils*, and in *London*:

And whereas the said Instructions before secondly referred to, and made an integral part of the said Convention, did, in the 1st Article thereof, provide that every *British* or *Portuguese* ship of war shall have a right to visit the merchant-ships of either of the 2 Powers actually engaged or suspected to be engaged in the Slave Trade; and should any slaves be found on board, according to the tenor of the VIth Article of the aforesaid Additional Convention, and as to what regards the *Portuguese* vessels, should there be ground to suspect that the said slaves have been embarked on a part of the coast of *Africa* where the Traffic in Slaves can no longer be legally carried on, in consequence of the Stipulations in force between the 2 High Contracting Powers, in these cases alone the commander of the said ship of war may detain them, and having detained them, he is to bring them as soon as possible for judgment before that of the 2 Mixed Commissions appointed by the VIIIth Article of the Convention which shall be nearest, or which the commander of the capturing ship shall, upon his own responsibility, think he can soonest reach from the spot where the slave-ship shall have been detained; and that ships on board of which no slaves shall be found, intended for the purposes of Traffic, shall not be detained on any account or pretence whatever; and that negro servants or sailors that may be found on board of the said vessels, cannot in any case be deemed a sufficient cause for detention:

And whereas it was by the IInd Article of the said Instructions provided, that no merchantman or slave-ship can on any account or pretence whatever be visited or detained, whilst in the port or roadstead belonging to either of the 2 High Contracting Powers, or within cannon-shot of the batteries on shore; but in case suspicious vessels should be found so circumstanced, proper representations may be addressed to the authorities of the country, requesting them to take effectual measures for preventing such abuses:

And whereas it was also provided, in the IIIrd Article of the said Instructions, in consequence of the immense extent of

the shores of *Africa* to the north of the Equator, along which this Commerce continues prohibited, and the facility thereby afforded for illicit Traffic, on points where either the total absence, or at least the distance of lawful authorities, bar ready access to those authorities; in order to prevent it, and for the more readily attaining the salutary end, that His Majesty and His Most Faithful Majesty did actually grant to each other the power, without prejudice to the rights of sovereignty, to visit and detain, as if on the high seas, any vessels having slaves on board, even within cannon-shot of the shore of their respective territories on the Continent of *Africa* to the north of the Equator, in case of there being no local authorities to whom recourse might be had, as has been stated in the preceding Article; and that in such case, vessels so visited may be brought before the Mixed Commissioners in the Form prescribed in the 1st Article of the said Instructions:

And it was also by the IVth Article of the Instructions provided, that no *Portuguese* merchantman or slave-ship shall, on any pretence whatever, be detained, which shall be found anywhere near the land or on the high seas south of the Equator, unless after a chase that shall have commenced north of the Equator:

And by the Vth Article of the said Instructions, that *Portuguese* vessels furnished with a regular passport, having slaves on board, shipped at those parts of the coast of *Africa* where the trade is permitted to *Portuguese* subjects, and which shall afterwards be found north of the Equator, shall not be detained by the ships of war of the 2 nations, though furnished with the present Instructions, provided the same can account for their course, either in conformity with the practice of *Portuguese* navigation, by steering some degrees to the northward in search of fair winds, or for other legitimate causes, such as the dangers of the sea, duly proved; or lastly, in the case of their passports proving that they were bound for a *Portuguese* port not within the Continent of *Africa*: Provided always, that with regard to all slave-ships detained to the north of the Equator, the proof of the legality of the voyage is to be furnished by the vessel so detained; on the other hand, with respect to slave ships detained to the south of the Equator, in conformity with

the stipulations of the preceding Article, the proof of the illegality of the voyage is to be exhibited by the captor ; it is in like manner stipulated, that the number of slaves found on board a slave-ship by the cruizers, even should the number not agree with that contained in their passport, shall not be a sufficient reason to justify the detention of the ship, but the captain and the proprietors shall be denounced in the *Portuguese* tribunals in the *Brazils*, in order to their being punished according to the laws of the country :

And whereas it was by the VIth Article of the said Instructions provided, that every *Portuguese* vessel intended to be employed in the legal Traffic in Slaves, in conformity with the principles laid down in the said Convention, shall be commanded by a native *Portuguese*, and two-thirds at least of the crew shall likewise be *Portuguese* ; Provided always, that its *Portuguese* or *Foreign* construction shall affect its nationality, and that the negro sailors shall always be reckoned as *Portuguese*, provided they belong as slaves to subjects of the Crown of *Portugal*, or that they have been enfranchised in the dominions of His Most Faithful Majesty :

And whereas it was also, by the VIIth Article of the said Instructions, provided, that whenever a ship of war shall meet a merchant-vessel liable to be searched, it shall be done in the most mild manner, and with every attention which is due between allied and friendly nations ; and in no case shall the search be made by an officer holding a rank inferior to that of Lieutenant of the navy :

And by the VIIIth Article of the said Instructions, that the ships of war which may detain slave-ships, in pursuance of the principles laid down in the said Instructions, shall leave on board all the cargo of negroes untouched, as well as the captain, and a part at least of the crew of the slave-ship ; and that the captain shall draw up in writing an authentic declaration, which shall exhibit the state in which he found the detained ship, and the changes which may have taken place in it ; and that he shall deliver to the captain of the slave-ship a signed certificate of the papers seized on board the said vessel, as well as of the number of slaves found on board at the moment of detention ; and that the negroes shall not be disembarked till after the vessels

the shores of *Africa* to the north of the Equator, along which this Commerce continues prohibited, and the facility thereby afforded for illicit Traffic, on points where either the total absence, or at least the distance of lawful authorities, bar ready access to those authorities; in order to prevent it, and for the more readily attaining the salutary end, that His Majesty and His Most Faithful Majesty did actually grant to each other the power, without prejudice to the rights of sovereignty, to visit and detain, as if on the high seas, any vessels having slaves on board, even within cannon-shot of the shore of their respective territories on the Continent of *Africa* to the north of the Equator, in case of there being no local authorities to whom recourse might be had, as has been stated in the preceding Article; and that in such case, vessels so visited may be brought before the Mixed Commissioners in the Form prescribed in the 1st Article of the said Instructions:

And it was also by the IVth Article of the Instructions provided, that no *Portuguese* merchantman or slave-ship shall, on any pretence whatever, be detained, which shall be found anywhere near the land or on the high seas south of the Equator, unless after a chase that shall have commenced north of the Equator:

And by the Vth Article of the said Instructions, that *Portuguese* vessels furnished with a regular passport, having slaves on board, shipped at those parts of the coast of *Africa* where the trade is permitted to *Portuguese* subjects, and which shall afterwards be found north of the Equator, shall not be detained by the ships of war of the 2 nations, though furnished with the present Instructions, provided the same can account for their course, either in conformity with the practice of *Portuguese* navigation, by steering some degrees to the northward in search of fair winds, or for other legitimate causes, such as the dangers of the sea, duly proved; or lastly, in the case of their passports proving that they were bound for a *Portuguese* port not within the Continent of *Africa*: Provided always, that with regard to all slave-ships detained to the north of the Equator, the proof of the legality of the voyage is to be furnished by the vessel so detained; on the other hand, with respect to slave ships detained to the south of the Equator, in conformity with

is thereby provided, that in all cases the final sentence shall not be delayed on account of the absence of witnesses, or for want of other proofs, beyond the period of 2 months, except upon the application of any of the parties interested, when, upon their giving satisfactory security to charge themselves with the expense and risks of the delay, the Commissioners may, at their discretion, grant an additional delay, not exceeding 4 months.

And it was by the IInd Article of the said Regulations provided, that each of the above-mentioned Mixed Commissions, which are to reside on the coast of *Africa* and in the *Brazils*, shall be composed in the following manner: the 2 High Contracting Parties shall each of them name a Commissary Judge and a Commissioner of Arbitration, who shall be authorized to hear and to decide, without appeal, all cases of capture of slave vessels which, in pursuance of the stipulation of the Additional Convention of this date, may be laid before them; and that all the essential parts of the proceedings carried on before these Mixed Commissions, shall be written down in the language of the country in which the Commission may reside; and the Commissary Judges, and the Commissioners of Arbitration, shall make oath, in presence of the principal Magistrate of the place in which the Commission may reside, to judge fairly and faithfully, to have no preference either for the claimants or the captors, and to act in all their decisions in pursuance of the stipulations of the Treaty of the 22nd of January, 1815, and of the Additional Convention to the said Treaty recited in this Act; and that there shall be attached to each Commission a Secretary or Registrar appointed by the Sovereign of the country in which the Commissions may reside, who shall register all its acts, and who, previous to taking charge of his post, shall make oath, in presence of at least 1 of the Commissary Judges, to conduct himself with respect for their authority, and to act with fidelity in all the affairs which may belong to his charge:

And it was also provided in the IIIrd Article of the Regulations, that the form of the process shall be as follows: the Commissary Judges of the 2 nations shall, in the first place, proceed to the examination of the papers of the vessel, and to receive the depositions on oath of the captain and 2 or 3 at least

of the principal individuals on board of the detained vessel, as well as the declaration on oath of the captor, should it appear necessary, in order to be able to judge and to pronounce if the said vessel has been justly detained or not, according to the stipulations of the said Additional Convention recited in this Act, and in order that according to this judgment it may be condemned or liberated; and in the event of the 2 Commissary Judges not agreeing on the sentence they ought to pronounce, whether as to the legality of the detention, or the indemnification to be allowed, or on any other question which might result from the stipulations of the said Convention, they shall draw by lot the name of 1 of the 2 Commissioners of Arbitration, who, after having considered the documents of the process, shall consult with the above-mentioned Commissary Judges on the case in question, and the final sentence shall be pronounced conformably to the opinion of the majority of the above-mentioned Commissary Judges, and of the above-mentioned Commissioner of Arbitration:

And it was also provided by the IVth Article of the said Regulations, that as often as the cargo of slaves found on board of a *Portuguese* slave-ship shall have been embarked on any point whatever of the coast of *Africa* where the Slave Trade continues lawful to the subjects of the Crown of *Portugal*, such slave-ship shall not be detained on pretext that the above-mentioned slaves shall have been brought originally by land from any other part whatever of the continent:

And it was also in the Vth Article of the said Regulations provided, that in the authenticated declaration which the captors shall make before the Commission, as well as in the certificate of the papers seized, which shall be delivered to the captain of the captured vessel at the time of the detention, the above-mentioned captor shall be bound to declare his name, the name of his vessel, as well as the latitude and longitude of the place where the detention shall have taken place, and the number of slaves found living on board of the slave-ship at the time of the detention:

And it was also provided, in the VIth Article of the said Regulations, that as soon as sentence shall have been passed, the detained vessel, if liberated, and what remains of the cargo,

shall be restored to the proprietors, who may before the same Commission claim a valuation of the damages which they may have a right to demand, the captor himself, and in his default his Government, shall remain responsible for the above-mentioned damages; and that the 2 High Contracting Powers did bind themselves to defray, within the term of a year from the date of the sentence, the indemnifications which may be granted by the above-named Commission, it being understood that these indemnifications shall be at the expense of the Power of which the captor shall be a subject;

And it was also by the VIIth Article of the said Regulations provided, that in case of the condemnation of a vessel for an unlawful voyage, she shall be declared lawful prize, as well as her cargo, of whatever description it may be, with the exception of the slaves who may be on board as objects of commerce; and the said vessel, as well as her cargo, shall be sold by public sale, for the profit of the 2 Governments; and as to the slaves, they shall receive from the Mixed Commission a certificate of emancipation, and shall be delivered over to the Government on whose territory the Commission which shall have so judged them shall be established, to be employed as servants or free labourers, with guarantee by each of the 2 Governments respectively, of the liberty of such portion of these individuals as shall be respectively consigned to it:

And it was also provided by the VIIIth Article of the said Regulations, that every claim for compensation of losses occasioned to ships suspected of carrying on an illicit Trade in Slaves, not condemned as lawful prize by the Mixed Commissions, shall be also heard and judged by the above-named Commissions, in the Form provided by the IIIrd Article of the said Regulations hereinbefore recited; and in all cases wherein restitution shall be so decreed, the Commission shall award to the claimant or claimants, or his or their lawful attorney or attornies, for his or their use, a just and complete indemnification: first, for all costs of suit, and for all losses and damages which the claimant or claimants may have actually sustained by such capture and detention; that is to say, in the case of total loss, the claimant or claimants shall be indemnified, 1st, for the ship, her tackle, apparel, and stores; 2ndly, for all freight due and pay-

of the principal individuals on board of the detained vessel, as well as the declaration on oath of the captor, should it appear necessary, in order to be able to judge and to pronounce if the said vessel has been justly detained or not, according to the stipulations of the said Additional Convention recited in this Act, and in order that according to this judgment it may be condemned or liberated; and in the event of the 2 Commissary Judges not agreeing on the sentence they ought to pronounce, whether as to the legality of the detention, or the indemnification to be allowed, or on any other question which might result from the stipulations of the said Convention, they shall draw by lot the name of 1 of the 2 Commissioners of Arbitration, who, after having considered the documents of the process, shall consult with the above-mentioned Commissary Judges on the case in question, and the final sentence shall be pronounced conformably to the opinion of the majority of the above-mentioned Commissary Judges, and of the above-mentioned Commissioner of Arbitration:

And it was also provided by the IVth Article of the said Regulations, that as often as the cargo of slaves found on board of a *Portuguese* slave-ship shall have been embarked on any point whatever of the coast of *Africa* where the Slave Trade continues lawful to the subjects of the Crown of *Portugal*, such slave-ship shall not be detained on pretext that the above-mentioned slaves shall have been brought originally by land from any other part whatever of the continent:

And it was also in the Vth Article of the said Regulations provided, that in the authenticated declaration which the captors shall make before the Commission, as well as in the certificate of the papers seized, which shall be delivered to the captain of the captured vessel at the time of the detention, the above-mentioned captor shall be bound to declare his name, the name of his vessel, as well as the latitude and longitude of the place where the detention shall have taken place, and the number of slaves found living on board of the slave-ship at the time of the detention:

And it was also provided, in the VIth Article of the said Regulations, that as soon as sentence shall have been passed, the detained vessel, if liberated, and what remains of the cargo,

the captor has been led into error by a voluntary and reprehensible fault on the part of the captain of the detained ship, in that case only the detained ship shall not have the right of receiving, during the days of her detention, the demurrage stipulated by the present Article :

Schedule of demurrage or daily allowance for a vessel of 100 tons to 120 inclusive, 5*l.*; 121 tons to 150 inclusive, 6*l.*; 151 tons to 170 inclusive, 8*l.*; 171 tons to 200 inclusive, 10*l.*; 201 tons to 220 inclusive, 11*l.*; 221 tons to 250 inclusive, 12*l.*; 251 tons to 270 inclusive, 14*l.*; 271 tons to 300 inclusive, 15*l.*; and so in proportion :

And it was also provided by the IXth Article of the said Regulations, that when the proprietors of a ship suspected of carrying on an illicit Trade in Slaves, released in consequence of a sentence of 1 of the Mixed Commissions (or in the case as above mentioned of total loss), shall claim indemnification for the loss of slaves which he may have suffered, he shall in no case be entitled to claim for more than the number of slaves which his vessel was by the *Portuguese* laws authorized to carry, which number shall always be declared in his passport :

And it was also provided by the Xth Article of the said Regulations, that the Mixed Commission established in *London* by the IXth Article of the said Convention hereinbefore recited, shall hear and determine all claims for *Portuguese* ships and cargoes captured by *British* cruizers, on account of the unlawful Trading in Slaves, since the 1st of June, 1814, till the period when the Convention is to be in complete execution, awarding to them, conformably to the IXth Article of the said Convention, a just and complete compensation, upon the basis laid down in the preceding Article, either for total loss, or for losses and damages sustained by the owners and proprietors of the said ships and cargoes; and it was also provided, that the said Commission established in *London* shall be composed and proceed exactly upon the same basis determined in the Articles I, II, and III of the Regulations hereinbefore recited, for the Commissions established on the coast of *Africa* and the *Brazils*;

And it was also provided by the XIth Article of the said Regulations, that it shall not be permitted to any of the Com-

able ; 3rdly, for the value of the cargo of merchandize, if any ; 4thly, for the slaves on board at the time of detention, according to the computed value of such slaves at the place of destination, deducting therefrom the usual fair average mortality for the unexpired period of the regular voyage, deducting also for all charges and expenses payable upon the sale of such cargoes, including commission of sale when payable at such port ; and, 5thly, for all other regular charges in such cases of total loss : and in all other cases not of total loss, the claimant or claimants shall be indemnified, 1st, for all special damages and expenses occasioned to the ship by the detention, and for loss of freight when due or payable ; 2ndly, a demurrage, when due, according to the Schedule annexed ; 3rdly, a daily allowance for the subsistence of slaves of 1 shilling, or 180 reis for each person, without distinction of age or sex, for so many days, as it shall appear to the Commission that the voyage has been or may be delayed by reason of such detention ; as likewise, 4thly, for any deterioration of cargo or slaves ; 5thly, for any diminution in the value of the cargo of slaves proceeding from an increased mortality beyond the average amount of the voyage, or from sickness occasioned by detention, this value to be ascertained by their computed price at the place of destination, as in the above case of total loss ; 6thly, an allowance of 5 per centum on the amount of capital employed in the purchase and maintenance of cargo for the period of delay occasioned by the detention ; and, 7thly, for all premium of insurance on additional risks : the claimant or claimants shall likewise be entitled to interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum on the sum awarded, until paid by the Government to which the capturing ship belongs ; the whole amount of such indemnifications being calculated in the money of the country to which the captured ship belongs, and to be liquidated at the exchange current at the time of award, excepting the sum for the subsistence of slaves, which shall be paid at par, as above stipulated ; and the 2 High Contracting Parties wishing to avoid, as much as possible, every species of fraud in the execution of the Additional Convention of this date, have agreed, that if it should be proved, in a manner evident to the conviction of the Judges of the 2 nations, and without having recourse to the decision of a Commissioner of Arbitration, that

the captor has been led into error by a voluntary and reprehensible fault on the part of the captain of the detained ship, in that case only the detained ship shall not have the right of receiving, during the days of her detention, the demurrage stipulated by the present Article :

Schedule of demurrage or daily allowance for a vessel of 100 tons to 120 inclusive, 5*l.* ; 121 tons to 150 inclusive, 6*l.* ; 151 tons to 170 inclusive, 8*l.* ; 171 tons to 200 inclusive, 10*l.* ; 201 tons to 220 inclusive, 11*l.* ; 221 tons to 250 inclusive, 12*l.* ; 251 tons to 270 inclusive, 14*l.* ; 271 tons to 300 inclusive, 15*l.* ; and so in proportion :

And it was also provided by the IXth Article of the said Regulations, that when the proprietors of a ship suspected of carrying on an illicit Trade in Slaves, released in consequence of a sentence of 1 of the Mixed Commissions (or in the case as above mentioned of total loss), shall claim indemnification for the loss of slaves which he may have suffered, he shall in no case be entitled to claim for more than the number of slaves which his vessel was by the *Portuguese* laws authorized to carry, which number shall always be declared in his passport :

And it was also provided by the Xth Article of the said Regulations, that the Mixed Commission established in *London* by the IXth Article of the said Convention hereinbefore recited, shall hear and determine all claims for *Portuguese* ships and cargoes captured by *British* cruizers, on account of the unlawful Trading in Slaves, since the 1st of June, 1814, till the period when the Convention is to be in complete execution, awarding to them, conformably to the IXth Article of the said Convention, a just and complete compensation, upon the basis laid down in the preceding Article, either for total loss, or for losses and damages sustained by the owners and proprietors of the said ships and cargoes ; and it was also provided, that the said Commission established in *London* shall be composed and proceed exactly upon the same basis determined in the Articles I, II, and III of the Regulations hereinbefore recited, for the Commissions established on the coast of *Africa* and the *Brazils* ;

And it was also provided by the XIth Article of the said Regulations, that it shall not be permitted to any of the Com-

missary Judges, nor to the Arbitrators, nor to the Secretary of any of the Mixed Commissions, to demand or receive from any one of the parties concerned in the sentences which they shall pronounce, any emolument, under any pretext whatsoever, for the performance of the duties which are imposed upon them by the Regulations annexed to the Convention as aforesaid :

And by the XIIth Article of the said Regulations, that when the parties interested shall imagine they have cause to complain of any evident injustice on the part of the Mixed Commissions, they may represent it to their respective Governments, who reserve to themselves the right of mutual correspondence, for removing, when they think fit, the individuals who may compose these Commissions :

And it was also provided by the XIIIth Article of the said Regulations, that in the case of a vessel detained unjustly under the pretence of the stipulations of the Additional Convention of this date, and in which the captor should neither be authorized by the tenor of the above-mentioned Convention, nor of the Instructions annexed to it, the Government to which the detained vessel may belong, shall be entitled to demand reparation, and in such case the Government to which the captor may belong, binds itself to cause the subject of complaint to be fully examined, and to inflict upon the captor, if he be found to have deserved it, a punishment proportioned to the transgression which may have been committed :

And it was also agreed in the XIVth Article of the said Regulations, that in the event of the death of 1 or more of the Commissioners, Judges, and Arbitrators composing the above-mentioned Mixed Commissions, their posts shall be supplied *ad interim* in the following manner: on the part of the *British* Government, the vacancies shall be filled successively in the Commission which shall sit within the possessions of His Britannic Majesty, by the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor resident in that colony, by the principal Magistrate of the place, and by the Secretary, and in the *Brazils*, by the *British Consul* and *Vice-Consul* resident in the city in which the Mixed Commission may be established; on the part of *Portugal*, the vacancies shall be supplied in the *Brazils*, by such persons as the Captain-General of the province shall name for that pur-

pose; and considering the difficulty which the *Portuguese* Government would feel in naming fit persons to fill the posts which might become vacant in the Commission established in the *British* possessions, it is agreed, that in case of the death of the *Portuguese* Commissioners, Judges, or Arbitrators, in those possessions, the remaining individuals of the above-mentioned Commission shall be equally authorized to proceed to the judgment of such slave-ships as may be brought before them, and to the execution of their sentence; in this case alone, however, the parties interested shall have the right of appealing from the sentence, if they think fit, to the Commission resident in the *Brazils*; and the Government to which the captor shall belong shall be bound fully to defray the indemnification which shall be due to them, if the appeal be judged in favour of the claimants, it being well understood that the ship and cargo shall remain during this appeal in the place of residence of the first Commission before whom she may have been conducted:

And it was in the said Regulations agreed to supply, as soon as possible, every vacancy that may arise in the above-mentioned Commissions from death or any other contingency; and in case that the vacancy of each of the *Portuguese* Commissioners residing in the *British* possessions be not supplied at the end of 6 months, the vessels which are taken there to be judged, after the expiration of that time, shall no longer have the right of appeal hereinbefore stipulated:

And it was also further provided and declared and agreed, in a Separate Article, that as soon as the total abolition of the Slave Trade for the subjects of the Crown of *Portugal* shall have taken place, the 2 High Contracting Parties, by common consent, will adapt to that state of circumstances the Stipulations of the said Additional Convention of the 28th July hereinbefore recited; but in default of such alterations, that the said Additional Convention shall remain in force until the expiration of 15 years from the day on which the general abolition of the Slave Trade shall so take place on the part of the *Portuguese* Government; and that the said Separate Article shall have the same force and validity as if it were inserted word for word in the said Additional Convention hereinbefore mentioned as aforesaid:

And whereas it is expedient and necessary that effectual provision should be made for carrying into execution the provisions of the said Treaty: be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that it shall be lawful for any officers commanding any ship of war of His Majesty, duly authorized in that behalf, and provided with instructions according to the provisions of the said Convention, to visit and detain all ships and vessels which shall be suspected, upon reasonable grounds, of having slaves on board acquired by an illicit traffic, according to the Articles of the said Convention, and to detain and bring to adjudication all ships, vessels, and cargoes thereby made subject to detention and condemnation, according to the provisions of the said Convention, and the Instructions and Regulations aforesaid.

II. And be it further enacted, that all ships and vessels, belonging wholly or in part to His Majesty's subjects, which shall be suspected upon reasonable grounds of having slaves on board acquired by an illicit traffic, shall be and are hereby declared and made, according to the said Treaty, Convention, and Regulations aforesaid, subject to the visitation of *British* or *Portuguese* vessels of war, duly authorized for that purpose, according to the provisions before recited; and that all ships and vessels belonging wholly or in part to His Majesty's subjects, which shall be found having slaves on board acquired by an illicit traffic, contrary to the Treaty, Convention, and Regulations so recited as aforesaid, and all boats, apparel, furniture, and slaves belonging to such ships or vessels, and all cargoes therein, shall be and are hereby declared to be and made subject to the visit and detention of *British* or *Portuguese* vessels of war duly authorized for that purpose, according to the Stipulations of the said Convention, and to forfeiture according to the provisions of the said Convention, and the Regulations and Instructions thereunto annexed, and for that purpose shall be and are hereby made subject to the adjudication of, and to condemnation or other judgment by the Commissary Judges and Commissioners to be appointed according to the provisions of

the said Convention, and to the Instructions and Regulations annexed thereto, recited as aforesaid.

III. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by any Warrant under his royal sign manual, countersigned by one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to appoint such Commissary Judges and Commissioners of Arbitration as are in and by the said Convention, and Regulations thereto annexed, mentioned to be appointed by His Majesty, and from time to time to supply any vacancies which may arise in such offices, by appointing other persons thereto; and to grant salaries to such Commissary Judges and Commissioners of Arbitration as aforesaid, not exceeding such annual sums as the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury of *Great Britain and Ireland* shall from time to time direct: and such Commissary Judges and Commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to examine and decide all such cases of detention, captures, and seizures of vessels and their cargoes as aforesaid, detained, seized, taken, or captured under the said Treaty or Convention, or Instructions and Regulations, as are by the said Treaty, Convention, Instructions and Regulations, and by this Act, made subject to their jurisdiction, and to proceed therein, and give such judgments, and make such orders therein, and to do all other acts, matters, and things appertaining thereto, agreeably to the provisions of the said Treaty and Convention, and the Instructions and Regulations annexed thereto and recited as aforesaid, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if special powers and authorities were specifically and particularly inserted and given in relation thereto in this Act.

IV. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by any Warrant under his royal sign manual, countersigned by one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for the time being, to nominate and appoint a Secretary or Registrar to the Commission which shall be established in His Majesty's dominions, and from time to time to supply, by other appointments, any vacancy which may thereafter occur in such office, and to grant salaries to such Secretary or Registrar, not exceeding such annual sum as the said Lords Commissioners shall from time to time direct; and such Secretary or Registrar

is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to do, perform, and execute all the duties of such office, as set forth and described in the said Convention, Instructions, and Regulations respectively hereinbefore recited as aforesaid, and to do, perform, and execute all such acts, matters, and things as may be necessary for the due discharge of the duties of his office, according to the provisions of the said Convention and Instructions and Regulations as aforesaid.

V. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or principal Magistrate of the colony or settlement in which the Commission shall sit, within the possessions of His Britannic Majesty, to fill up every vacancy which shall arise in such Commission, either of Commissary Judge, Commissioner, or any officer thereof, appointed by His Majesty as aforesaid, according to the provisions contained in the before-recited Regulations annexed to the said Convention as aforesaid, *ad interim*, until such vacancy or vacancies shall be thereafter filled by some person or persons appointed by His Majesty for that purpose.

VI. And be it further enacted, that every Commissary Judge and Commissioner of Arbitration appointed by His Majesty, shall, before he shall enter upon the execution of any of the duties of such his office, take an oath, in the presence of the principal Magistrate then residing and acting in the colony, settlement, or place in which the Commission shall be appointed to reside; which oath every such Magistrate in any colony, settlement, or place belonging to His Majesty, in which such Court or Commission shall be appointed, is hereby authorized to administer, in the form following: that is to say,

“I *A. B.* do solemnly swear, that I will, according to the best of my skill and knowledge, act in execution of my office as faithfully, impartially, fairly, and without preference or favour, either for claimants or captors, or any other persons; and that I will, to the best of my judgment and power, act in pursuance of and according to the Stipulations, Regulations, and Instructions contained in the Convention between His Majesty and His Most Faithful Majesty, signed at London on the 28th day of July, 1817. So help me God.”

And every Secretary or Registrar appointed by His Majesty

under the provisions of this Treaty, and Regulations, and Instructions, and of this Act, shall, before he enters on the duties of his said office, take the like oath before the British Commissary Judge as aforesaid, who is hereby empowered to administer the same.

VII. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Commissary Judges, or either of them, or for any such Secretary or Registrar, and they are hereby respectively empowered, to administer oaths to and take the depositions of all parties, witnesses, and other persons who may come or be brought before them to be examined, or for the purpose of deposing, in the course of any proceeding before the said Commissary Judges, or before the said Commissary Judges and the Commissioners of Arbitration, in the cases in which such Commissioner of Arbitration shall act with the said Commissary Judges, under the said Convention, Instructions, or Regulations, or this Act; and it shall also be lawful for the said commissary Judges, or for the said Commissary Judges and Commissioners of Arbitration, in the cases aforesaid, to summon before them all persons whom they may deem it necessary or proper to examine in relation to any suit, proceeding, or matter or thing under their cognizance, and to send for and issue precepts for the producing of all such papers as may relate to the matters in question before them, and to enforce all such summonses, orders, and precepts by such and the like means, powers, and authorities as any Court of Vice-Admiralty may do.

VIII. And be it further enacted, that every person who shall wilfully and corruptly give false evidence in any examination or deposition or affidavit had or taken upon or in any proceeding before the said Commissary Judges or Commissioners aforesaid, under the said Treaty, Instructions, or Regulations, or this Act, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and being thereof convicted, shall be subject and liable to all the punishments, pains, and penalties to which persons convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury are liable; and every such person may be tried for any such perjury, either in the place where the offence was committed, or in any colony or settlement of His Majesty near thereto, in which there is a Court of competent jurisdiction to try any such offence, or in His Majesty's Court of King's Bench

in *England*; and that in case of any prosecution for such offence in His Majesty's said Court of King's Bench, the venue may be laid in the county of *Middlesex*.

IX. And be it further enacted, that the pendency of any suit or proceeding instituted before the said Commissioners for the condemnation or restitution of any ship or cargo or slaves taken, seized, or detained by virtue of the said Convention, or Instructions or Regulations thereto annexed, or the final adjudication, condemnation, or judgment or determination thereupon, may be pleaded in bar, or given in evidence under the general issue, and shall be and be deemed and adjudged in any Court whatever to be a good and complete bar in any action, suit, or proceeding, whether brought or instituted by any person or persons for the recovery of any such ship, vessel, or cargo, or of any damage or for any injury sustained thereby, or by the persons on board the same, in consequence of any capture, seizure, or detention, or act, matter, or thing done under the authority or in pursuance of the provisions of the said Convention, or of the Instructions or Regulations thereto annexed; anything in any Act or Acts of Parliament, or law or laws, to the contrary notwithstanding.

X. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lords Commissioners of Appeal in prize causes, and for the High Court of Admiralty in all cases and questions arising out of the said captures that may be depending before them, or that may be brought before them on appeal from any Vice-Admiralty Court, according to their respective jurisdictions, to proceed therein, and to hear and determine all questions respecting any right or interest in or to the same, to which His Majesty, or the captors or seizers of such ships, vessels, or cargoes, may claim to be entitled, by reason of the capture or seizure thereof and the laws relating thereto, and to enforce their judgments and orders therein by the usual process of the said Courts; anything in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

XI. Provided also, and be it further enacted, that in all such cases as aforesaid in which the captors or seizers shall not establish any right or interest on their behalf, by reason of the capture thereof and the laws relating thereto, it shall be lawful

for the said Courts respectively to order and adjudge the ships, vessels, and cargoes, or the proceeds thereof, and all and every part thereof, into or to or which the captors shall not establish any right or interest as aforesaid, to be delivered or paid, for the use of His Majesty, to such person or persons as the said Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the time being shall appoint to receive the same, and to enforce the delivery or the payment thereof by the usual process as is used and established by law in cases of prize; anything in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

XII. And be it further enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be deemed or construed in anywise to alter, suspend, affect, relax, or repeal any of the clauses, penalties, forfeitures, and punishments contained and enacted in any Act or Acts of Parliament made for the suppression or prevention of the Slave Trade, but that all such Acts of Parliament and all clauses, regulations, penalties, forfeitures and punishments therein respectively contained, shall remain in full force and virtue; anything in this Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

XIII. And be it further enacted, that if any action or suit shall be commenced, either in *Great Britain* or elsewhere, or against any person or persons, for anything done in pursuance of the said Treaty, or Instructions or Regulations thereto annexed, or of this Act, the defendant or defendants in such action or suit may plead the general issue, and give this Act as herein recited, and the special matter, in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon, and that the same was done in pursuance and by the authority of the said Convention, Instructions, or Regulations, or of this Act; and if it shall appear so to have been done, the jury shall find for the defendant or defendants; and if the plaintiff shall be nonsuited, or discontinue his action after the defendant or defendants shall have appeared, or if judgment shall be given, upon any verdict or demurrer, against the plaintiff, the defendant or defendants shall recover treble costs, and have the like remedy for the same as defendants have in other cases by law.

ACT of the British Parliament, "for the appropriation of certain Proceeds arising from the capture of Vessels and Cargoes, the Property of the Subjects of the Kings of Spain, Portugal, and the Netherlands, taken and seized in violation of the Conventions made with those States; and for granting Bounties upon Slaves captured in such Vessels; and also for granting Indemnity to the Captors of certain Vessels taken in the Prosecution of the Slave Trade," and the Privileges of British-built ships to condemned Slave-ships*.

[1 & 2 Geo. IV, cap. 99.]

[July 10, 1821.]

WHEREAS several Acts passed in the 58th and 59th years of the reign of his late Majesty King George III, for carrying into execution certain Treaties or Conventions made between his said Majesty and the Kings of *Spain, Portugal, and the Netherlands* respectively, for preventing Traffic in Slaves:† And whereas vessels belonging to the subjects of the said States have been captured between the 17th day of February, 1815, and the period at which the Commissioners appointed in virtue of such Treaties or Conventions have assembled: And whereas the vessels belonging to the subjects of *Portugal* so captured as aforesaid are by the Additional Convention with that State, bearing date the 28th day of July, 1817,‡ made the subject of special adjudication under the Mixed Commission established in *London*: And whereas during the period aforesaid certain proceedings have been had and decrees have been made, without due authority or jurisdiction, in the Vice-Admiralty Court at *Sierra Leone*, in respect of seizures of the vessels and cargoes belonging to the subjects of *Spain, Portugal, and the Netherlands*, some or all of them, for alleged contravention of the said Treaties or Conventions: And whereas it is expedient and necessary to make further provisions and regulations respecting all the aforesaid ships and cargoes, and also for the payment of bounties in certain cases for slaves seized and taken on board the said ships: May it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of

*Repealed by 5 Geo. IV, cap. 113, Vol. 3, Page 152.

† See this Volume. *Netherlands*, Page 823. *Portugal*, Page 905. *Spain*, Page 990.

‡ See Vol. 2, Page 81.

the Lords Spiritual and Temporal; and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to direct the original papers and proceedings respecting all ships, vessels, and cargoes belonging to any of the subjects of *Spain, Portugal, or the Netherlands*, condemned in the Vice-Admiralty Court at *Sierra Leone* since the 17th day of February, 1815, to be transmitted to the Registry of the High Court of Admiralty of *England*; and further, to direct the proceeds of such ships and cargoes, in whosoever possession the same may be, to be remitted and paid for the use of His Majesty, in such manner as the said Commissioners of the Treasury may direct and appoint; and further, that it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners of the Treasury to institute proceedings in the said High Court of Admiralty against any person or persons in possession of the said proceeds, for the purpose of obtaining payment of the same, and to enforce the payment thereof by process of the said Court, and to reward the captors in all the cases aforesaid, by granting to them one moiety of the proceeds of every ship and cargo captured as aforesaid.

II. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that the captors shall not be entitled to any such reward where it shall have been adjudged, by the Mixed Commission established in *London* for the adjudication of the claims of *Portuguese* subjects, that such seizure was wrongfully made, and the remaining moiety of the said proceeds shall be paid to such person or persons as the said Commissioners shall direct or appoint to receive the same, for the use of His Majesty.

III. And be it further enacted, that in every seizure of any ship or vessel for being engaged or employed in the illicit Traffic in Slaves, made before the passing of this Act by any of His Majesty's ships or vessels of war, or any ship or vessel duly commissioned by any Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of any of His Majesty's colonies or settlements, in which it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Lord High Treasurer or the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the time being, that such seizure has not been wantonly or improperly made, it shall be lawful for the said Lord High Treasurer or

Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, or any 3 or more of them, to order and direct that all the costs, charges, and expenses which may have been or may be incurred by the person or persons making such seizures, in any proceedings, or for any matter or thing relating thereto, or arising out of any such seizure, shall be paid and defrayed out of the proceeds of such capture or seizure, or out of any of the proceeds of the said vessels or cargoes paid or to be paid to the order of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, under the provisions of this Act.

IV. And be it further enacted, that whenever ships and cargoes captured by any of His Majesty's ships of war, or by any ship or vessel commissioned by any Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of any of His Majesty's colonies or settlements, have been in fact condemned for illicit Trading in Slaves, contrary to the Treaties or Conventions made with the Governments of *Spain*, *Portugal*, or the *Netherlands*, and where distribution of the proceeds thereof has been made prior to the passing of this Act, the said captors shall be confirmed and are hereby confirmed in the possession of the said proceeds; any law, statute, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

V. And be it further enacted, that where any ship or vessel employed or engaged in illicit Traffic in Slaves, in violation of any of the said conventions hereinbefore mentioned, shall be seized by any ship or vessel belonging to His Majesty, duly authorized under the provisions of the said Conventions to make such seizure, and shall be afterwards condemned by any of the Commissions appointed in virtue of the Treaties or Conventions aforesaid, there shall be paid to the captors the moiety to which His Majesty is entitled under the said Conventions of the net proceeds of the said ship and cargo, the said moiety of the said net proceeds to be distributed in the manner hereafter directed for the distribution of bounties on slaves taken on board the said vessels.

VI. And be it further enacted, that there shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, a bounty of 10*l.* of lawful money of *Great Britain*, for every man, woman, and child slave seized and found on board any ship or vessel taken, and by the Commissioners

appointed in virtue of any of the said Conventions condemned for illicit Traffic in Slaves, in violation of any of the provisions of the said Conventions; such bounty to be issued and paid by order from the said Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and to be distributed to and amongst the captors aforesaid, in such manner and proportions as is directed by His Majesty's proclamation for the distribution of proceeds, bearing date the 14th day of October, 1816, or by any other proclamation which His Majesty may from time to time be pleased to issue in this behalf.

VII. And whereas certain Treaties were concluded with His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of *Portugal*, on the 19th day of February, 1810,* and the 22nd day of January, 1815;† and an Additional Convention to the said last-mentioned Treaty, for the purpose of preventing the illicit Traffic in Slaves, was also concluded on the 28th day of July, 1817:‡ And whereas a Treaty with His Catholic Majesty the King of *Spain*, for the purpose aforesaid, was concluded on the 23rd day of September,

* *Treaty of Friendship and Alliance between Great Britain and Portugal.*—*Rio Janeiro, February 19, 1810.* (Extract.) [Annulled. See Vol. 2, Page 77.]

ART. X. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, being fully convinced of the injustice and impolicy of the Slave Trade, and of the great disadvantages which arise from necessity of the introducing and continually renewing a foreign and factitious population for the purpose of labour and industry within his South American dominions, has resolved to co-operate with His Britannic Majesty in the cause of humanity and justice, by adopting the most efficacious means for bringing about a gradual abolition of the Slave Trade throughout the whole of his dominions. And, actuated by this principle, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal engages, that his subjects shall not be permitted to carry on the Slave Trade in any part of the coast of Africa not actually belonging to His Royal Highness's dominions, in which that trade has been discontinued and abandoned by the Powers and States of Europe which formerly traded there; reserving, however, to his own subjects the right of purchasing and trading in slaves within the African dominions of the Crown of Portugal.

It is however to be distinctly understood, that the stipulations of the present Article are not to be considered as invalidating or otherwise affecting the rights of the Crown of Portugal to the territories of Cabinda and Molembo (which rights have formerly been questioned by the Government of France), nor as limiting or restraining the commerce of Ajuda and other ports in Africa (situated upon the coast commonly called in the Portuguese language the *Costa da Mina*), belonging to or claimed by the Crown of Portugal; His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal being resolved not to resign nor forego his just and legitimate pretensions thereto, nor the rights of his subjects to trade with those places, exactly in the same manner as they have hitherto done.

† See Vol. 2, Page 73.

‡ See Vol. 2, Page 81.

1817 : * And whereas a Treaty with His Majesty the King of the *Netherlands* for the like purpose, was concluded on the 4th day of May, 1818 : † And whereas, prior to the passing of this Act, and since the conclusion of the said Treaties respectively, divers seizures have been made of ships, cargoes, and slaves on board the said ships, the said ships being engaged in Traffic for Slaves, contrary to the provisions of the said Treaties, some or one of them : Be it further enacted, that in all captures as aforesaid of *Portuguese* vessels made by any of His Majesty's ships of war, or any ship or vessel duly commissioned by any Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of any of His Majesty's colonies or settlements, between the 1st day of June, 1814, and the 28th day of July, 1817, on account of any Treaty or Convention with *Portugal*, there shall be paid a like bounty of 10*l.* for every man, woman, and child slave so seized and taken ; and in all captures of any vessel belonging to *Spain*, *Portugal*, or the *Netherlands*, captured by any of His Majesty's ships or vessels duly authorized under the provisions of the said Treaties of the said 28th day of July, 1817, with *Portugal*, the said 23rd day of September, 1817, with *Spain*, and the said 4th day of May, 1818, with the *Netherlands*, prior to the passing of this Act, and condemned for contravention of the provisions thereof, there shall be paid a like bounty of 10*l.* for every man, woman, and child slave found on board any such vessel ; to be distributed to the captors thereof in the same manner as is by the provisions of this Act hereinbefore directed : Provided always, that in all cases in which the proceeds of any such capture shall have been distributed among the captors, and allowed to be retained by such captors under the provisions of this Act, the amount of the moiety of the proceeds shall be deducted from such bounties.

VIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that in all cases where any bounty or bounties, or any proceeds, are by virtue of this Act given to any capturing vessel, being a vessel duly commissioned by any Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of any of His Majesty's colonies or settlements, the said proceeds and bounty or bounties shall be distributed in such manner as the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury shall be pleased to direct or appoint.

* See Vol. 2, Page 273.

† See Vol. 1, Page 381.

IX. Provided also, and be it further enacted, that any party or parties claiming any benefit under the said Act shall and may resort to the High Court of Admiralty, for the purpose of obtaining the judgment of the said Court in that behalf; and that it shall and may be lawful for the judge of the said High Court of Admiralty to determine thereon.

X. And be it further enacted, that all the provisions, rules, regulations, forfeitures, and penalties respecting the delivery by prize agents of accounts for examination, and the distribution of prize money, and the accounting for and paying over the proceeds of prize, and the percentage due thereon, to *Greenwich Hospital*, shall be and are hereby extended to all bounties and proceeds to be distributed under the provisions of this Act to the officers and crews of any of His Majesty's ships or vessels of war, whether the said bounty and proceeds shall be paid to prize agents, or to any other person or persons authorized to receive the same, for the use and benefit of the officers and crews of any of His Majesty's ships or vessels of war.

XI. And whereas by an Act passed in the 54th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George III, [cap. 59] intituled "An Act to allow ships taken and condemned for being used in carrying on the Slave Trade, to be registered as *British-built ships**, " it was amongst other things enacted, that all ships or vessels, whether *British* or *Foreign*, which should at any time after the passing of the said recited Act become forfeited under any of the provisions of any Act or Acts of Parliament then in force, or which might thereafter be passed for the prevention, abolition, or regulation of the Slave Trade, and be adjudged to be forfeited in any Court of Record in *Great Britain*, or which should be condemned as forfeited in any Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty in any part of His Majesty's dominions, for any offence in relation to the Slave Trade, should from and after such judgment or condemnation respectively, be entitled to a certificate of registry as a *British* ship, and thereupon have and enjoy all the privileges and advantages of *British-built* ships and vessels, in like manner with ships and vessels taken by His Majesty's ships of war and condemned as lawful prize of war in Courts of Admiralty: And whereas

* See State Papers, Vol. 5, Page 577.

it is expedient that all ships or vessels which shall have been or may be captured, seized, or detained by any ship or vessel belonging to His Majesty, for being employed or engaged in any illicit Traffic in Slaves, in violation of either of the said Conventions, and which shall have been or may be condemned by any Commission Court established under or in pursuance of any of the provisions of either of the said Conventions, should be registered as *British*-built ships: Be it therefore enacted, that every ship or vessel which shall have been or may be captured or seized by any ship or vessel belonging to His Majesty, for being engaged or employed in any illicit Traffic in Slaves in violation of either of the said Conventions, and which shall have been before the passing of this Act, or which may hereafter be condemned as forfeited by any Commission Court established under or in pursuance of any of the provisions of either of the said Conventions, shall be entitled to and have a certificate of registry as a *British* ship, and shall thereupon be, and be deemed and taken to be, a *British* registered ship, and thereupon have and enjoy all the privileges and advantages of *British*-built ships and vessels, and shall in like manner be subject to the same provisions, regulations, conditions, and restrictions, penalties and forfeitures, as ships or vessels condemned in any Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty in any part of His Majesty's dominions, for any offence in relation to the Slave Trade.

DECREES AND PORTARIAS of the Portuguese Government, for carrying into effect, in Portuguese Possessions, the Treaty with Great Britain of 1842,* for the Suppression of Slave Trade. 1844 to 1846.

(1.) *Portaria to the Governor-General of the Cape de Verd Islands.*

(Translation.)

Palace of Belem, August 13, 1844.

It having been stipulated in Article III of Annex C to the Treaty for the complete abolition of the Slave Trade, which was entered into with the British Government on the 3rd July, 1842, that the negroes freed by a sentence of the Mixed Com-

* See Vol. 6, Page 625.

missions, shall be placed under the care and Superintendence of a board, of which, in the Portuguese possessions, the Governors of the said possessions shall be members; and the Commission established in the Province of Cape Verd having been placed in the Island of Boa Vista, the Queen orders, by the Secretary of State for Naval and Colonial Affairs, that it be declared to the Governor-General of the said province, that the members who compose each of the said boards being obliged necessarily to reside in the same place, and the habitual residence of the Governor of the province being in the Island of Santiago, forasmuch as the capital is fixed there, it must be understood that it belongs to the Governor of the Island of Boa Vista to form part of the board created in the Province of Cape Verd; as by the Department of Foreign Affairs, in accordance with the representations of the English Government, was communicated to that Government in a despatch of the 21st of August last.

J. M. DE SOUZA MONTEIRO,

JOAQUIM JOZE FALCAO.

Secretary.

(2.) *Portaria to the Governor of St. Thomas and Princes Islands.*

(Translation.)

Palace of Belem, September 5, 1844.

HER Majesty the Queen, taking into consideration the statements of the Governor of St. Thomas and Princes, in his letter of the 20th of May, 1843, respecting the paucity of labourers in the province, and in his letter of the 3rd of February last, respecting the expediency of the transfer from Angola, of some soldiers for the military service, commands that the said Governor be informed through the Marine and Colonial Department: 1st, that the Governor-General of the Province of Angola is instructed to send to St. Thomas and Princes some of such negroes as may be found in vessels captured, not being English or Portuguese, with a view to their being employed in conformity with the spirit of the stipulations of the Treaty concluded with the British Government on the 3rd of July, 1842, from among which negroes some may be enlisted as may be considered convenient; it being certain that the military service ever was and ought to be considered as amongst the most noble professions for free men, and one in which experience shows

that uneducated persons attain the greatest intellectual development, and at the same time habits of cleanliness and regularity, and therefore the most proper to prepare the negroes for the enjoyment of their full liberty; 2ndly, that orders are likewise transmitted to the said Governor-General to send to St. Thomas and Princes some soldiers who may wish to serve in that province; 3rdly, that some of the troops who were implicated in the revolt which took place at Torres Vedras in February of this year, and who are now in the depôt in the Island of Madeira, being about to be sent to Angola, some will also be sent on that occasion to the Province of St. Thomas and Princes.

*The Governor of St. Thomas
and Princes Islands.*

JOAQUIM JOZE FALCAO.

(3.) *Decree of the Queen of Portugal.*

(Translation.) (No. 1.) *Palace of Belem, September 14, 1844.*

WISHING to remove, as far as possible, the difficulties which until this day have presented themselves in practice to the punctual execution of the Decree of the 10th of December, 1836,*—difficulties which in most cases have arisen from the incapacity or carelessness of the colonial authorities, who, in the processes of capture not included in the provisions of the Treaty of the 3rd of July, 1842, entered into between Portugal and Great Britain, for the complete abolition of the Traffic in Slaves, have constantly committed so many and such great errors (nullidades) that it has been impossible for the Commercial Tribunal (Relação Commercial), either to pass sentence definitively in the greater number of the above-mentioned processes, or to punish the guilty parties and those implicated in the Traffic referred to; from which results a great delay (moro-sidade), against which some of the home and colonial authorities have already begged for remedies. For all these reasons, and in the exercise of the power granted by Article I of the Charter of Law of the 2nd of May, 1843, having heard the Council of Ministers, and that of the State, I think right to decree as follows:

ART. 1. There shall be in the city of St. Paul de Loanda, in

* See Vol. 5, Page 415.

the Province of Angola, a Tribunal to pass sentence in the first and last instance (*em primeira e ultima instancia*) on all seizures made at sea in conformity with the Decree of the 10th of December, 1836, saving the provisions of the Treaty of the 3rd of July, 1842*.

II. The Tribunal shall be composed of a President, 3 Voters (*Sogase*), and a Secretary.

1. The Governor-General of the province shall serve as a President, and the *Juiz de Direito* of the district, and the Portuguese Commissioner and Arbitrator of the Mixed Commission there established in virtue of the Treaty referred to, shall serve as voters; and he will serve as Secretary, who performs the same functions in the said Commission.

2. The President will have no vote, and the *Juiz de Direito* will take the place of Reporter of the Processes (*Relator dos Processos*).

III. In the absence (*no impedimento*) of the Governor-General, the military authority of highest rank in actual service in the capital of the province shall take the place of President; and when the *Juiz de Direito* shall be absent (*for impedido*) his substitute shall take his place; and one of the other voters shall be supplied by the Secretary, who in this case will accumulate the functions of Voter and Secretary.

IV. The members of the Tribunal in this capacity, will not receive any pay, salary, or remuneration from the treasury; and the Secretary will only receive the fees which shall accrue to him as writer in the processes.

V. The cargo, hull, rigging, and other materials of the vessels detained on the coasts of the Portuguese dominions of Africa, western and eastern, as well as the negroes who may be met with on board, shall be brought to Loanda, and placed at the disposal of the Tribunal, that it may pass sentence on the capture according to law. The form in which these captures shall be proceeded against shall be that established in the above-mentioned Treaty of the 3rd of July, 1842, in the Regulations of Annex B, so far as the same shall be applicable.

VI. The captains, masters, mates, and crew of the captured vessels, as well as the passengers met with on board, shall be

* See Vol. 6, Page 625.

kept in custody until the captured vessel shall be adjudicated by the Tribunal. If she shall be condemned and adjudged to be a good prize, they shall be placed at the disposal of the Juiz de Direito of the district, to be sentenced and punished according to law ; the certificate of the sentence of condemnation by the Tribunal, serving as an indictment (*corpo de delicto*), shall be transmitted, together with the prisoners, to the same Judge.

From the sentence pronounced by the Juiz de Direito, an appeal lies to the Superior Court (*Relação*) at Lisbon ; as well as an appeal against interlocutory decisions, where the law allows of that redress.

VII. The owners of a vessel adjudged to be a good prize, their correspondents, and other individuals implicated in the Traffic in Slaves not taken in the vessel, as well as the authorities and employés specified in the Decree of the 10th of December, 1836, shall be equally proceeded against by the competent ordinary Justices (*Justicias ordinarias*), and sentenced in the first instance (*na primeira instancia*) by the Juiz de Direito of the respective district, with appeal to the Supreme Court at Lisbon.

VIII. The captures made on land shall equally be proceeded against and adjudged by the ordinary Justices of the place where they shall have been made. The form of process for these captures is that established in the Newest Judicial Code (*Novissima Reforma Judiciaria*) for smuggling and embezzlement.

IX. The provision of clause 5 of Article CCCLIV of the newest Judicial Code is extended to the prosecutions, in conformity with Articles VII and VIII of this Decree.

X. After the captures made at sea have been sentenced and condemned in the manner prescribed in the present Decree, their proceeds shall be delivered into the coffers of the respective Board of Treasury (*Junta da Fazenda*), who shall divide it among the captors in the mode determined by Article V of the Government Order (*Alvara de Regimento*) of the 7th of December, 1796 ; that which is in this respect settled in the 4th clause of Article XXIV of the Decree of the 10th of December, 1836, being here understood.

XI. The proceeds of prizes made on land, proceeded against and adjudicated in accordance with Article IX of this Decree,

shall be applied in the same manner as is laid down in the Decree of the 10th of December, 1836.

XII. All legislation contrary to the above is revoked.

Let the Minister and Secretary of State for Naval and Colonial Affairs thus have it understood, and cause it to be executed.
(Countersigned) JOAQUIM JOZE FALCAO. THE QUEEN.

(4.) *Decree of the Queen of Portugal.*

(Translation.) (No. 2.) *Palace of Belem, September 14, 1844.*

HAVING been pleased to create in the Province of Angola, by a Decree of this day's date, a Tribunal for the adjudication in the first and last instance of all seizures made at sea in accordance with the Decree of the 10th of December, 1836, and not comprehended under the provisions of the Treaty concluded between Portugal and Great Britain on the 3rd of July, 1842, for the complete abolition of the Slave Trade, I think right to ordain that the Judges de Direito of the districts of Cape Verd, St. Thomas, Angola, and Mozambique, do transmit as soon as possible to the president of the above-mentioned Tribunal all processes and other documents of any kind which they shall have in their possession in their respective districts, relating to those prizes, not yet definitively sentenced in the first instance.

Let the Minister and Secretary of State for Naval and Colonial Affairs thus have it understood, and cause it to be executed.
(Countersigned) JOAQUIM JOZE FALCAO. THE QUEEN.

(5.) *Portaria to the Governor-General of Mozambique.*

Marine and Ultramarine Ministry, Ultramarine section,
(Translation.) *Palace of Belem, December 10, 1844.*

HER Majesty the Queen of Portugal, through the Marine and Ultramarine Affairs Department, acquaints the Governor-General of Mozambique, for his information and convenient purpose, that, according to the contents of the official correspondence from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated the 7th instant, it is not lawful that the commanders of Portuguese ships of war should board Brazilian vessels on suspicion of Slave Trade, save within our ports, in conformity to the Decree

of the 10th of December, 1836, there not existing between Portugal and Brazil any Treaty about the extinction of Slave Trade; but for the present they can seize Brazilian vessels, finding they are trading in slaves, within the coasts of the Portuguese dominions; and in this case it is necessary that the apprehended vessels should be transferred, for their adjudication, to the tribunal created at Angola by the Decree of the 14th of September last. Furthermore, in case any Brazilian vessel be seized and transported by English cruizers to Angola, to be adjudicated there, the same Governor-General should take the necessary steps to establish whether the crime was perpetrated within our ports, otherwise he has no power to proceed against such vessels.

JOAQUIM JOZE FALCAO

The Governor-General of Mozambique.

(6.) *Portaria to the Governor of St. Thomas and Princes.*

(Translation.)

Palace of Belem, December 29, 1845.

THE despatches of the 30th of August and 10th of October of this year, from the Governor of the Province of St. Thomas and Princes, were laid before the Queen, in which he reports the transmission from Angola, in the first instance, of 50 prisoners of both sexes, and subsequently of 52, who had been captured by the naval station at Angola, and liberated by a decision of the Prize Court at Loanda, and in which that Governor adds, that he was about to distribute them over (roças) property belonging to the State, or deliver them over to parties who might take upon themselves to instruct them in any branch of industry. Her Majesty the Queen commands, through the Marine and Colonial Department, that the said Governor be informed that the negroes in question were sent to St. Thomas and Princes, in virtue of orders transmitted to Angola, and communicated to him in the Portaria of 5th of September, 1844; and that fresh orders are now sent to Angola for the transfer of more liberated negroes when there shall be an opportunity, in the certainty that their importation into St. Thomas and Princes is very useful to the inhabitants, and from the confidence which Her Majesty feels, that the Governor of this

province will use every precaution to provide for the treatment of the negroes with justice and humanity, and in perfect harmony with the stipulations entered into with the British Government, in the Treaty of the 3rd of July, 1842, as was already recommended in the above-mentioned Portaria, and which recommendation is now renewed.

JOAQUIM JOZE FALCAO.

The Governor of St. Thomas and Princes.

(7.) *Decree of the Queen of Portugal.*

(Translation.)

Palace of Belem, September 1, 1846.

THE greatest mischiefs, inevitable delays, and almost entire failure of execution, as applied to captures made to the east of the Cape of Good Hope and in the seas pertaining to the dominions of Cape Verds and Guinea, having resulted from the dispositions of the Decree of the 14th September, 1844, owing to the immense and, at times, insuperable difficulty of taking such prizes, their crews as well as the material proofs indispensable for the adjudication of the same, to Loanda, I have thought fit, after hearing my Council of State, to issue the following Decree:

ART. I. The jurisdiction assigned by the Ist Article of the Decree of the 14th September, 1841, to the Tribunal created at Loanda for the adjudication of prizes made at sea in conformity with the Decree of the 10th December, 1836,* is limited to those which may be made in the waters of the Portuguese possessions to the south and east of Cape Palmas.

II. The captures mentioned in the aforesaid Ist Article of the Decree of the 14th September, 1844, which may be made in the waters of the Portuguese possessions to the north and west of Cape Palmas, shall be adjudicated by the Board of Criminal Justice of the Province of Cape Verds.

When such captures shall take place in the waters of the Portuguese possessions on the eastern coast of Africa, they shall be adjudicated by the Board of Criminal Justice of the Province of Mozambique.

III. The forms of proceedings against prizes brought before

* See Vol. 5, Page 415.

the aforesaid Boards of Justice shall be the same which is prescribed in the Vth Article of the Decree of the 14th September, 1844, for those which are adjudicated by the Tribunal at Loanda.

IV. The cargo, hull, tackle, and other materials of the captured vessels, as well as the negroes who may be found on board, and which ought, according to the Vth Article of the Decree of the 14th September, 1844, to be taken to Loanda, shall in future be carried to Loanda, Mozambique, or Cape Verds, according to whichever Tribunal the trial of the prize may belong.

V. Those dispositions of the Decree of the 14th September, 1844, which are not revoked by those of the present Decree, continue in force, all the stipulations of the same Decree relating to those which belong to the Tribunal at Loanda being to be considered as applicable to the cases which may be tried by the Board of Justice at Mozambique or Cape Verds, except as to the relief by appeal to the Supreme Tribunal at Lisbon, which was established in the single paragraph of the VIth Article, and in the VIIth Article of the said decree, which appeal shall be made to the Supreme Court at Goa in such cases as may belong to the Board of Justice at Mozambique.

VI. Those captures of which the Tribunal at Loanda shall have already taken cognizance at the date of the publication of the present decree in that city, shall be adjudicated by that same tribunal, although such captures may have been made on those points which in future are to belong to the Board of Justice at Mozambique and Cape Verds.

The Minister and Secretary of State for the Department of Marine and Ultramarine will so understand and cause it to be executed.

THE QUEEN.

(Countersigned) LUIZ DA SILVA MOUSINHO DE ALBUQUERQUE

(8.) *Decree of the Queen of Portugal.*

Department of Marine and Colonies, Ultramarine Section,
(Translation.) *Palace of Belem, September 10, 1846.*

THE Tribunal of Prizes created in the city of St. Paulo da Assumpção de Loanda, by Decree of the 14th September, 1844,

not having applied to the hulls of vessels condemned by it as slavers, the provisions of Annex B to the Treaty concluded with Great Britain on the 3rd July, 1842, for the suppression of Slave Trade, notwithstanding what is determined in Article V of the above-mentioned Decree, but having put up to public auction the said hulls, with all their furniture, provisions, and rigging, instead of causing them to be completely broken up immediately after their condemnation, and sold separately, as prescribed in Article XI of the said Treaty of the 3rd July, 1842, I am pleased to ordain that in those cases in which the Government may not desire to retain possession of them, the hulls of all vessels captured as slavers, and condemned as such by the Tribunal in question, shall be immediately after their condemnation completely broken up and sold separately.

THE QUEEN.

(Countersigned) LUIZ DA SILVA MOUSINHO D'ALBUQUERQUE.

PRUSSIA.

CONVENTION *between Great Britain and Prussia, for the establishment of International Copyright. Signed at Berlin, May 13, 1846*.*

[See German version, Page 949.]

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of Prussia, being desirous of extending to works of literature and the fine arts which may be first published in either of the 2 States the same privileges in the other State, in regard to Copyright, which are enjoyed by similar works first published in such other State; and Her Britannic Majesty having consented to facilitate the introduction into her dominions of books and prints published in Prussia, by a reduction of the duties at present imposed by law on the importation thereof; their said Majesties have

* Ratifications exchanged at Berlin, June 16, 1846.

resolved to conclude a Convention for these purposes, and have named as their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable John, Earl of Westmorland, Lord Burghersh, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Lieutenant-General in her army, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Prussia ;

And His Majesty the King of Prussia, the Sieur Charles William Ernest, Baron de Canitz and Dallwitz, his Minister of State and Cabinet for Foreign Affairs, a Lieutenant-General in his army, Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle of the 1st class, of the Order "Pour le Mérite," of the Iron Cross of the 1st class, of the Cross for distinguished Service of Prussia, Knight Grand Cross of the Orders of Leopold of Austria, of the Guelphs of Hanover, of the House of Merit of Oldenburg, and of Henry the Lion of Brunswick, Knight of the Orders of St. Wladimir of the 4th class, of St. Anne of the 2nd class, of St. Stanilaus of the 2nd class with the Star, and of the Cross for Military Merit of Russia ;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles :

ART. I. The authors of books, dramatic works, or musical compositions, and the inventors, designers, or engravers of prints, and articles of sculpture ; and the authors, inventors, designers, or engravers of any other works whatsoever of literature and the fine arts, in which the laws of Great Britain and of Prussia do now or may hereafter give their respective subjects the privilege of Copyright, shall, with regard to any such works or articles first published in either of the 2 States, enjoy in the other the same privilege of Copyright as would by law be enjoyed by the author, inventor, designer, or engraver of a similar work, if first published in such other State ; together with the same legal remedies and protection against piracy and unauthorized republication.

The lawful representatives or assigns of authors, inventors, designers, or engravers shall, in all these respects, be treated on the same footing as the authors, inventors, designers or engravers themselves.

II. No person shall, in either country, be entitled to the protection stipulated by the preceding Article, unless the work in respect of which copyright is claimed shall have been registered by the original producer, or by his lawful representatives or assigns, in the manner following:—1st. If the work be one that has first appeared in the dominions of His Majesty the King of Prussia, it must have been registered in the register-book of the Company of Stationers in London. 2ndly. If the work be one that has first appeared in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, it must have been registered in the catalogue to be kept for that purpose at the office of His Prussian Majesty's Minister for Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Medical Affairs. Nor shall any person be entitled to such protection as aforesaid, unless the laws and regulations of the respective States in regard to the work in respect of which it may be claimed, shall have been duly complied with; nor, in cases where there are several copies of the work, unless 1 copy of the best edition, or in the best state, shall have been delivered gratuitously at the place appointed by law for that purpose in the respective countries. A certified copy of the entry in the said register-book of the Company of Stationers in London shall be valid in the British dominions, as proof of the exclusive right of republication, until a better right shall have been established by any other party before a court of justice:—and the certificate given under the laws of Prussia, of the registration of any work in that country, shall be valid for the same purpose in the Prussian dominions.

III. The authors of dramatic and musical works which shall have been first publicly represented or performed in either of the 2 countries, as well as the lawful representatives or assigns of such authors, shall likewise be protected in regard to the public representation or performance of their works in the other country, to the full extent in which native subjects would be protected in respect of dramatic and musical works first represented or performed in such country; provided they shall pre-

viously have duly registered their copyright in the offices mentioned in the preceding Article, in conformity with the law of the respective States.

IV. In lieu of the rates of duty which may at any time, during the continuance of this Convention, be payable upon the importation into the United Kingdom of Foreign books, prints, and drawings, there shall be charged upon the importation of books, prints, or drawings, published within the dominions of Prussia, and legally importable into the United Kingdom, only the rates of duty specified in the Table hereto annexed ; that is to say : Duties on Books, viz., Works originally produced in the United Kingdom and republished in Prussia, the cwt. 2*l.* 10*s.* ; Works not originally produced in the United Kingdom, the cwt. 15*s.* ; Prints or Drawings—plain or coloured, single, each $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, bound or sewed, the dozen 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

It is understood that all works, of which any part was originally produced in the United Kingdom, will be considered as “works originally produced in the United Kingdom, and republished in Prussia,” and will be subject to the duty of 50*s.* per cwt., although the same may contain also original matter produced elsewhere ; unless such original matter shall be at least equal in bulk to the part of the work originally produced in the United Kingdom, in which case the work will be subject only to the duty of 15*s.* per cwt.

V. It is agreed that stamps shall be provided according to a pattern to be made known to the custom-house officers of the United Kingdom, and that the municipal or other authorities of the several towns in Prussia shall affix such stamps to all books intended for exportation to the United Kingdom. And no books shall, for the purposes of this Convention, so far as the same relates to the rates of duty at which such books are to be entered, be deemed to have been published in Prussia, except such as appear by their title-page to have been published at some town or place within the dominions of Prussia, and which have been duly stamped by the proper municipal or other authority of any such town or place.

VI. Nothing in this Convention shall be construed to affect the right of either of the 2 High Contracting Parties to prohibit the importation into its own dominions, of such books as, by

its internal law, or under its Treaties with other States, are declared to be piracies, or infringements of copyright.

VII. In case either of the 2 High Contracting Parties shall conclude a Treaty of International Copyright with any third Power, a stipulation similar to that contained in the preceding Article shall be inserted in such Treaty.

VIII. Those German States which, together with Prussia, compose the Customs and Commercial Union, or which may hereafter join the said Union, shall have the right of acceding to the present Convention; and books, prints, and drawings, published in any State so becoming a party to this Convention, and exported from any other State also being a party to the same, shall be considered, for the purposes of this Convention, to have been exported from the country of their publication.

IX. The present Convention shall come into operation on the 1st of September, 1846. It shall remain in force for 5 years from that date, and further, until the expiration of a year's notice, which may be given by either party, at any time after the 1st of September, 1851.

X. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the Ratifications shall be exchanged at Berlin, at the expiration of 2 months, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Berlin, the 13th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1846.

(L.S.) WESTMORLAND.

(L.S.) CANITZ.

Protocol signed by the British and Prussian Plenipotentiaries.

Berlin, May 13, 1846.

[See German version, Page 953.]

THE undersigned, Plenipotentiaries of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and of His Majesty the King of Prussia, met together this day in order to sign the Treaty drawn up on the basis of the negotiations which have taken place for the reciprocal protection of the rights of authors against piracy and unauthorized reproduction.

The 2 original copies of the Treaty having been examined and found to correspond in form and contents with the con-

certed stipulations, the Plenipotentiaries proceeded to sign the same, under the following conditions; such conditions, though not appearing of a nature to be admitted into the text of the Treaty, nevertheless to be considered, on the ratification of the Treaty, as thereby agreed to and ratified:

1. With respect to Article II:—Both Governments engage that the fees which may at any time be levied for the registering of a single work in the Register Book of the Company of Stationers in London, or in the catalogue of the Office of His Prussian Majesty's Minister for Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Medical Affairs, shall not exceed the sum of 1s. sterling, or of 10 silver groschen, as has been already declared on the part of Great Britain in a letter from the Board of Trade of the 2nd of April, 1844, Letter E.*

2. With reference to the same Article:—The delivery of a copy gratuitously shall take place in Great Britain at the Stationers' Company in London, and in Prussia at the Office of the Minister of Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Medical Affairs in Berlin.

3. With reference to Article IV:—Both Governments agree, that the duty on musical works imported from Prussia into Great Britain shall not be greater than the duty on books imported from Prussia into Great Britain.

4. With reference to Article V:—It is understood that the stamping agreed to in this Article will be confined to books and

* *Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade.*

(Extract.)

Whitehall, April 2, 1844.

E. My Lords are of opinion that the most convenient mode of ascertaining what Prussian works will be entitled to protection against piracy in England will be the registration of the publication at Stationers' Hall in London, as required by the before-mentioned Act,—the fee for which registration has been reduced to 1s., or 10 silver groschen; and my Lords propose that on the 1st day of every year lists of books thus registered shall be sent to the different ports, in order to the exclusion of piratical copies from Foreign countries.

My Lords presume that similar measures of protection will be adopted by the Prussian Government, in reference to works published in the British dominions, and that in the register thus kept in each country respectively there will also be inserted such particulars as will show the term of copyright claimed for the registered works, according to the laws of the registering country, for the information of the courts of law and revenue officers, and all parties concerned, which statements will be received as *prima facie* evidence.

Viscount Canning.

JOHN G. SHAW LEFEVRE.

musical works (according to the interpretation of the word "Books" given in Article II of the Act of Parliament 5 and 6 Victoriae, cap. 45, of 1st of July, 1842);* whereas all other objects mentioned in Article I of the Convention this day signed, will not require to be stamped in order to enable them to be imported into Great Britain at the rate of duty fixed for these objects by Article IV of the present Treaty.

Done at Berlin, May 13, 1846.

(L.S.) WESTMORLAND.

(L.S.) CANITZ.

CONVENTION *between Great Britain and Prussia for the establishment of International Copyright. Signed at Berlin, May 13, 1846.* †

[See English Version, Page 943.]

Ihre Majestät die Königin des vereinigten Königreiches von Großbritannien und Irland, und Seine Majestät der König von Preußen, von dem Wunsche befeelt, auf Erzeugnisse der Literatur und der schönen Künste, welche in einem der beiden Staaten zuerst erschienen sind, in dem anderen Staate dieselben Privilegien hinsichtlich des ausschließlichen Rechtes zur Vervielfältigung auszudehnen, welche gleichartigen in diesem Staate zuerst erschienenen Werken zustehen, haben zu diesem Zwecke eine Uebereinkunft zu treffen beschlossen und zu Ihren Bevollmächtigten ernannt, und zwar:

Ihre Majestät die Königin des vereinigten Königreiches von Großbritannien und Irland, den sehr achtbaren John, Grafen von Westmorland, Lord Burghersh, Pair des vereinigten Königreiches, Ihrer Großbritannischen Majestät Rath im Geheimen Staatsrath, General-Lieutenant, Commandeur des Königlich Großbritannischen militärischen Bath-Ordens, Großkreuz des Königlich Hannoverschen Guelphen-Ordens, außerordentlicher Gesandter und bevollmächtigter Minister Ihrer Großbritannischen Majestät bei Seiner Majestät dem Könige von Preußen;

Und Seine Majestät der König von Preußen, Allerhöchst Ihren Geheimen Staats- und Cabinet's-Minister für die auswärtigen Angelegenheiten, General-Lieutenant Carl Wilhelm Ernst, Freiherrn von Raniß und Dallwitz, Ritter des Königlich Preussischen rothen Adler-Ordens erster Klasse mit Eichenlaub, des Ordens "Pour le Merite" mit Eichenlaub, des eisernen Kreuzes erster Klasse, des Dienstauszeichnungs-Kreuzes, Großkreuz des Kaiserlich Oesterreichischen Leopold-Ordens, des Königlich

* See Vol. 6, Page 478.

† Ratifications exchanged at Berlin, June 16, 1846.

Hannoverschen Guelphen-Ordens, des Großherzoglich Oldenburgischen Haus- und Verdienstordens, und des Herzoglich Braunschweigischen Ordens Heinrichs des Löwen, Ritter des Kaiserlich Russischen St. Wladimir-Ordens vierter Klasse, des St. Annen-Ordens zweiter Klasse, des St. Stanislaus-Ordens zweiter Klasse mit dem Stern, und des Militair-Verdienstordens-Ritterkreuzes;

Welche, nachdem sie sich gegenseitig ihre Vollmachten mitgetheilt, und dieselben in guter und gehöriger Form befunden, die folgenden Artikel vereinbart und abgeschlossen haben:

Artikel 1.—Die Autoren von Büchern, dramatischen Werken oder musikalischen Compositionen, und die Erfinder, Zeichner oder Verfertiger von Stichen und Werken der Bildhauerkunst, so wie die Autoren, Erfinder, Zeichner oder Verfertiger von irgend einem anderen Werke der Literatur und der schönen Künste, für welches die Gesetze Großbritanniens und Preußens ihren eigenen Unterthanen ein ausschließliches Recht zur Vervielfältigung gegenwärtig beilegen oder in Zukunft ertheilen mögen, sollen in Betreff eines jeden solchen Werkes oder Gegenstandes, der in dem einen der beiden Staaten zuerst erschienen ist, in dem anderen Staate das gleiche ausschließliche Recht zur Vervielfältigung genießen, als dem Autor, Erfinder, Zeichner oder Verfertiger eines gleichartigen Werkes gesetzlich zustehen würde, wenn es in diesem anderen Staate zuerst erschienen wäre; gegenseitig mit den gleichen gesetzlichen Rechtsmitteln und gleichem Schutze gegen Nachdruck und unbefugte Vervielfältigung.

Die gesetzlichen Vertreter oder Rechtsnachfolger der Autoren, Erfinder, Zeichner oder Verfertiger sollen in allen diesen Beziehungen auf demselben Fuße behandelt werden, wie die Autoren, Erfinder, Zeichner oder Verfertiger selbst.

II.—Niemand soll in einem der beiden Staaten ein Recht auf den durch den vorstehenden Artikel verheißenen Schutz haben, bis das Werk, in Betreff dessen ein ausschließliches Recht zur Vervielfältigung in Anspruch genommen wird, Seitens des ursprünglichen Autors, oder seiner gesetzlichen Vertreter oder Rechtsnachfolger, in nachstehender Weise zur Einregistrierung gebracht worden ist:

1. Wenn das Werk zuerst innerhalb des Gebietes Seiner Majestät des Königs von Preußen erschienen ist, muß dasselbe in das Registrirungsbuch des Buchhändler-Vereins in London eingetragen werden.

2. Wenn das Werk zuerst innerhalb des Gebietes Ihrer Britischen Majestät erschienen ist, muß dasselbe in das Verzeichniß eingetragen werden, welches zu diesem Zwecke bei dem Preussischen Ministerium der geistlichen, Unterrichts- und Medizinal-Angelegenheiten geführt werden soll.

Auch soll Niemand ein Recht auf solchen Schutz, wie er oben erwähnt

Worden, haben, als bis in Betreff des Werkes, hinsichtlich dessen der Schutz in Anspruch genommen wird, den Gesetzen und Reglements der resp. Staaten gehörig nachgekommen ist; noch in solchen Fällen, wo mehrere Exemplare von dem Werke vorhanden sind, eher, als bis ein Exemplar von der besten Ausgabe oder besten Art unentgeltlich derjenigen Behörde überliefert worden ist, welche dazu in den resp. Staaten gesetzlich bestimmt worden.

Eine beglaubigte Abschrift der Eintragung in das erwähnte Registrirungs-Buch des Buchhändler-Vereins zu London soll innerhalb des Britischen Gebietes als Beweis für das ausschließliche Recht zur Vervielfältigung gelten, bis ein besseres Recht durch irgend eine andere Parthei vor einem Gerichtshofe nachgewiesen worden ist; das nach Preussischen Gesetzen ausgestellte Attest über die Eintragung irgend eines Werkes in diesem Staate soll zu dem gleichen Zwecke innerhalb des Preussischen Gebietes gelten.

III.—Die Autoren von dramatischen und musikalischen Werken, welche in einem der beiden Staaten zuerst öffentlich dargestellt oder aufgeführt worden sind, so wie die gesetzlichen Vertreter oder Rechtsnachfolger solcher Autoren, sollen in gleicher Weise in Betreff der öffentlichen Darstellung oder Aufführung ihrer Werke in dem anderen Lande in derselben Ausdehnung geschützt werden, in welcher die eigenen Unterthanen in Betreff der in diesem Staate zuerst dargestellten oder aufgeführten dramatischen oder musikalischen Werke geschützt werden, vorausgesetzt, daß sie zuvor ihr ausschließliches Recht bei den in dem vorstehenden Artikel erwähnten Behörden nach den Gesetzen der resp. Staaten haben gehörig eintragen lassen.

IV.—An der Stelle der Zollsätze, welche zu irgend einer Zeit während der Dauer dieser Uebereinkunft von der Einfuhr nach dem vereinigten Königreiche von fremden Büchern, Stichen und Zeichnungen zu entrichten sein mögen, sollen auf die Einfuhr von Büchern, Stichen oder Zeichnungen, welche innerhalb des Preussischen Gebietes erschienen sind und gesetzlich in das vereinigte Königreich eingeführt werden dürfen, lediglich die in der hiefolgenden Liste specificirten Zollsätze gelegt werden, und zwar:

Zölle auf Bücher, nämlich:—	£	s.	d.
Werke, ursprünglich im vereinigten Königreich herausgegeben und in Preußen wieder erschienen, der Centner.	2	10	0
Werke, nicht ursprünglich im vereinigten Königreiche herausgegeben der Centner	0	15	0
Stiche oder Zeichnungen:			
— schwarz oder colorirt, einzeln ein jedes,	0	0	0½
— gebunden oder geheftet, das Duzend	0	0	1½

Es versteht sich, daß alle Werke, von denen ein Theil ursprünglich in dem vereinigten Königreiche herausgegeben war, als "Werke, ursprünglich im vereinigten Königreiche herausgegeben und in Preußen veröffentlicht," betrachtet und dem Zolle von fünfzig Schillingen pro Centner unterworfen werden, obgleich dieselben auch Originalsachen, die anderswo herausgegeben sind, enthalten mögen; es sei denn, daß solche Originalsachen an Masse wenigstens dem Theile des Werkes gleich wären, der ursprünglich in dem vereinigten Königreiche herausgegeben ist, in welchem Falle das Werk nur dem Zolle von fünfzehn Schilling pro Centner unterworfen sein soll.

V.—Man ist übereingekommen, daß Stempel nach einem den Zollbeamten des vereinigten Königreiches bekannt zu machenden Muster angeschafft werden, und daß die Municipal oder sonstigen Behörden der verschiedenen Städte Preußens damit alle Bücher stampeln sollen, welche zur Ausfuhr nach dem vereinigten Königreiche bestimmt sind. Nur diejenigen Bücher sollen in Gemäßheit dieser Uebereinkunft, soweit dieselbe sich auf die Zollsätze bezieht, zu welchen solche Bücher zugelassen sind, als in Preußen erschienen angesehen werden, welche nach ihrem Titelblatte als in einer Stadt oder einem Platze innerhalb des Preussischen Gebietes erschienen sich darstellen, und welche gehörig durch die zuständige Municipal- oder sonstige Behörde irgend einer Stadt oder eines Ortes in Preußen gestempelt worden sind.

VI.—Keine Bestimmung dieser Uebereinkunft soll so ausgelegt werden, daß dieselbe das Recht eines der beiden hohen contrahirenden Theile beeinträchtigt, die Einfuhr solcher Bücher nach seinem eigenen Gebiete zu verhindern, welche nach seiner inneren Gesetzgebung oder in Gemäßheit seiner Verträge mit anderen Staaten für Nachdrücke oder Verletzungen des ausschließlichen Rechtes zur Vervielfältigung erklärt werden.

VII.—Im Fall einer der beiden hohen contrahirenden Theile mit irgend einer dritten Macht einen Vertrag über internationalen Schutz des Rechtes zur Vervielfältigung abschließen würde, soll eine Bestimmung, welche der in dem vorhergehenden Artikel unterhaltenen entspricht, in solchen Vertrag aufgenommen werden.

VIII.—Diejenigen Deutschen Staaten, welche zusammen mit Preußen den Zoll- und Handels-Verein bilden, oder welche dem gedachten Vereine später noch sich anschließen möchten, sollen das Recht haben, gegenwärtiger Uebereinkunft beizutreten. Bücher, Stiche und Zeichnungen, die in einem Staate, welcher auf solche Weise Theilnehmer an dieser Uebereinkunft wird, erschienen und aus einem anderen Staate, der auch Theilnehmer an derselben ist, ausgeführt werden, sollen in Gemäßheit dieser Uebereinkunft so angesehen werden, als seien sie aus dem Lande ihres Erscheinens ausgeführt worden.

IX.—Die gegenwärtige Uebereinkunft soll vom 1sten September 1846 ab in Wirksamkeit treten. Dieselbe soll fünf Jahre von diesem Datum an und von da ab weiter bis zum Ablauf eines Jahres nach der Aufkündigung in Kraft bleiben, welche von einer oder der anderen Seite zu irgend einer Zeit nach dem 1sten Sept. 1851 erfolgen möchte.

X.—Die gegenwärtige Uebereinkunft soll ratificirt, und die Auswechsellung der Ratifications-Urkunden zu Berlin binnen zwei Monaten, oder wo möglich früher bewirkt werden.

Zu Urkund dessen haben die resp. Bevollmächtigten dieselbe unterzeichnet, und derselben ihre Siegel beigedruckt.

Geschehen zu Berlin, den 13ten Mai, im Jahre Unserß Herrn 1846.

(L.S.) CANITZ.

(L.S.) WESTMORLAND.

Protocol signed by the Prussian and British Plenipotentiaries.

Berlin, May 13, 1846.

[See English version, Page 947.]

Die unterzeichneten Bevollmächtigten Ihrer Majestät der Königin von Großbritannien und Irland und Seiner Majestät des Königs von Preußen traten heut zusammen, um den auf Grund der stattgefundenen Verhandlungen entworfenen Vertrag wegen des gegenseitigen Schutzes der Autoren-Rechte gegen Nachdruck und unbefugte Nachbildung zu unterzeichnen.

Nachdem die beiden ausgefertigten Exemplare des Vertrages geprüft und den getroffenen Verabredungen nach Form und Inhalt entsprechend befunden worden, schritten die Bevollmächtigten zu deren Unterzeichnung, jedoch unter folgenden Bedingungen, welche, obwohl sie nicht dazu geeignet erschienen in den Vertrag selbst aufgenommen zu werden, dennoch auch bei Ertheilung der Ratification so betrachtet werden sollen, als seien sie, durch dieselbe mitgenehmigt worden:

1. Zu Artikel II.—Beide Regierungen verpflichten sich, daß die Gebühren, welche für die Eintragung in das Registrirungsbuch des Buchhändler-Vereins zu London, oder in das Verzeichniß bei dem Preussischen Ministerium der geistlichen, Unterrichts- und Medizinal-Angelegenheiten etwa erhoben werden, den Betrag von Einem Schilling Sterling, oder Zehn Silbergroschen Preussisch Courant für die Eintragung eines einzelnen Wertes nicht übersteigen dürfen, wie es bereits von Seiten Großbritanniens in dem Schreiben des Handelsamts vom 2ten April 1844, Litt. G. erklärt worden ist.

2. Zu demselben Artikel:—In Großbritannien soll die Ablieferung des Freieremplars an den Buchhändler-Verein in London, in Preußen an das Ministerium der geistlichen, Unterrichts- und Medizinal-Angelegenheiten zu Berlin erfolgen.

3. Zu Artikel IV.—Beide Regierungen sind darüber einverstanden, daß der Zoll von der Einfuhr von Noten aus Preußen nach Großbritannien nicht höher gestellt werden darf, als derjenige von Büchern, die aus Preußen nach Großbritannien eingeführt werden.

4. Zu Artikel V.—Mit Bezug auf die im Artikel II. der Parlaments-Acta (5 und 6 Victoriae cap. 45) vom 1sten Juli 1842* gegebene Auslegung des Wortes "Bücher" wird als sich von selbst verstehend anerkannt, daß die im Artikel V. verabredete Stempelung nur auf Bücher und Noten beschränkt bleibt, während dagegen alle übrige im Artikel I. des heut unterzeichneten Vertrages aufgeführte Gegenstände des Stempels nicht bedürfen, um zu dem in Artikel IV. verabredeten Zollsatz in Großbritannien zugelassen zu werden.

Verhandelt, Berlin, den 13ten Mai, 1846.

(L.S.) CANITZ.

(L.S.) WESTMORLAND.

BRITISH ORDER IN COUNCIL, *relative to the Privilege of Copyright to be enjoyed in Great Britain and Ireland by Prussian Authors of certain Works of Literature and the Fine Arts. August 27, 1846.*

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 27th day of August, 1846.

PRESENT,

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS a Treaty has been concluded between Her Majesty and His Majesty the King of *Prussia*,† whereby due protection has been secured within the *Prussian* dominions for the authors of books, dramatic works, or musical compositions, and the inventors, designers, or engravers of prints and articles of sculpture, and the authors, inventors, designers, or engravers of any other works whatsoever of literature and the fine arts, in which the laws of *Great Britain* and of *Prussia* do now or may hereafter give their respective subjects the privilege of copyright, and for the lawful representatives or assigns of such authors, inventors, designers, or engravers, with regard to any such works first published within the dominions of Her Majesty:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and

* See Vol. 6, Page 478.

† See Page 943.

consent of her Privy Council, and by virtue of the authority committed to her by an Act passed in the session of Parliament holden in the 7th and 8th years of her reign, intituled "An Act to amend the Law relating to International Copyright,"* doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that, from and after the 1st day of September, 1846, the authors, inventors, designers, engravers, and makers of any of the following works: (that is to say) books, prints, articles of sculpture, dramatic works, musical compositions, and any other works of literature and the fine arts, in which the laws of *Great Britain* give to *British* subjects the privilege of copyright, and the executors, administrators, and assigns of such authors, inventors, designers, engravers, and makers, respectively, shall, as respects works first published within the dominions of *Prussia*, after the said 1st day of September, 1846, have the privilege of copyright therein for a period equal to the term of copyright which authors, inventors, designers, engravers, and makers of the like works, respectively, first published in the United Kingdom are by law entitled to; provided such books, dramatic pieces, musical compositions, prints, articles of sculpture, or other works of art have been registered, and copies thereof have been delivered according to the requirements of the said recited Act, within 12 months after the first publication thereof in any part of the *Prussian* dominions:

And it is hereby further ordered, that the authors of dramatic pieces and musical compositions which shall, after the said 1st day of September, 1846, be first publicly represented or performed within the dominions of *Prussia* shall have the sole liberty of representing or performing in any part of the *British* dominions such dramatic pieces or musical compositions, during a period equal to the period during which authors of dramatic pieces and musical compositions first publicly represented or performed in the United Kingdom are entitled by law to the sole liberty of representing or performing the same; provided such dramatic pieces or musical compositions have been registered, and copies thereof have been delivered according to the requirements of the said recited Act, within 12 calendar months after the time of their being first represented or performed in any part of the *Prussian* dominions:

* See Page 579.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary orders herein accordingly.

C. C. GREVILLE.

BRITISH ORDER IN COUNCIL, *relative to the Duties payable in Great Britain and Ireland on certain Works of Art first published in Prussia. August 27, 1846.*

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 27th day of August, 1846.

PRESENT,

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the present session of Parliament, intituled "An Act to amend an Act of the 7th and 8th years of her present Majesty, for reducing, under certain circumstances, the Duties payable upon Books and Engravings,"* it is enacted, that whenever Her Majesty has, by virtue of any authority vested in her for that purpose, declared that the authors, inventors, designers, engravers, or makers of any books, prints, or other works of art, first published in any *Foreign* country or countries, shall have the privilege of copyright therein, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, if she think fit, from time to time, by any Order in Council, to declare that, from and after a day to be named in such Order, in lieu of the customs from time to time payable on the importation into the United Kingdom of books, prints, and drawings, there shall be payable only such duties of customs as are mentioned in the said Act:

And whereas Her Majesty hath this day, by virtue of the authority vested in her for that purpose, declared that the authors, inventors, designers, engravers, and makers of books, prints, and certain other works of art, first published within the dominions of *Prussia*, shall have the privilege of copyright therein:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and

* See Page 704.

consent of Her Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to her by the said recited Act, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that, from and after the 1st day of September, 1846, in lieu of the duties of customs now payable upon books, prints, and drawings, published at any place within the dominions of *Prussia*, there shall be payable only the duties of customs following: (that is to say)

On books originally produced in the United Kingdom, and republished at any place within the dominions of *Prussia*, a duty of 2*l.* 10*s.* per cwt.; on books published or republished at any place within the dominions of *Prussia*, and not being books originally produced in the United Kingdom, a duty of 15*s.* per cwt.; on prints and drawings, plain or coloured, published at any place within the dominions of *Prussia*, single, each $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, bound or sewn, the dozen, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary orders herein accordingly.

C. C. GREVILLE.

BRITISH ORDER IN COUNCIL, *relative to the Privilege of Copyright to be enjoyed in Great Britain and Ireland by Prussian Authors of certain Works of Literature and the Fine Arts.* September 26, 1846.

At the Court at Windsor, the 26th day of September, 1846.

PRESENT,

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS a Treaty has been concluded between Her Majesty and His Majesty the King of *Prussia*,* whereby due protection has been secured within the *Prussian* dominions for the authors of books, dramatic works, or musical compositions, and the inventors, designers, or engravers of prints and articles of sculpture, and the authors, inventors, designers, or engravers of any other works whatsoever of literature and the fine arts, in which the laws of Great Britain and of *Prussia* do now or

* See Page 943.

may hereafter give their respective subjects the privilege of copyright, and for the lawful representatives or assigns of such authors, inventors, designers, or engravers, with regard to any such works first published within the dominions of Her Majesty :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of her Privy Council, and by virtue of the authority committed to her by an Act passed in the session of Parliament holden in the 7th and 8th years of her reign, intituled "An Act to amend the Law relating to International Copyright,"* doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that, from and after the 1st day of September, 1846, the authors, inventors, designers, engravers, and makers of any of the following works : (that is to say) books, prints, articles of sculpture, dramatic works, musical compositions, and any other works of literature and the fine arts, in which the laws of Great Britain give to British subjects the privilege of copyright, and the executors, administrators and assigns of such authors, inventors, designers, engravers, and makers respectively shall, as respects works first published within the dominions of *Prussia*, after the said 1st day of September, 1846, have the privilege of copyright therein for a period equal to the term of copyright which authors, inventors, designers, engravers, and makers of the like works respectively, first published in the United Kingdom are by law entitled to ; provided such books, dramatic pieces, musical compositions, prints, articles of sculpture, or other works of art have been registered and copies thereof have been delivered according to the requirements of the said recited Act, within 12 months after the first publication thereof in any part of the *Prussian* dominions :

And it is hereby further ordered, that the authors of dramatic pieces and musical compositions which shall, after the said 1st day of September, 1846, be first publicly represented or performed within the dominions of *Prussia*, shall have the sole liberty of representing or performing to any part of the British dominions such dramatic pieces or musical compositions, during a period equal to the period during which authors of dramatic pieces and musical compositions, first publicly represented or

* See Page 579.

performed in the United Kingdom, are entitled by law to the full liberty of representing or performing the same; provided each dramatic piece or musical composition have been registered, and copies thereof have been delivered according to the requirements of the said recited Act, within 12 calendar months after the time of their being first represented or performed in any part of the *Prussian* dominions:

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary orders herein accordingly.

WM. L. BATHURST.

RUSSIA.

PATENT *for vessels of the Russian-American Company; drawn up in pursuance of the Treaty of 1841 between Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia, for the Suppression of the Slave Trade*.*

IN the Instruction annexed to the Treaty of the 28th December, 1841, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, it is said: "§ 8. By Article IV of the Treaty, it is stipulated, that in no case shall the mutual right of visit be exercised upon ships of war of the High Contracting Parties.

"It is agreed that this exemption shall apply equally to vessels of the Russian-American Company, which, being commanded by officers of the Imperial navy, are authorized by the Imperial Government to carry a flag which distinguishes them from the merchant navy, and are armed and equipped similarly to transports of war.

"It is further understood that the said vessels shall be furnished with a Russian Patent, which shall prove their origin and destination."

Upon this ground the Administration of the Russian-American Company, being about to dispatch their ship

named _____, built in the year _____, of _____ tonnage, and commanded by _____, to the

* See Vol. 6, Pages 19, 37.

north-western coast of America to the colonies settled there, with the right to enter all ports and harbours, which necessity may require, considers it conformable to the above-cited Article of the Instruction, that beside the Patent authorizing the hoisting of the Russian flag by merchant-ships in general, the said vessel of the Company should be provided with this special Patent, to secure her against the visit of the cruizers of the Contracting Powers.

Given at St. Petersburg, under the signature
and seal of the Administration of the Russian-American Com-
pany, after being exhibited to the British Consulate.

(L.S.)

(Signature.)

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

CONVENTION *between Great Britain and the Sandwich Islands. Signed at Honolulu (in English, and in the language of the Sandwich Islands), July 31, 1843*.*

ARTICLES agreed to in a Conference between His Majesty Kamehameha III, King of the Hawaiian Islands, and his Council, and Rear-Admiral Thomas, Commander-in-Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces in the Pacific, in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty Victoria, of the Kingdom of Great Britain, Queen, &c. &c. &c.

ART. I. His Majesty King Kamehameha III hereby solemnly pledges himself to accord unto the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty residing in his dominions, his protection, and to confer upon and to grant unto them, all such rights, privileges and immunities, as are now, or shall hereafter be, conferred upon or granted unto, the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

II. Her Britannic Majesty's Government having caused the Hawaiian Islands to be visited by Her Majesty's ships of war, with the view to promote and increase mutual confidence and friendship, as well as to foster a commerce alike advantageous to

* Annulled by Convention of March 26, 1846, Page 964.

both countries ; and the captains of such ships who have hitherto visited the islands, having fulfilled the intentions of the British Government, by offering useful suggestions, and disinterested advice and information upon points brought under mutual discussion, which object could only be obtained through the medium of a proper and competent interpreter: His Majesty Kamehameha III. and his chiefs in council, sensible of such advantages, engage to grant readily an interview to the captain of any British ship of war visiting his dominions, upon proper intimation being given of the object sought for in the desired interview, and he will not suffer any obstacle to be opposed to such captain providing himself with a proper and competent interpreter, it being mutually understood and guaranteed that the interpreters of both parties confine themselves strictly and solely to the discharge of that duty.

III. His Majesty having caused to be removed by a public document, written in the Native and English languages, and authenticated by the signatures of the constituted authorities acting by virtue at the power vested in them by King Kamehameha III, the attachment which has been placed upon the property of Mr. Charlton, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Sandwich Islands, which attachment had been placed at the instance of an individual not residing within the limits of His Majesty's dominions, and the suit respecting which was instituted in the absence both of the plaintiff and defendant: all the landed property which had been taken possession of by the Government, and really appertaining to Mr. Charlton having also been restored, His Majesty pledges himself that under similar circumstances the suit shall not be renewed in his court, and he throws himself upon the justice of the British Government to vindicate his proceedings herein if hereafter it should be necessary.

IV. Instances having occurred in which British subjects have been confined in fetters for minor offences, and before a fair and impartial investigation has been made: His Majesty hereby guarantees that, for the future, no subject of Great Britain shall be confined unless riotous and quarrelsome, and then only for the security of his person. And every facility shall be afforded as heretofore to the individual discharging the

duties of Her Majesty's Consul for the time being, to attend the proceedings: or in case of his inability to attend, the same facility shall be given to any other British subject, whom the Consul may nominate for that special occasion.

V. With a view to spare the King and his authorities much unnecessary trouble in the adjustment of differences which may and will arise between British subjects and others residing in the country, or between the former and his own subjects: it is agreed that when such matters in dispute cannot be settled by arbitration, but must be decided by the incipient laws of the country, a jury shall be summoned to try and decide the cause, one-half of whom shall be British subjects approved by the Consul, and all of whom before proceeding to trial shall declare upon oath that they have not prejudged the case, and that they are neither directly nor indirectly interested in the issue of the case brought before them.

VI. His Majesty Kamehameha III having publicly and solemnly declared that it has never been his intention to insult Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, nor to injure any of her subjects, the King will be readily disposed, as a proof of such his declared intention, to accord between himself and his Council and whoever may be at the time the accredited British Consul, or any other person acting in his stead by competent authority, a direct communication for the purpose of facilitating the settlement by reference to the proper courts, of such important cases affecting British subjects which the Consul or his duly constituted authority may consider it his duty, with reference to his responsibility to his own Government, to lay before that of the Sandwich Islands, and before he shall lay the same before his Government.

VII. As the office of a Consul, whose duty it is to watch over and protect the rights and privileges of the nation he represents, and to decide disputes between her merchants, is one which has been proved, by the practice of all civilized nations to be mutually advantageous for the promotion of commercial intercourse between 2 countries, and the avoidance of unnecessary recourse to the local Government in matters of trivial import: His Majesty, actuated by a sincere desire to give unequivocal testimony of his determination to maintain

friendly relations with a Power he has been taught to respect and to love, hereby pledges for himself and his successors, that he will at all times be ready to acknowledge the rights of persons duly constituted to execute the office of British Consul, and to afford him ready access to his presence in Council whenever it may be necessary to lay before him any case of grievance or complaint on the part of a British subject; reserving to himself only the power of objecting to any individual nominated *ad interim* during the absence of such Consul, who he is prepared to show has violated his laws, despised his authority, and made a disturbance in the kingdom, or other good and sufficient reasons to be submitted to the British Government: and he further guarantees to such person so discharging the office *ad interim*, and not so objected to, all the protection to which a Consul is entitled by the laws of nations, and all the liberty and safety necessary to the proper discharge of his duties.

VIII. It is mutually agreed that all other British claims or grievances not mentioned in the foregoing Articles which may have been brought forward, shall be referred to the decision of the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and adjusted either through the Representative of His Majesty Kamehameha III at the Court of St. James, or in such other way as the British Government, on the receipt of full information and upon mature deliberation, shall deem proper to propose.

IX. In order to avoid giving umbrage to Her Britannic Majesty, by any partiality being exercised by the Hawaiian Government at the expense of British subjects, His Majesty Kamehameha III engages that, whenever any appeal affecting the interest or property of a British subject resident in his dominions shall come under the consideration of himself and his Chiefs at the semi-annual courts, the British Consul, or his substitute for the time being, accompanied by an interpreter if requisite, shall be present at such discussions, and shall be at liberty to offer his advice upon the subject under consideration.

X. The whole of the preceding Articles are to be subject to the approval and ratification or the modification of the British Government, and shall not contravene any of the Treaties or Arrangements made or entered into by His Majesty's Ministers with the Government of Great Britain; and nothing herein shall

deprive His Majesty of any inherent or acknowledged right vested in an independent Sovereign.

In confirmation of and in witness whereof we have signed the same, and have hereunto affixed our respective seals:
Honolulu, Island of Oahu, this 31st day of July, 1843.

(L.S.) RICHD. THOMAS.

(L.S.) KAMEHAMEHA II.

(L.S.) M. KEKAULUOH.

Signed in the presence of

G. P. JUDD, *Sec. and Int. for the Government.*

T. C. BYDE ROOKE, *Int. for Admiral Thomas.*

JAS. PINHORN, *Secretary to the Commander-in-chief
H. B. M. Naval Forces in the Pacific.*

CONVENTION *between Great Britain and the Sandwich Islands*
Signed at Honolulu (in English, and in the language of the
Sandwich Islands), March 26, 1846.

It being desirable that a General Convention should be substituted for the various instruments of mutual agreement at present existing between Great Britain and the Sandwich Islands, the following Articles have, for that purpose and to that intent, been mutually agreed upon and signed between the Governments of Great Britain and the Sandwich Islands; and it has been determined that any other Treaty or Conventional Agreement now existing between the respective Parties shall be henceforward abrogated, and considered null and of no effect.

ART. I. There shall be perpetual peace and amity between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the King of the Sandwich Islands, their heirs and successors.

II. The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty residing within the dominions of the King of the Sandwich Islands, shall enjoy the same protection, in regard to their civil rights as well as to their persons and properties, as native subjects; and the King of the Sandwich Islands engages to grant to British subjects the same rights and privileges which now are, or hereafter may be, granted to or enjoyed by any other foreigners, subjects of the most favoured nation.

III. No British subject accused of any crime whatever shall

be judged otherwise than by a jury composed of native or foreign residents, proposed by the British Consul, and accepted by the Government of the Sandwich Islands.

IV. The protection of the King of the Sandwich Islands shall be extended to all British vessels, their officers and crews. In case of shipwreck, the chiefs and inhabitants of the different parts of the Sandwich Islands shall succour them, and secure them from plunder. The salvage dues shall be regulated, in case of dispute, by arbitrators chosen by both parties.

V. The desertion of seamen embarked on board of British vessels shall be severely repressed by the local authorities, who shall employ all the means at their disposal to arrest deserters; and all reasonable expenses of capture shall be defrayed by the captains or owners of the said vessels.

VI. British merchandize or goods recognized as coming from the British dominions, shall not be prohibited; nor shall they be subject to an import duty higher than 5 per cent. ad valorem. Wines, brandies, and other spirituous liquors, are, however, excepted from this stipulation, and shall be liable to such reasonable duty as the Hawaiian Government may think fit to lay upon them; provided always that the amount of duty shall not be so high as absolutely to prohibit the importation of the said articles.

VII. No tonnage, import, or other duties shall be levied on British vessels, or goods imported in British vessels, beyond what are levied on vessels or goods of the most favoured nation.

VIII. The subjects of the King of the Sandwich Islands shall, in their commercial or other relations with Great Britain, be treated on the footing of the most favoured nation.

Done at Honolulu, the 26th of March, 1846.

(L.S.) WM. MILLER,

H. B. Majesty's Consul-General for the Islands of the Pacific Ocean.

(L.S.) R. C. WYLLIE,

His Hawaiian Majesty's Minister of Foreign Affairs.

(L.S.) JOANE JI,

Member of the Treasury Board.

S H O A.

TREATY of Amity and Commerce between Great Britain and Shoa. Signed at Angollah, November, 16, 1841.

TREATY of Amity and Commerce made and concluded between His Majesty Sahela Selassie, King of Shoa, Efat, and the Galla, on the one part, and Captain William Cornwallis Harris, under the authority of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, in the name and on the behalf of Her most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Indies, on the other part.

Whereas commerce is a source of great wealth and prosperity to all those nations who are firmly united in the bonds of reciprocal friendship: and whereas the conclusion of a Treaty of perpetual Amity and Commerce betwixt Shoa and Great Britain, which has already been desired by their respective Sovereigns, would tend to the mutual advantage of both nations: and whereas tokens of amity and goodwill have been mutually exchanged between His Majesty of Shoa and Her Britannic Majesty: and whereas it is desirable that the Articles and Conditions should be specified, whereupon the desired commercial intercourse betwixt the 2 nations should be conducted: Now it is hereby declared, done, and agreed, as follows:

ART. I. That a firm, free and lasting friendship shall subsist between His Majesty Sahela Selassie, King of Shoa, Efat, and the Galla, and his lineal successors, and between Her most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain, Ireland, and India, and her lineal successors.

II. That for the purpose of preserving and maintaining the friendly relations subsisting between the 2 nations, His Majesty of Shoa, and his lineal successors, shall receive and cherish any Ambassador or Envoy whom Her Britannic Majesty, and her lineal successors, may see fit to appoint, and shall preserve inviolate all his peculiar rights and privileges.

III. That for the like purpose Her Britannic Majesty, and

her lineal successors, shall in the same manner receive and cherish any Ambassador or Envoy whom His Majesty of Shoa, and his lineal successors, may see fit to appoint, and shall equally preserve inviolate all his peculiar rights and privileges.

IV. That under the following conditions a commercial intercourse be allowed and encouraged betwixt the subjects of Shoa and the countries beyond that kingdom, and the subjects of Great Britain.

V. That an import duty of 5 per cent. and no more shall be levied and received by His Majesty of Shoa, and his lineal successors, upon all British goods and merchandize imported into the kingdom, whether for sale therein or in the countries beyond.

VI. That this import duty of 5 per cent. shall be assessed upon the current value of the merchandize at the market-place of Alins Amba, and shall be paid either in kind or in specie, at the option of the merchant.

VII. That the said import duty having been first duly discharged, the merchant shall be at full liberty either to dispose of his goods within the territories of Shoa, without prohibition to the buyer, or to convey them elsewhere without restraint or molestation.

VIII. That British merchants shall be at liberty to purchase within the territories of Shoa all such commodities as they may think proper, whether the produce of those territories or imported from the countries beyond them, and export the same without the payment of any duty whatsoever.

IX. That the goods and merchandize of all subjects of Shoa who may visit Great Britain, shall in like manner be liable to no greater duties than are already levied, or may hereafter be levied, upon the immediate subjects of Great Britain.

X. That in view to the augmentation and promotion of commerce between Shoa and Great Britain, His Majesty of Shoa, and his lineal successors, shall encourage all merchants to bring of the produce of the interior of Africa through the dominions of Shoa, such articles as are best suited to the British market.

XI. That with a like view, Her Britannic Majesty, and her lineal successors, will encourage British merchants to import into Shoa such articles as will prove most acceptable within the same.

XII. That for the better security of merchants and their property, His Majesty of Shoa, and his lineal successors, and Her Britannic Majesty, and her lineal successors, will respectively, to the utmost of their power, endeavour to keep open and secure the avenues of approach betwixt the sea-coast and Abyssinia.

XIII. That with a view to the promotion and encouragement of reciprocal intercourse between the respective subjects of the 2 nations, no hindrance or molestation be offered to British travellers, whether residing within the territories of Shoa or visiting the countries beyond.

XIV. That the effects of such travellers not intended for sale shall be liable to no duty of any sort, and shall in every respect be held personal and inviolable.

XV. That in like manner no subject of Shoa shall meet with any hindrance or obstruction whilst residing in any part of the dominions of Her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, nor shall he be prevented from proceeding beyond them at pleasure.

XVI. And lastly, that a strict reciprocal observance of all the foregoing Articles and Conditions shall be regarded as a proof of the continued desire on the part of both the contracting Sovereigns for a lasting and permanent friendship.

Made and concluded at Angollah, the capital of the Kingdom of Shoa, on the 10th day of the month Hedar, 1834 of the Abyssinian era ; corresponding with the 16th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1841 ; being the 29th of the reign of His Majesty Sahela Selassie, and the 5th of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

(L.S.) W. C. HARRIS.

(L.S.) SAHELA SELASSIE,
*who is the King of Shoa,
Efat, and the Galla.*

SIAM.

BRITISH ORDER IN COUNCIL, *relative to the Duties payable on Sugars, the produce of Siam, in Great Britain and Ireland. August 8, 1845.*

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 8th day of August, 1845.

PRESENT,

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the 8th and 9th years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty, for a term to be limited, certain Duties on Sugar imported into the United Kingdom,"* it is, amongst other things, enacted, that, from and after the 14th day of March, 1845, until the 5th day of July, 1846, there should be charged, amongst other duties of Customs, the following: that is to say,

On sugar, the growth and produce of *China, Java, or Manilla*, or of any *Foreign* country, the sugars of which Her Majesty in Council shall have declared, or may hereafter declare, to be admissible as not being the produce of slave labour, and which shall be imported into the United Kingdom either from the country of its growth or from some British possession, having first been imported into such British possession from the country of its growth, the duties following: that is to say,

White-clayed sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to white-clayed, not being refined, for every cwt., 1*l.* 8*s.*; brown sugar, being muscovado or clayed, or any other sugar, not being equal in quality to white-clayed, for every cwt., 1*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*:

And whereas by the said Act it is further enacted, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, from time to time, by any Order or Orders in Council, to declare, with respect to any *Foreign* country or countries, that it having appeared to Her Majesty, upon sufficient evidence, that the sugars of such country or countries are not the produce of slave-labour, such

* Cap. 5. Repealed by Act 9 and 10 Vict. cap. 63.

sugars shall (from and after a day to be named in such Order) be deemed and taken not to be the produce of slave-labour; and, from and after the day so to be named in such Order, the brown, muscovado, or clayed sugar (not being refined), of the country or countries mentioned in such Order, shall be admissible to entry for home consumption at the said respective duties of 1*l.* 8*s.*, or 1*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, per cwt. respectively, in like manner as sugar the growth and produce of *China*, *Java*, and *Manilla*:

And whereas it has appeared to Her Majesty, upon sufficient evidence, that the sugars of *Siam* are not the produce of slave labour:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that, from and after the 1st day of July, 1845, the sugars of *Siam* shall be deemed and taken not to be the produce of slave-labour:

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions accordingly.

WM. L. BATHURST.

SICILIES.

TREATY of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and the Two Sicilies. Signed at Naples, April 29, 1845*.

[See Italian version, Page 978.]

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, being equally desirous of improving, extending, and regulating the commercial relations between their respective States, and of affording every facility and encouragement to the commercial intercourse between their respective subjects; and being persuaded that nothing will more contribute to the attainment of this desirable object than a reciprocal abrogation of all discriminating duties of navigation and commerce, and of all exclusive privileges of trade hitherto enjoyed

* Ratifications exchanged at Naples, June 25, 1845.

by the subjects of either Party in the dominions of the other, have appointed Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Treaty for this purpose; that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Honourable William Temple, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of her said Majesty at the Court of Naples; and Sir Woodbine Parish, Knight Commander of the Royal Guelphic Order;

And his Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, Don Giustino Fortunato, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal and Military Constantinian Order of St George, and of that of Francis I, Minister Secretary of State of his said Majesty; and Don Michael Gravina Requesenz, Prince of Comitini, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Francis I, Gentleman of the Chamber in waiting, and Minister Secretary of State of his said Majesty; and Don Antonio Spinelli of Scalea, Commander of the Royal Order of Francis I, Gentleman of the Chamber of his said Majesty, Member of the General Consulta, and Superintendent-General of the Archives of the Kingdom:

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

ART. I. Her Britannic Majesty confirms the abolition agreed upon by Article I of the Convention of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, signed at London on the 26th of September, 1816,* of all the privileges and exemptions which their subjects, their commerce and merchant-ships, did enjoy within the dominions, states, and ports of His Sicilian Majesty, in virtue of the Treaty of Peace and Commerce between Great Britain and Spain, concluded at Madrid on the $\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{3}$ May, 1667;† of the Treaties of Commerce between the same Powers, signed at Utrecht the $\frac{28 \text{ November}}{9 \text{ December}}$, 1713,† and at Madrid the $\frac{3}{14}$ December, 1715;† and of the Convention between Great Britain and the Kingdom of Sicily, concluded at Utrecht the $\frac{25 \text{ February, 1712}}{8 \text{ March, 1713}}$;‡ and it is agreed in consequence, between their said Britannic and

* See Vol. 2, Page 131.

† See Vol. 2, Spain, Pages 140, 204, 221.

‡ See State Papers, Vol. 1, Page 673.

and Sicilian Majesties, their heirs and successors, that the said privileges and exemptions, whether of persons, flags, or shipping, are and shall continue for ever abolished, even when the present Treaty shall cease to be in force.

II. His Sicilian Majesty, on his part, confirms in like manner the engagement contained in Article II of the said Convention of the 26th of September, 1816, not to grant for the future, to the subjects of any other Power whatever, the privileges and exemptions abolished by that Convention, and to which the preceding Article refers.

III. With respect to the personal privileges to be enjoyed by the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, His Sicilian Majesty engages that they shall have a free and undoubted right to travel and to reside in the territories and dominions of his said Majesty, subject to the same precautions of police which are practised towards the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nations.

They shall be entitled to occupy dwellings and warehouses, and to dispose of all their personal property, of every kind and description, by sale, gift, exchange, will, or in any other way whatever, without the smallest hindrance or obstacle. They shall not be obliged to pay, under any pretence whatever, any taxes or impositions other or greater than those which are paid, or may hereafter be paid, by the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nations in the dominions of his said Sicilian Majesty. They shall be exempt from all military service, whether by land or sea; from forced loans, and from every extraordinary contribution, not general or by law established. Their dwellings, warehouses, and all premises appertaining thereto, destined for purposes of residence or commerce, shall be respected. No arbitrary search of or visit to the houses of British subjects, and no arbitrary examination or inspection whatever of the books, papers, or accounts of their trade, shall be made; but such measures shall be executed only in conformity with the legal sentence of a competent tribunal. And generally, His Sicilian Majesty engages that the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty residing in his States or dominions, shall enjoy their property and personal security in as full and ample manner as his own subjects, and as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nations.

Her Britannic Majesty, on her part, engages to insure the enjoyment of the like privileges to the subjects of His Sicilian Majesty within her dominions.

IV. The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty within the dominions of His Sicilian Majesty, shall be free to manage their own affairs themselves, or to commit those affairs to the management of any persons whom they may appoint as their broker, factor, or agent; nor shall such British subjects be restrained in their choice of persons to act in such capacities; nor shall they be called upon to pay any salary or remuneration to any person whom they shall not choose to employ. Absolute freedom shall be given in all cases, to the buyer and seller to bargain together, and to fix the price of any goods or merchandize imported into or to be exported from the dominions of His Sicilian Majesty, save and except generally such cases wherein the laws and usages of the country may require the intervention of any special agents in the dominions of His Sicilian Majesty.

The same privileges shall be enjoyed in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, by the subjects of His Sicilian Majesty, and upon the same conditions.

V. The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall not be liable, within the dominions of His Sicilian Majesty, to a more rigorous system of examination and search by the officers of the Customs, than the subjects of His Sicilian Majesty. And in like manner, the subjects of His Sicilian Majesty shall not be liable, within the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, to a more rigorous system of examination and search than British subjects.

VI. There shall be reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. No duty of Customs or other impost shall be charged upon any goods the produce or manufacture of one country, upon importation by sea or by land from such country into the other, other or higher than the duty or impost charged upon goods of the same kind, the produce or manufacture of, or imported from, any other country; and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, do hereby engage that the subjects or citizens of any other State shall not enjoy any favour, privilege, or immu-

ity whatever in matters of commerce and navigation, shall not also and at the same time be extended to the ~~the~~ of the other High Contracting Party; gratuitously, if the concession in favour of that other State shall have been gratuitous; and in return for a compensation as nearly as possible of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement if the concession shall have been conditional.

VII. All articles of the produce or manufacture of either country, and of their respective dominions, which can legally be imported into either country from the other, in ships of either country, shall, when so imported, be subject to the same duties and enjoy the same privileges, whether imported in ships of the one country or in ships of the other; and in like manner all goods which can legally be exported or re-exported from either country to the other, in ships of that other country, shall when so exported or re-exported, be subject to the same duties and be entitled to the same privileges, drawbacks, bounties, and allowances, whether exported in ships of the one country or in ships of the other.

VIII. No duties of tonnage, harbour, lighthouse, pilotage, quarantine, or other similar duties, of whatever nature, or under whatever denomination, shall be imposed in either country upon the vessels of the other, in respect of voyages between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or any of the British possessions in Europe, and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, if laden, or in respect of any voyage if in ballast, which shall not be equally imposed in the like cases on national vessels.

IX. In all cases in which in either kingdom, the duty to be levied upon any goods imported from the other kingdom shall be not a fixed rate but a proportion of the value of the goods, such ad valorem duty shall be ascertained and secured in the following manner: that is to say,—the importer shall, on making his entry for the payment of duty at the custom-house, sign a declaration stating the value of the goods at such amount as he shall deem proper; and in case the officer or officers of the Customs shall be of opinion that such valuation is insufficient, he or they shall be at liberty to take the goods, on paying to the importer the value thereof according to the declaration of the importer, together with an addition of 10 per cent.; and the

custom-house officer shall at the same time return to the importer any duty which the importer may have paid upon such goods.

X. It is hereby declared that the stipulations of the present Treaty are not to be understood as applying to the navigation and carrying trade between one port and another situated in the dominions of either Contracting Party; such navigation and trade being reserved exclusively to national vessels.

Vessels of either country shall, however, be permitted to load or unload part of their cargoes at one port in the dominions of either of the High Contracting Parties, and then to proceed to complete the said loading or unloading, to any other port or ports in the same dominions.

XI. Neither of the 2 Governments, nor any corporation or agent acting in behalf or under the authority of either Government, shall, in the purchase of any article which, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the one country, shall be imported into the other, give directly or indirectly, any priority or preference on account of or in reference to the national character of the vessel in which such article shall have been imported; it being the true intent and meaning of the High Contracting Parties, that no distinction or difference whatever shall be made in this respect.

XII. Her Britannic Majesty declares that the commerce of Sicilian subjects within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is not restrained, interrupted, or in any manner affected by the operation of any monopoly, contract, or exclusive privilege of sale or purchase whatsoever; but that the subjects of His Sicilian Majesty within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, have unrestrained permission to buy from and sell to whomsoever they please, and in any form and manner which may be agreed upon between the purchaser and seller, and without being obliged to give any preference or favour in consequence of any such monopoly, contract, or exclusive privilege of sale or purchase; and Her Britannic Majesty engages that no change shall in this respect be made in regard to the trade of the subjects of His Sicilian Majesty. His Sicilian Majesty engages on his part, that a like liberty in respect to purchases or sales, shall be enjoyed by Her Britannic Majesty's

subjects trading to or residing in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies; the royal Sicilian monopolies of tobacco, salt, playing cards, gunpowder, and nitre, being excepted.

It being understood that nothing agreed upon in the present Treaty is opposed to the right of His Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies to grant, whether to the authors or others, patents for inventions or improvements.

XIII. If any ships of war or merchant-vessels be wrecked on the coasts of either of the High Contracting Parties, such ships or vessels, or any parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandize which shall be saved therefrom, or the produce thereof, if sold, shall be faithfully restored, with the least possible delay, to the proprietors, upon being claimed by them or by their duly authorized factors; and if there are no such proprietors or factors on the spot, then the said goods and merchandize, or the proceeds thereof, as well as all the papers found on board such wrecked ships or vessels, shall be delivered to the British or Sicilian Consul or Vice-Consul in whose district the wreck may have taken place; and such Consul, Vice-Consul, proprietors, or factors, shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the rate of salvage and expenses of quarantine which would have been payable in the like case of a wreck of a national vessel; and the goods and merchandize saved from the wreck shall not be subject to duties unless cleared for consumption; it being understood that in case of any legal claim upon such wreck, goods, or merchandize, the same shall be referred for decision to the competent tribunals of the country.

XIV. Her Britannic Majesty consents that as soon as the present Treaty shall be carried into effect, she will give up for ever the privilege of the reduction of 10 per cent. stipulated in favour of the trade of her subjects by the VIIth Article of the Convention signed at London on the 26th of September, 1816. And His Sicilian Majesty engages on his part, that so long as this Treaty shall last, the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall continue to enjoy a reduction of 10 per cent. upon the duties payable according to the Customs Tariff, upon the total of the merchandize or productions of the United Kingdom of

Great Britain and Ireland, her colonies, possessions, and dependencies, imported by them into His Majesty's dominions; and further, the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall not pay any higher duties than those which upon the like merchandize or productions shall be paid by the subjects or citizens of any other nation, conformably always to the terms of the Vith Article of the present Treaty, and the principles laid down in that Article.

It is however understood that nothing contained in this Article shall prevent or restrict the right of His Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies to continue to his own subjects the enjoyment of a like reduction of 10 per cent. on the Custom-house duties, or to grant it, if he shall think proper, to other nations, and thus to place them in this respect on the same footing with Great Britain; and to make at any time such changes as His Majesty shall deem fit in the tariffs of his royal dominions.

XV. The Ionian Islands being under the protection of Her Britannic Majesty, the subjects and vessels of those islands shall enjoy, in the Sicilian dominions, all the advantages which are granted by the present Treaty to the subjects and vessels of Great Britain, as soon as the Government of the Ionian Islands shall have agreed to grant the same reciprocal advantages in those islands to the subjects and vessels of His Sicilian Majesty; it being understood that to prevent abuses, every Ionian vessel claiming the benefits of this Treaty, shall be furnished with a patent signed by the Lord High Commissioner, or by his representative.

XVI. The commerce and navigation between the dominions of His Sicilian Majesty and Gibraltar and Malta, shall enjoy all the advantages granted to the subjects and vessels of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, by the present Treaty.

XVII. As soon as the ratifications of the present Treaty shall have been exchanged, the stipulations contained in the Convention of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, signed at London on the 26th of September, 1816, as well as in the Additional

Articles of the same date*, shall be, without distinction and ever, considered as null and void.

XVIII. The present Treaty shall be in force for the term of 10 years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications thereof, and further until the end of 12 months after either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the High Contracting Parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice at the end of the said term of 10 years, or at any subsequent time.

XIX. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Naples at the expiration of 12 months from the date of its signature, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Naples, the 29th day of April, 1845.

(L.S.) WILLIAM TEMPLE (L.S.) CAV^o. GIUSTINO FORTUNATO

(L.S.) WOODBINE PARISH (L.S.) PRINCIPE DI COMITATO

(L.S.) ANTONIO SPINELLI

TREATY of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and the Two Sicilies. Signed at Naples, April 29, 1845†.

[See English version, Page 970.]

SUA Maestà la Regina del Regno Unito della Gran Bretagna e dell' Irlanda, e Sua Maestà il Re del Regno delle Due Sicilie, desiderando del pari di migliorare, estendere, e regolare le relazioni commerciali tra i loro rispettivi Stati, e di somministrare ogni facilitazione ed incoraggiamento alla corrispondenza commerciale tra' loro rispettivi sudditi; ed essendo persuasi che niente può più contribuire al conseguimento di questo desiderabile oggetto che una reciproca abolizione di tutti i differenziali diritti di navigazione e di commercio, e di tutti gli esclusivi privilegj di commercio finora goduti da' sudditi di una delle due Parti a preferenza di quelli dell' altra ne' rispettivi loro domini, hanno nominato de' Plenipotenziari per conchiudere un Trattato per tal proposito; cioè:

* See Vol. 2, Pages 181, 187. † Ratifications exchanged at Naples, June 25, 1845.

Sua Maestà la Regina del Regno Unito della Gran Bretagna e dell' Irlanda, l'Onorevole William Temple, Inviato straordinario e Ministro Plenipotenziario della Maestà Sua presso la Corte di Napoli; ed il Cavaliere Woodbine Parish, Commendatore del Reale Ordine dei Guelfi; e Sua Maestà il Re del Regno delle Due Sicilie, Don Giustino Fortunato, Cavaliere Gran Croce del Reale e Militare Ordine Costantiniano di S. Giorgio, e di quello di Francesco Imo., Ministro Segretario di Stato della Maestà Sua; e Don Michele Gravina Requesenz, Principe di Comitini, Cavaliere Gran Croce del Reale Ordine di Francesco Imo., Gentiluomo di Camera con Esercizio, e Ministro Segretario di Stato della Maestà Sua; e Don Antonio Spinelli dei Principi di Scalea, Commendatore del Reale Ordine di Francesco Imo., Gentiluomo di Camera di Sua Maestà, Consultore della Consulta Generale, e Soprintendente Generale degli Archivi del Regno:

I quali, dopo di aversi comunicati scambievolmente i rispettivi pieni poteri, e trovati questi in buona e dovuta forma, sono convenuto ed hanno conchiuso i seguenti Articoli:

ART. I. Sua Maestà Britannica conferma l'abolizione convenuta nel 1° Articolo della Convenzione di Commercio e di Navigazione tra la Gran Brettagna ed il Regno delle Due Sicilie, sottoscritta a Londra il 26 Settembre, 1816*, di tutt' i privilegi ed esenzioni di cui i suoi sudditi, il loro commercio e legni mercantili, godevano nei domini, negli stati, e ne' porti di Sua Maestà Siciliana, in virtù del Trattato di Pace e di Commercio tra la Gran Brettagna e la Spagna, conchiuso a Madrid il $\frac{1}{2}$ Maggio, 1667†; e de' Trattati di Commercio tra le stesse Potenze, sottoscritti in Utrecht il $\frac{28}{9}$ Novembre / Dicembre, 1713‡, ed a Madrid il $\frac{3}{14}$ Dicembre, 1715‡; e la Convenzione tra la Gran Brettagna ed il Regno di Sicilia, conchiusa in Utrecht il $\frac{25}{8}$ Febbrajo, 1712 +; e resta convenuto en conseguenza, tra le suddette Maestà loro Siciliana e Britannica, loro eredi e successori, che i detti privilegi ed esenzioni, sia di persone, sia di bandiera e di bastimenti, sono per sempre aboliti, anche quando il presente Trattato cesserà di aver vigore.

II. Sua Maestà Siciliana, per parte sua, conferma in egual

* See Vol. 2, Page 181.

† See Vol. 2, (Spain) Pages 140, 204, 221.

‡ See State Papers, Vol. 2, Page 673.

modo, l'impegno contenuto nel II° Articolo della detta Convenzione del 26 Settembre, 1816, de non accordare per lo avvenire, a' sudditi di ogni altra Potenza qualunque, i privilegi e le esenzioni abolite con quella Convenzione, ed alle quali il precedente Articolo si riferisce.

III. Risguardo a' privilegi personali di cui dovranno godere i sudditi di Sua Maestà Britannica nel Regno delle Due Sicilie, Sua Maestà Siciliana promette che avranno essi libero e non dubbio diritto di viaggiare e resiedere ne' territori e domini della prelodata Maestà Sua, salve le precauzioni di polizia che vengono usate con le nazioni le più favorite. Essi avranno diritto di occupare delle case, e de' magazzini, e di disporre delle loro proprietà personali di qualunque natura e denominazione, per vendita, donazione permuta o testamento, ed in qualunque altro modo, senza che si rechi loro a tale effetto, il menomo ostacolo o impedimento. Non saranno i medesimi obbligati sotto verun pretesto, a pagare altre tasse o imposte che quelle le quali son pagate, o potranno pagarsi, negli stati de Sua Maestà Siciliana, dalle nazioni le più favorite. Saranno essi esenti da qualunque servizio militare, sia per terra, sia per mare; da prestiti forzosi, e da ogni contribuzione straordinaria, purchè non sia generale e stabilita per legge. Le loro abitazioni e magazzini, e tutto ciò che ne fa parte e loro appartiene per oggetti di commercio o di residenza, saranno rispettati. Non saranno soggetti a visite o perquisizioni vessatorie; non potrà farsi alcuno esame arbitrario o ispezione de' loro libri, carte, o conti commerciali; nè potranno tali operazioni praticarsi altrimenti che in seguito di sentenza legale de' tribunali competenti. E Sua Maestà Siciliana si compromette di garentire in tutte le occasioni a' sudditi di Sua Maestà Britannica che risiederanno ne' suoi stati e domini, la conservazione delle loro proprietà e della loro sicurezza personale, nello stesso modo che è garentita a' suoi sudditi, ed a' sudditi o cittadini delle nazioni le più favorite.

Sua Maestà Britannica, da parte sua, promette di assicurare il godimento degli stessi privilegi a' sudditi di Sua Maestà il Re del Regno delle Due Sicilie ne' suoi domini.

IV. I sudditi di Sua Maestà Britannica ne' domini di Sua Maestà Siciliana, potranno liberamente trattare da se stessi, i

opri affari, o commettere tali affari alla gestione di tutte le persone ch' essi potranno nominare loro mezzani, fattori, o agenti; e non saranno i sudditi Britannici impediti nella scelta delle persone che potranno agire in tale qualità, nè saranno essi richiesti di pagare alcun salario o remunerazione ad alcuna persona che non sia da essi scelta. Assoluta libertà sarà data in ogni caso, al compratore ed al venditore di negoziare insieme e di fissare il prezzo di qualunque effetto o mercanzia immessa ne' domini di Sua Maestà Siciliana, o da essere da' medesimi trasportata, salvo in generale gli affari pei quali le leggi e le usanze del paese richiederanno l'opera di agenti speciali ne' domini della Maestà Sua.

Gli stessi privilegi, sotto le stesse condizioni, godranno ne' domini de Sua Maestà Britannica, i sudditi di Sua Maestà Siciliana.

V. I sudditi di Sua Maestà Britannica non saranno sottoposti ne' domini di Sua Maestà Siciliana ad un sistema più rigoroso di esame e di perquisizione per parte degli uffiziali doganali, che i sudditi di Sua Maestà Siciliana. E della stessa maniera i sudditi di Sua Maestà Siciliana non saranno sottoposti, nei domini di Sua Maestà Britannica, ad un sistema di esame e di perquisizione più rigoroso che i sudditi Britannici.

VI. Vi sarà reciproca libertà di commercio e di navigazione tra il Regno Unito della Gran Brettagna e della Irlanda ed il Regno delle Due Sicilie. E niun dazio doganale, o altra imposizione sarà caricata sopra qualunque merce di produzione del suolo o della industria di un paese, alla importazione per mare o per terra da tale paese nell' altro, diverso o più elevato del dazio o imposizione caricata su le merci dello stesso genere di produzione o manifattura importate da qualsivoglia altro paese; e Sua Maestà la Regina del Regno Unito della Gran Brettagna e della Irlanda, e Sua Maestà il Re del Regno delle Due Sicilie, s'impegnano perciò che i sudditi o cittadini di alcun altra Potenza non godranno alcun favore, privilegio, o immunità in materia di commercio e di navigazione, senza estenderlo egualmente e nello stesso tempo a' sudditi dell' altra Parte Contraente; gratuitamente, se la concessione fatta a favore di tale altro Stato sarà stata gratuita, e mediante un compensamento proporzionato per quanto sia possibile di valore e di effetto da stabilirsi di commune accordo, se la concessione sarà stata onerosa.

VII. Tutte le produzioni del suolo o della industria dell' uno e dell' altro paese o de' loro rispettivi dominî, che possono essere legalmente immesse in uno de' due paesi con legni dell' altro paese, e da esso provenienti, saranno quando verranno così immesse sottoposte agli stessi dazj e godranno degli stessi privilegi, o che siano importate con bastimenti dell' uno o con bastimenti dell' altro paese; ed allo stesso modo tutte le merci che potranno essere legalmente esportate o riesportate da uno de' due paesi nell' altro, con legni dell' altro paese, saranno quando verranno così esportate o riesportate, sottoposte agli stessi dazj, ed avranno diritto agli stessi privilegi, diffalchi, benefizi, concessioni, e restituzioni, o che siano esportate da legni di un paese o da quelli dell' altro.

VIII. Niun diritto di tonnellaggio, di porto, di fanale, o di pilotaggio, quarantena ed altri simili o corrispodenti diritti, di qualsivoglia natura e sotto qualsiasi denominazione, sarà imposto in uno de' due paesi sopra i legni dell' altro, in riguardo di viaggi tra il Regno Unito della Gran Brettagna e della Irlanda, e suoi possedimenti in Europa, ed il Regno delle Due Sicilie, se carichi, e per qualunque viaggio se in zavorra, che non sarà egualmente imposto in casi simiglianti sopra i legni del proprio paese.

IX. In tutti i casi ne' quali in uno de' due regni il dazio ad esigersi sopra le merci importate dall' altro regno non sarà una somma determinata, ma in proporzione del valore della merce, questo dazio *ad valorem* sarà determinato e stabilito nel modo seguente, cioè:—colui che immette, nello entrare nella dogana pel pagamento del dazio, firmerà una dichiarazione contenente il valore delle merci per quello ammontare che egli crederà conveniente; e nel caso in cui l'impiegato o gl' impiegati del posto doganale, crederanno che tale valuatozione sià in meno, avranno la libertà di prendere la merce, pagandone il valore a colui che la immette secondo la dichiarazione di lui, con una addizione del dieci per cento; e l'impiegato doganale restituirà nel tempo istesso a colui che immette, qualunque dazio che avesse egli pagato sopra quelle merci.

X. Egli è espressamente dichiarato, che le stipulazioni del presente Trattato non dubbono intendersi come applicabili alla navigazione ed al traffico tra un porto ed un altro situati ne dominî di ciascuna delle due Alte Parti Contraenti; essendo

tale navigazione e traffico riservato esclusivamente ai bastimenti nazionali.

I bastimenti de' due paesi del resto potranno caricare o scaricare una parte de' loro carichi, in un porto de' domini di ciascuna delle Parti Contraenti, e quindi procedere per completare il rimanente del carico o scarico, in ogni altro porto o porti negli stessi domini.

XI. Niuno dei due Governi, nè alcuna corporazione o agente che operi in favore e sotto l'autorità de ciascuno de essi nella compra di qualunque articolo, il quale, essendo produzione o manifattura di un paese, sarà importata nell' altro, darà direttamente o indirettamente, alcuna preeminenza o preferenza in riguardo o in rapporto al carattere nazionale del bastimento in cui tale articolo sarà stato importato ; essendo il vero scopo ed intenzione delle Alte Parti Contraenti, che niuna distinzione o differenza qualunque sia fatta sotto questo rapporto.

XII. Sua Maestà Britannica dichiara che il commercio de' sudditi Siciliani nel Regno Unito della Gran Brettagna e dell' Irlanda, non é ristretto, o interrotto, o in qualunque maniera affetto da operazioni di qualunque monopolio, contratto, o privilegio esclusivo di vendita o di compra qualunque ; ma che i sudditi de Sua Maestà Siciliana nel Regno Unito della Gran Brettagna e dell' Irlanda ànno illimitato permesso di comprare e vendere a chiunque lor piaccia, ed in qualunque forma e maniera che possa esser convenuta tra il compratore ed il venditore, e senza essere obbligati di dare alcuna preferenza o favore in conseguenza di tale monopolio, contratto, o privilegio esclusivo di vendita e di compra ; e Sua Maestà Britannica promette che nessun cambiamento sarà fatto sotto questo rapporto in riguardo al commercio de' sudditi di Sua Maestà Siciliana. Sua Maestà Siciliana promette, da sua parte, che una simile libertà in riguardo alle compre o vendite, sarà goduta da' sudditi di Sua Maestà Britannica commercianti o residenti nel Regno delle Due Sicilie : essendo eccettuate le reali private Siciliane de' tabacchi, sali carte da gioco, polvere da sparo, e nitro.

Beninteso che nulla di quanto è convenuto nel presente Trattato si oppone al diritto di Sua Maestà il Re del Regno delle Due Sicilie di accordare patenti d'invenzione e di perfezionamento, sia à loro autori sia ad altri.

XIII. Se alcun bastimento di guerra o mercantile farà naufragio su le coste dei domini di ciascuna delle Alte Parti Contraenti, tali bastimenti o qualunque parte di essi, ed attrezzi ed appartenenze de' medesimi, ed ogni altro effetto e mercanzia che sarà salvata da essi, o il prodotto se venduto, sarà fedelmente restituito il più presto che si potrà, a' proprietari, su la di loro richiesta, o di agenti debitamente da loro autorizzati; e se non vi sieno tali proprietari o agenti sul luogo, allora siffatti effetti e mercanzie, o il di loro prodotto, del pari che tutti le carte trovate a bordo de' bastimenti naufragati, saranno consegnate al Console o Vice-Console Britannico o Siciliano nel di cui distretto il naufragio a potuto aver luogo; e tale Console o Vice-Console, proprietari, o agenti, pagheranno solamente le spese incorse per la conservazione della proprietà insieme con la rata di salvataggio e le spese di quarantena che sarebbero pagabili in simil caso di naufragio di un bastimento nazionale; e gli effetti e mercanzie salvate dal naufragio non saranno soggetti a dazî, ammenocchè non siano esse destinati per consumazione; beninteso che in caso di qualunque legale reclamo su di tale naufragio, effetti e mercanzie, lo stesso sarà deferito alla decisione dei tribunali competenti del paese.

XIV. Sua Maestà Britannica conviene che tosto che il presente Trattato sarà messo in vigore, ella abbandonerà per sempre il privilegio della riduzione del 10 per cento, stipulato a favore del commercio de' suoi sudditi, con lo Articolo VII° della Convenzione fatta in Londra il 26 Settembre, 1816. E Sua Maestà il Re del Regno delle Due Sicilie dal canto suo, promette che per la durata del presente Trattato, i sudditi di Sua Maestà Britannica continueranno a godere di una riduzione del 10 per cento su' dazî risultanti dalle tariffe doganali, su la totalità delle mercanzie e prodotti del Regno Unito della Gran Brettagna e dell' Irlanda, sue colonie, possessioni, e dipendenze, ch' essi potranno importare ne' suoi reali domini; ed i sudditi di Sua Maestà Britannica non pagheranno dazî maggiori di quelli che su le stesse merci e prodotti potranno venir pagati da' sudditi o cittadini di ogni altra nazione; ai termini però del convenuto nello Articolo VI del presente Trattato, e secondo i principî in quello Articolo stabiliti.

Egli è pertanto beninteso che nulla di quanto è convenuto

in questo Articolo potrà impedire o restringere la facoltà di Sua Maestà il Re del Regno delle Due Sicilie di conservare a' suoi sudditi il godimento di una simile riduzione del 10 per cento su i dazî doganali, o di accordarla, se gli aggrada, ad altre nazioni, e così metterli a questo riguardo nello stesso piede della Gran Bretagna; e d'indurre in ogni tempo nelle tariffe doganali de' suo reali domini que' cambiamenti che crederà opportuni.

XV. Le Isole Ionie essendo sotto la protezione di Sua Maestà Britannica, i sudditi e bastimenti di quelle isole godranno ne' domini di Sua Maestà Siciliana tutti i vantaggi che sono conceduti dal presente Trattato a' sudditi e bastimenti della Gran Bretagna, e subito che il Governo delle Isole Ionie avrà convenuto di accordare gli stessi reciproci vantaggi in quelle isole a' sudditi di Sua Maestà Siciliana ad ai loro bastimenti; sottintendendosi che a prevenire gli abusi, ciascun bastimento Ionio che reclamerà il beneficio di questo Trattato, sarà fornito di una patente sottoscritta dal Lord Alto Commessario, o dal suo rappresentante.

XVI. Il commercio e la navigazione tra' i domini di Sua Maestà Siciliana, Gibilterra e Malta, godranno tutti i vantaggi conceduti ai sudditi e bastimenti del Regno Unito della Gran Bretagna e dell' Irlanda, e del Regno delle Due Sicilie, col presente Trattato.

XVII. Tostocchè le ratifiche del presente Trattato saranno state cambiate, le stipulazioni contenute così nella Convenzione di Commercio e di Navigazione tra il Regno Unito della Gran Bretagna e dell' Irlanda, ed il Regno delle Due Sicilie, fatta in Londra a' 26 Settembre, 1816, che negli Articoli Addizionali alla medesima e della stessa data*, saranno tutti indistintamente e per sempre considerate come nulle ed invalide.

XVIII. Il presente Trattato sarà in vigore per lo spazio di 10 anni a contare dal giorno in cui saranno cambiate le ratifiche, ed anche fino al termine di 12 mesi dopo che ciascuna delle Alte Parti Contraenti avrà notificato all' altra la sua intenzione di porvi termine; riservandosi ciascuna delle Alte Parti Contraenti il diritto di dare tale conoscenza alla fine del detto termine di 10 anni, o a qualunque susseguente tempo.

*See Vol. 2, Pages 131, 137.

XIX. Il presente Trattato sarà ratificato, e le ratifiche saranno scambiate in Napoli allo spirare di 3 mesi dalla data della sottoscrizione, o anche prima se sarà possibile.

In fede di che i Plenipotenziari rispettivi l'hanno sotto scritto, e vi hanno apposto il sugello delle loro armi. Fatto in Napoli, il giorno 29 di Aprile, dell' anno 1845.

(L.S.) CAVE GIUSTINO FORTUNATO. (L.S.) WILLIAM TEMPLE

(L.S.) PRINCIPI DI COMITINI. (L.S.) WOODBINE PARISH.

(L.S.) ANTONIO SPINELLI.

BRITISH ORDER IN COUNCIL *exempting certain Sicilian Vessels from taking Pilots in British Ports. August 8, 1845.*

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 8th day of August, 1845.

PRESENT,

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the 4th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George IV, intituled "An Act to authorize His Majesty, under certain circumstances, to regulate the duties and drawbacks on goods imported or exported in *Foreign* vessels, and to exempt certain *Foreign* vessels from Pilotage,"* it is amongst other things enacted, that it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, or by any Order or Orders in Council, in all cases in which British vessels of less burthen than 60 tons are not required by law to take pilots, to exempt *Foreign* vessels, being of less burthen than 60 tons, from taking on board a pilot to conduct them into or from any of the ports of the United Kingdom, any law, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding:

And whereas by an Act of Parliament passed in the 6th year of the reign of his said late Majesty King George IV, intituled "An Act for the amendment of the law respecting pilots and pilotage, and also for the better preservation of floating lights, buoys, and beacons,"† it is enacted, that the several Acts therein recited, and all and every the clauses, provisions, powers, penalties, forfeitures, matters, and things relating as well to pilots appointed by the Corporation of the Trinity House

* See Vol. 3, Page 145.

† See Vol. 5, Page 111.

of Deptford Strond, as to pilots of the Fellowship of Dover, Deal, or the Isle of Thanet, and to the pilotage by and regulation of all such pilots as aforesaid, and also as to the conduct of all persons in matters of pilotage within the jurisdiction of the said Corporation of the Trinity House of Deptford Strond and the liberty of the Cinque Ports, which are contained in any Act or Acts of Parliament theretofore made, shall be repealed :

And by the said Act now in recital it is enacted, that the master of any ship or vessel, not exceeding the burthen of 60 tons, and having a British register, may lawfully pilot his own ship, so long as he shall pilot the same without the aid of any unlicensed pilot or other persons than the ordinary crew of the ship :

And by the said Act now in recital it is further enacted, that it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by any Order in Council, to permit and authorize ships and vessels, not exceeding the burthen of 60 tons, and not having a British register, to be piloted and conducted without having a duly licensed pilot on board, upon the same terms and conditions as are by the said Act imposed on British ships and vessels not exceeding the like burthen :

And by the said Act now in recital it is likewise enacted, that nothing therein contained shall extend to the taking away, abridging, defeating, or interrupting of any grants, liberties, franchises, or privileges theretofore granted by any charters or Acts of Parliament to the pilots of the Trinity House of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, or the Trinity House of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, or to alter or repeal any provisions contained in any Act of Parliament relating to the pilots of any ports or districts in relation to which particular provision shall have been made in any Act of Parliament as to the pilots or pilotage, or to the pilotage within the limits prescribed by any Act of Parliament relating to pilotage for such ports, or to the burthen of vessels navigating to or from such ports :

And whereas Her Majesty is desirous of placing vessels belonging to the Kingdom of the *Two Sicilies*, being under 60 tons burthen, when coming from or departing for any port of the said kingdom, or when coming from or departing for any other place in ballast, upon the same footing, with regard to exemption from pilotage, as vessels of like burthen having a

British register, and for that purpose to exercise the powers vested in her as hereinbefore is mentioned in manner hereinafter expressed :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in Her by the said recited Acts respectively, and of every other power authorizing Her Majesty in that behalf, and by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that, from and after the date of this Order, as respects the ports and places following, namely,

The port of Kingston-upon-Hull,

The port of Newcastle-upon-Tyne,

And the ports or places being members thereof respectively.

And all other ports or places in respect of which the power by virtue of the said first hereinbefore recited Act is still subsisting, all vessels belonging to the Kingdom of the *Two Sicilies* arriving from, or departing for, any part of the said kingdom, if laden, or arriving from, or departing for, any place, if in ballast, and being of less burthen than 60 tons, which shall enter into, or clear out from, any of the ports or places above named or described, shall be exempted from taking on board a pilot to conduct them into or from any such port or place in all cases, where British vessels, being of less burthen than 60 tons, are not required by law to take pilots ; any law, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding :

And it is hereby further ordered, that, from and after the date of this Order, as respects all other ports and places in the United Kingdom, all such vessels as aforesaid, so arriving or departing as aforesaid, and being under the burthen of 60 tons, which shall enter or clear out of any of such other ports or places, may be, and they are hereby authorized and permitted to be, piloted and conducted without having a duly licensed pilot on board, upon the same terms and conditions as by the said second hereinbefore recited Act are imposed upon British ships and vessels not exceeding the like burthen :

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. C. GREVILLE

SPAIN.

ORDER of the King of Spain, respecting British Vessels and
Cargoes wrecked on the Spanish Coast. May 26, 1751.

(Translation.)

Aranjuez, May 26, 1751.

THE King has resolved, that in all cases when an English vessel shall be cast away on the shore or in a port of the coasts of the kingdom, through tempest or other accident, having on board the whole or a part of her crew, and in which places there may be a *Consul* or *Vice-Consul* of the said nation, it shall be left to the care of the latter to perform all acts which they may esteem most expedient for the salvage of the vessel, her cargo and effects, storage, liquidation of expenses, and other operations in connexion with this incident; and that neither the officers and Ministers of Marine, of the Land Service, nor of Justice, shall interfere in any other way than to afford, at a just remuneration; to the *Consuls*, *Vice-Consuls*, and masters of the vessels so cast away, all assistance and protection which they may solicit, to ensure with the greatest promptitude and efficiency that all which is possible may be saved, and to prevent disorder and pillage.

By His Majesty's command I acquaint you therewith, in order that this resolution may be fulfilled on your part in the cases which may present themselves, and that you may cause it to be obeyed by the Ministers of the provinces of this department, to whom you will communicate it with this object.

This measure is not to be extended to cases of wreck of effects or vessels which, thrown up by the sea through tempest or other causes, without a crew, may drift ashore on the coasts or in the ports of the kingdom; for in these instances the Ministers of Marine are to observe what is prescribed by the ordinances, and the Ministers of the Revenue and of the Public Health shall always exercise the functions to each appertaining.

God preserve you many years as I desire.

EL MARQUES DE LA ENSENADA..

To Don Francisco de Varas.

ACT of the British Parliament, "to carry into execution a Treaty made between His Majesty and the King of Spain for preventing Traffic in Slaves."*

[58 Geo. III, cap. 36.]

[May 28, 1818]

WHEREAS a Treaty was made between His Majesty and His Catholic Majesty the King of *Spain*, for preventing Traffic in Slaves, and signed at *Madrid* on the 23rd day of September 1817†: And whereas by the Ist Article of the said Treaty His Catholic Majesty engaged that the Slave Trade shall be abolished throughout the entire dominions of *Spain* on the 30th day of May, 1820; and that from and after that period it shall not be lawful for any of the subjects of the Crown of *Spain* to purchase slaves, or to carry on the Slave Trade on any part of the coast of *Africa*, upon any pretext or in any manner whatever; provided, however, that a term of 5 months from the said date of the 30th of May, 1820, shall be allowed for completing the voyages of vessels which shall have been cleared out lawfully previously to the said 30th of May:

And whereas it was by the IInd Article of the said Treaty agreed, that from and after the exchange of the ratifications of the said Treaty, it shall not be lawful for any of the subjects of the Crown of *Spain* to purchase slaves, or to carry on the Slave Trade on any part of the coast of *Africa* to the North of the Equator, upon any pretext or in any manner whatever; provided, however, that a term of 6 months from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the said Treaty, shall be allowed for completing the voyages of vessels which shall have cleared out from *Spanish* ports for the said coast previously to the exchange of the said ratifications:

And whereas by the IIIrd Article of the said Treaty, His Majesty engaged to pay in *London*, on the 20th of February, 1818, the sum of 400,000*l.* to such person as His Catholic Majesty shall appoint to receive the same:

And whereas it was by the IVth Article of the Treaty, agreed, that the said sum of 400,000*l.* is to be considered as a full compensation for all losses sustained by the subjects of His

* Repealed by Act 5 Geo. IV, cap. 113, Vol. 3, Page 152. Cited in Act 6 Will. IV, cap. 6, Vol. 5, Page 492.

† See Vol. 2, Page 273.

Catholic Majesty, engaged in this Traffic, on account of vessels captured previously to the exchange of the ratifications of the said Treaty, as also for the losses which are a necessary consequence of the abolition of the said Traffic:

And whereas it was in the Vth Article of the said Treaty declared and agreed, that every Traffic in Slaves, which should be carried on under the circumstances in the said Article stated, should be considered as illicit: 1st, either by *British* ships, and under the *British* flag, or for the account of *British* subjects, by any vessel, or under any flag whatsoever; 2ndly, by *Spanish* ships upon any part of the coast of *Africa* north of the Equator, after the exchange of the ratifications of the said Treaty; provided, however, that 6 months should be allowed for completing the voyages of vessels conformably to the tenor of the IIInd Article of the said Treaty; 3rdly, either by *Spanish* ships and under the *Spanish* flag, or for the account of *Spanish* subjects, by any vessel, or under any flag whatsoever, after the 30th May, 1820, when the Traffic in Slaves on the part of *Spain* was declared by the said Treaty to cease entirely; and it was by the said Article provided, that 5 months should be allowed for the completion of voyages commenced in due time, conformably to the Ist Article of the said Treaty; 4thly, under the *British* or *Spanish* flag, for the account of the subjects of any other Government; 5thly, by *Spanish* vessels bound for any port not in the dominions of His Catholic Majesty:

And whereas by the VIth Article of the said Treaty, His Catholic Majesty engages to adopt, in conformity to the spirit of the said Treaty, the measures which are best calculated to give full and complete effect to the laudable objects thereof:

And whereas it was by the VIIth Article of the said Treaty stipulated, that every *Spanish* vessel which shall be destined for the Slave Trade, on any part of the coast of *Africa*, where this Traffic still continues to be lawful, must be provided with a royal passport, conformable to the model annexed to the said Treaty, and which model forms an integral part of the same, written in the *Spanish* language, with an authentic translation in *English*, annexed thereto, and signed by His Catholic Majesty, and countersigned by the Minister of Marine, and also by the principal naval authority of the district, station, or port from

whence the vessel clears out, whether in *Spain* or in the colonies or possessions of His Catholic Majesty :

And whereas it was by the VIIIth Article of the said Treaty agreed, that it should be understood that this passport, rendering lawful the voyages of slave-ships, should be required only for the continuation of the Traffic to the south of the Line and that those passports which were then issued, signed by the 1st Secretary of State of His Catholic Majesty, and in Form prescribed by an Order of the 16th of December, 1816, should remain in full force for all vessels which may have cleared out for the coast of *Africa*, as well to the north as to the south of the Line, previously to the exchange of the ratifications of the said Treaty :

And whereas it was also agreed and declared by the IXth Article of the said Treaty, that the ships of war of His Majesty and of His Catholic Majesty, which should be provided with Special Instructions for that purpose, as mentioned in the said Treaty, may visit such merchant-vessels of the 2 nations as may be suspected, upon reasonable grounds, for having slaves on board, acquired by an illicit trade ; and in the event only of their finding slaves on board, may detain and bring away such vessels, in order that they may be brought to trial before the Tribunals to be established for that purpose, as specified in the said Treaty ; and it was by the said Article provided, that the commanders of ships of war of the royal navies of His Majesty and His Catholic Majesty, who shall be employed in this service, shall adhere strictly to the exact tenor of the instructions which they shall receive for this purpose ; and His Majesty and His Catholic Majesty engaged mutually to make good any losses which the subjects of His Majesty and of His Catholic Majesty might respectively incur unjustly, by the arbitrary and illegal detention of their vessels, it being understood that this indemnity shall invariably be borne by the Government whose cruiser shall have been guilty of the arbitrary detention ; provided always, that the visit and detention of slave-ships specified in the said Article, shall only be effected by those *British* or *Spanish* vessels which may form part of the 2 royal navies, and by those only of such vessels which are provided with the Special Instructions annexed to the said Treaty :

And whereas it was also agreed by the Xth Article of the said Treaty, that no *British* or *Spanish* cruizer shall detain any slave-ship not having slaves actually on board, and that in order to render lawful the detention of the ship, whether *British* or *Spanish*, the slaves found on board such vessel must have been brought on board the vessel for the express purpose of the Traffic, and those on board of *Spanish* ships must have been taken from the part of that coast of *Africa* where the Slave Trade is prohibited, conformably to the tenor of the said Treaty :

And it was also agreed by the XIth Article of the said Treaty, that all ships of war of the 2 nations which shall hereafter be destined to prevent the illicit Traffic in Slaves, shall be furnished with a copy of the Instructions annexed to the said Treaty, and considered as an integral part thereof, with a proviso, nevertheless, in the said Treaty, that His Majesty and His Catholic Majesty, with mutual consent, may alter the Instructions in whole or in part, according to circumstances :

And whereas it was also by the XIIth Article of the said Treaty provided, in order to bring to adjudication, with the least delay and inconvenience, the vessels which may be detained for having been engaged in an illicit Traffic of Slaves, that there shall be established, within the space of a year at furthest from the exchange of the Ratifications of the said Treaty, 2 Mixed Commissions, formed of an equal number of persons of the 2 nations, named for that purpose by the respective Sovereigns ; and that these Commissions shall reside, one in a possession belonging to His Majesty, the other within the territories of His Catholic Majesty ; one of which Commissions is stipulated by the said Treaty to be always held upon the coast of *Africa*, and the other in one of the colonial possessions of His Catholic Majesty ; and it was by the said Treaty provided, that the said Commissions shall judge the causes submitted to them without appeal, and according to the Regulations and Instructions annexed to the said Treaty, which said Instructions were by the said Treaty made an integral part thereof :

And whereas the Instructions hereinbefore referred to, and annexed to the said Treaty as part thereof, relating to the *British* and *Spanish* ships of war employed to prevent illicit Traffic in Slaves, did in several Articles provide, 1st, that every

British or *Spanish* ship of war shall, in conformity with Art IX of the Treaty, have a right to visit the merchant-ships either of the 2 nations actually engaged or suspected to be engaged in the Slave Trade; and if any slaves shall be found on board, according to the tenor of the Xth Article of the Treaty; and as to what regards the *Spanish* vessels, if there shall be ground to suspect that the said slaves have been embarked on a part of the coast of *Africa* where the Traffic is longer permitted, conformably to the said Treaty; and in such cases alone, the commander of the said ship of war may detain such merchant-ship or vessel, and shall, as soon as possible, bring the same for judgment before that of the 2 Mixed Commissions appointed by the XIIth Article of the said Treaty, which shall be the nearest or which the commander of the capturing ship shall, upon his own responsibility, think he can soonest reach from the spot where the slave-ship shall have been detained; and it was provided, that ships, on board of which no slaves shall be found, intended for the purposes of the Traffic, shall not be detained on any account or pretence whatsoever; and that negro servants or sailors found on board of such vessels shall not in any case be deemed a sufficient cause for detention:

And it was also provided by the IInd Article of the said last-mentioned Instructions, that no *Spanish* merchantman or slave-ship shall, on any pretence whatever, be detained, while it shall be found anywhere near the land, or on the high seas south of the Equator, during the period for which the Traffic is to remain lawful, according to the said Treaty, unless after a chase that shall have commenced north of the Equator:

And it was also provided by the IIIrd Article of the said last-mentioned Instructions, that *Spanish* vessels, furnished with a regular passport, having slaves on board, shipped at those parts of the coast of *Africa* where the Trade is permitted to *Spanish* subjects, and which shall afterwards be found north of the Equator, shall not be detained by any *British* or *Spanish* ship of war, if such *Spanish* vessels can account for their course either in conformity with the practice of the *Spanish* navigation by steering some degrees to the northward in search of fair winds, or for other legitimate causes, such as the dangers of the

sea, duly proved : Provided always, that with regard to all slave-ships detained to the north of the Equator, after the expiration of the term allowed, the proof of the legality of the voyage is required to be furnished by the vessel so detained ; on the other hand, with respect to slave-ships detained to the south of the Equator, in conformity with the stipulations of the preceding Article, the proof of the illegality of the voyage is required to be exhibited by the captor ; and it was in like manner stipulated, that the number of slaves found on board a slave-ship by the cruizers, even if the number should not agree with that contained in the passport, shall not be sufficient reason to justify the detention of such ship, but that the captain and the proprietor shall in such case be denounced in the *Spanish* tribunals, in order to their being punished according to the laws of the country :

And it was also provided by the IVth Article of the said last-mentioned Instructions, that every *Spanish* vessel intended to be employed in the legal Traffic of Slaves, in conformity with the principles laid down in the said Treaty, shall be commanded by a native *Spaniard*, and 2-thirds at least of the crew shall likewise be *Spaniards* ; and it was provided that the *Spanish* or *Foreign* construction of the ship or vessel shall in nowise affect the national character of the ship or vessel, and that the negro sailors shall always be reckoned as *Spaniards*, provided they belong as slaves to subjects of the Crown of *Spain*, or that they have been enfranchised in the dominions of His Catholic Majesty :

And it was also provided by the Vth Article of the said last-mentioned Instructions, that whenever a ship of war shall meet a merchantman liable to be searched, it shall be done in the most mild manner, and with every attention which is due between allied and friendly nations ; and in no case shall the search be made by an officer holding a rank inferior to that of Lieutenant in the navy of *Great Britain*, or of Ensign of a ship of the line in the *Spanish* navy :

And it was also provided by the VIth Article of the said last-mentioned Instructions, that the ships of war which may detain any slave-ship, in pursuance of the principles laid down in the said Instructions, shall leave on board all the cargo of

negroes untouched, as well as the captain, and a part at least of the crew of the slave-ship; and that the captain commanding the ship of war detaining any such slave-ship shall draw up in writing an authentic declaration, which shall exhibit the state in which he found the detained ship, and the changes which may have taken place in such ship, and shall also deliver to the captain of the slave-ship a signed certificate of the papers seized on board the vessel, as well as of the number of slaves found on board at the moment of detention; and it is also provided, that the negroes on board of any such ship shall not be disembarked until after the vessel detained shall arrive at the place where the legality of the capture is to be tried by 1 of the 2 Mixed Commissions, in order that in the event of the vessel not being adjudged a legal prize, the loss of the proprietors may be more easily repaired, with proviso, however, that if urgent motives, deduced from the length of the voyage, the state of health of the negroes, or other causes, require that they shall be disembarked entirely or in part, before the vessel can arrive at the place of residence of 1 of the said Commissions, the commander of the capturing ship may take on himself the responsibility of such disembarkation, provided that the necessity thereof shall be stated in a certificate in proper form:

And it was also provided by the VIIth Article of the said Instructions, that no conveyance of slaves from one part in the *Spanish* possessions to another, shall take place, except in ships provided with passports from the *Spanish* Government on the spot for that purpose:

And whereas the Regulations for the Mixed Commissions which are to reside on the coast of *Africa*, and in a colonial possession of His Catholic Majesty, and which were annexed to the said Treaty as part thereof, have in several Articles provided, 1st, that the Mixed Commissions to be established by the said Treaty upon the coast of *Africa*, and in a colonial possession of His Catholic Majesty, shall decide upon the legality of the detention of such slave-vessels as the ships of war of both nations shall detain, in pursuance of the said Treaty, for carrying on an illicit commerce in slaves, and shall judge without appeal, according to the letter and spirit of the said Treaty; and that the said Commissions shall give sentence as summarily as pos-

le, and decide (as far as they shall find it practicable) within a space of 20 days, to be dated from the day upon which every detained vessel shall have been brought into the port where they shall reside : first, upon the legality of the capture ; and secondly, in the case in which the captured vessel shall have been liberated, as to the indemnification to be paid for the capture and detention ; and it is by the said Regulations provided, that no final sentence shall be delayed on account of the absence of witnesses, or for want of the proofs, beyond the period of 2 months, except upon application of any of the parties interested, when, upon their giving satisfactory security to charge themselves with the expense and risks of the delay, the Commissioners may, at their discretion, grant an additional delay, not exceeding 4 months :

And it was also by the IInd Article of the said Regulations provided, that the said Mixed Commissions, which are to reside on the coast of *Africa*, and in the colonial possessions of His Catholic Majesty, shall be composed in the following manner : that is to say, that His Majesty and His Catholic Majesty shall each of them name a Commissary Judge and a Commissioner of Arbitration, who shall be authorized to hear and decide, without appeal, all cases of capture of slave-vessels which, in pursuance of the stipulation of the said Treaty, may be laid before them ; and it was also provided, that all the essential parts of the proceedings carried on before the said Mixed Commissions, shall be written down in the legal language of the country in which the Commission may reside ; and it was also thereby provided, that the Commissary Judges and the Commissioners of Arbitration shall make oath in presence of the principal magistrate of the place in which the Commission may reside, to judge fairly and faithfully, to have no preference either for the claimants or the captors, and to act in all their decisions in pursuance of the stipulations of the Treaty ; and it was also thereby provided, that there shall be attached to each Commission a Secretary or Registrar appointed by the Sovereign of the country in which the Commission may reside, who shall register all its acts, and who, previous to his taking charge of his office, shall make oath in presence of at least one of the Commissary Judges, to conduct himself with respect for their authority, and to act with fidelity in all the affairs which may belong to his charge :

And it was also provided in the IIIrd Article of the said Regulations, that the form of the process shall be as follows: that is to say, the Commissary Judges of the 2 nations shall, in the first place, proceed to the examination of the papers of the vessels, and receive the depositions on oath of the captain, and of 2 or 3 at least of the principal individuals on board of the detained vessel, as well as the declaration on oath of the captor, should it appear necessary in order to be able to judge and to pronounce if the said vessel has been justly detained or not, according to the stipulations of the Treaty, in order that, according to their judgment, the vessel may be condemned or liberated; and in the event of the 2 Commissary Judges not agreeing upon the sentence, whether as to the legality of the detention, or the indemnification to be allowed, or upon any other question which might result from the stipulations of the Treaty, they shall draw by lot the name of one of the 2 Commissioners of Arbitration, who, after having considered the documents of the process, shall consult with the Commissary Judges upon the case in question, and the final sentence shall be pronounced conformably to the opinion of the majority of the Commissary Judges and of the Commissioner of Arbitration so chosen:

And it was also provided by the IVth Article of the said Regulations, that as often as the cargo of slaves found on board of a *Spanish* slave-ship shall have been embarked from any point whatever of the coast of *Africa* where the Slave Trade continues to be lawful, such slave-ship shall not be detained on pretext that the above-mentioned slaves have been brought originally by land from any other part whatever of the continent:

And it was also provided by the Vth Article of the said Regulations, that in the authenticated declaration which the captor shall make before the Commission as well as in the certificate of the papers seized, which shall be delivered to the captain of the captured vessel at the time of the detention, the captor shall state and declare his name, and the name of his vessel, as well as the latitude and longitude of the place where the detention shall have taken place, and the number of the slaves found living on board the slave-ship at the time of the detention:

And it was also provided, by the VIth Article of the said Regulations, that as soon as any sentence shall have been passed, the detained vessel, if liberated, and what remains of the cargo, shall be restored to the proprietors, who shall, before the same Commission, claim a valuation of the damages which they may have a right to demand; and that the captor himself, and in his default, the Government to which the captor shall belong, shall remain responsible for such damages, which the said Governments respectively bind themselves to defray, within the term of 1 year from the date of the sentence, it being understood that all such indemnifications shall be at the expense of the Government of which the captor shall be a subject:

And it was also by the VIIth Article of the said Regulations provided, that in case of the condemnation of any vessel for an unlawful voyage, the vessel shall be declared lawful prize, as well as her cargo, of whatever description it may be, with the exception of the slaves who may be on board, as objects of commerce; and the said vessel, as well as her cargo, shall be sold by public sale, for the profit of the 2 Governments; and as to the slaves, they shall receive from the Mixed Commission a certificate of emancipation, and shall be delivered over to the Government on whose territory the Commission which shall have so judged them shall be established, to be employed as servants or free labourers:

And it was also further provided by the VIIIth Article of the said Regulations, that every claim for compensation of losses, occasioned by any ships being inspected and detained, as carrying on an illicit Trade in Slaves, but not afterwards condemned as lawful prize by the Mixed Commissions, shall be also heard and judged by the said Commissions, in the form provided by the IIIrd Article of the said Regulations; and in all cases wherein restitution shall be so decreed, the Commission shall award to the claimant or claimants, or his or their lawful attorney or attorneys, for his or their use, a just and complete indemnification for all costs of suit, and for all losses and damages, which the claimant or claimants may have actually sustained by such capture and detention; that is to say, in case of total loss, the claimant or claimants shall be indemnified, 1st, for the ship, her tackle, apparel, and stores; 2ndly, for all

freight due and payable; 3rdly, for the value of the cargo merchandize, if any; 4thly, for the slaves on board at the time of detention, according to the computed value of such slaves at the place of destination, deducting therefrom the usual average mortality, for the unexpired period of the regular voyage, deducting also for all charges and expenses payable upon the sale of such cargoes, including commission of sale; and 5thly, for all other regular charges in such cases of total loss: and in all other cases not of total loss, the claimants shall be indemnified, 1st, for all special damages and expenses occasioned to the ship by the detention, and for the loss of freight, when due or payable; 2ndly, a demurrage, when due, according to the schedule annexed to the said VIII. Article; 3rdly, a daily allowance for subsistence of slaves 1s. or 4½ reals de von. for each person, without distinction of age or sex, for so many days as it shall appear to the Commission that the voyage has been or may be delayed by reason of such detention; as likewise, 4thly, for any deterioration of cargo or slaves; 5thly, for any diminution in the value of the cargo of slaves, proceeding from an increased mortality beyond the average amount of the voyage, or from sickness occasioned by detention, this value to be ascertained by their computed price at the place of destination, as in the above case of total loss; 6thly, an allowance of 5 per centum on the amount of the capital employed in the purchase and maintenance of cargo, for the period of delay occasioned by the detention; and, 7thly, for all premium of insurance on additional risks; and the claimants or claimants shall likewise be entitled to interest, at the rate of 5 per centum per annum, on the sum awarded, until paid by the Government to which the capturing ship belongs; the whole amount of such indemnifications being calculated in the money of the country to which the captured ship belongs, and to be liquidated at the exchange current at the time of award, excepting the sum for the subsistence of slaves, which shall be paid at par, as above stipulated:

And to avoid as much as possible every species of fraud in the execution of the said Treaty, it was agreed, that if it should be proved to the conviction of the Commissary Judges of the 2 nations, and without having recourse to the decision of a

Commissioner of Arbitration, that the captor has been led into error by a voluntary and a reprehensible fault on the part of the captain of the detained ship, in that case only the detained ship shall not have the right of receiving during the days of her detention, the demurrage stipulated by the said VIIIth Article; and to the said VIIIth Article a Schedule of demurrage or daily allowance was annexed, as follows: that is to say, for a vessel of 100 tons to 120 inclusive, 5*l.*; 121 tons to 150 inclusive, 6*l.*; 151 tons to 170 inclusive, 8*l.*; 171 tons to 200 inclusive, 10*l.*; 201 tons to 220 inclusive, 11*l.*; 221 tons to 250 inclusive, 12*l.*; 251 tons to 270 inclusive, 14*l.*; 271 tons to 300 inclusive, 15*l.*; and so on in proportion:

And it was also by the said IXth Article of the said Regulations provided, that when the proprietor of a ship suspected of carrying on an illicit Trade in Slaves, released in consequence of a sentence of one of the Mixed Commissions (or in the case as above mentioned of total loss), shall claim indemnification for the loss of slaves which he may have suffered, he shall in no case be entitled to claim for more than the number of slaves which his vessel, by the *Spanish* laws, was authorized to carry, which number shall always be stated in his passport:

And it was also provided in the Xth Article of the said Regulations, that neither the Judges nor the Arbitrators, nor the Secretary of the Mixed Commissions, shall be permitted to demand or receive, from any of the parties concerned in the sentences which they shall pronounce, any emolument, under any pretext whatsoever, for the performance of the duties which are imposed upon them by the said Regulations;

And it was also provided by the XIth Article of the said Regulations, that if any parties interested shall imagine they have cause to complain of any evident injustice on the part of the Mixed Commissions, they may represent it to their respective Governments, who reserve to themselves the right of mutual correspondence, for the purpose of removing, when they think fit, the individuals who may compose these Commissions:

And it was also provided by the XIIth Article of the said Regulations, that in case of a vessel being improperly detained under pretence of the stipulations of the Treaty, and the captor not being able to justify himself, either by the tenor of the said Treaty, or of the Instructions annexed to it, the Government to

which the detained vessel may belong shall be entitled to demand reparation, and in such case the Government to which the captor may belong binds itself to cause inquiry to be made into the subject of the complaint, and to inflict upon the captor, if he be found to have deserved it, a punishment proportioned to the transgression which may have been committed :

And it was also by the XIIIth Article of the said Regulations agreed, that in the event of the death of 1 or more of the Commissary Judges, or the Commissioners of Arbitration composing the above-mentioned Mixed Commissions, their posts shall be supplied *ad interim* in the following manner : that is, on the part of the *British* Government, the vacancies shall be filled successively in the Commission which shall sit within the possessions of His Majesty, by the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor resident in that colony, by the principal Magistrate of the same, and by the Secretary ; and in that which shall sit within the possessions of His Catholic Majesty, it was agreed that in case of the death of the *British* Judge or arbitrator there, the remaining individuals of the said Commission shall proceed equally to the judgment of such slave-ships as may be brought before them, and to the execution of their sentence ; and in such case alone the parties interested shall have the right of appealing from the sentence if they think fit, to the Commission resident upon the coast of *Africa* ; and the Government to which the captor shall belong shall be bound fully to make good the compensation which shall be due to them in case the appeal be decided in favour of the claimants, but the vessel and cargo shall remain during such appeal in the place of residence of the first Commission before which they shall have been carried ; and it was thereby agreed, that on the part of *Spain* the vacancies shall be supplied in the possessions of His Catholic Majesty by such persons of trust as the principal authority of the country shall appoint ; and upon the coast of *Africa*, in case of the death of any *Spanish* Judge or Arbitrator, the Commission shall proceed to judgment in the same manner as above specified, for the Commission resident in the possessions of His Catholic Majesty, in the event of the death of the British Judge or Arbitrator ; an appeal being in this case likewise allowed to the Commission resident in the possessions of His Catholic Majesty, and in general all the provisions of the former case being to be applied :

And it was further agreed by the said Article, that all vacancies which may arise in the above-mentioned Commissions, from death or any other cause, should be supplied as soon as possible; and in case that the vacancy of any of the *Spanish* Commissioners in the *British* possessions, or of the *British* Commissioners in the *Spanish* possessions, be not supplied at the end of the term of 7 months for *America*, and of 12 for *Africa*, the vessels which shall be brought to the said possessions respectively shall cease to have the right of appeal above stipulated:

And whereas it is expedient and necessary that effectual provision should be made for carrying into execution the provisions of the said Treaty: be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that it shall be lawful for any officers commanding any ship of war of His Majesty, duly authorized in that behalf, and provided with instructions according to the provisions of the said Convention, to visit and search all ships and vessels which shall be suspected, upon reasonable grounds, of having slaves on board, acquired by an illicit traffic, and to detain and bring to adjudication all ships, vessels, and cargoes therein, made subject to detention and condemnation, according to the provisions of the said Treaty, and the Regulations and Instructions aforesaid.

II. And be it further enacted, that all ships and vessels belonging wholly or in part to His Majesty's subjects, which shall be suspected upon reasonable grounds of having slaves on board, acquired by an illicit traffic, shall be and are hereby declared and made, according to the IXth Article of the said Treaty, subject to the visitation and search of *British* or *Spanish* vessels of war, duly authorized for that purpose, according to the provisions of the said Treaty; and that all ships or vessels belonging wholly or in part to His Majesty's subjects, which shall be found having slaves on board, acquired by an illicit traffic, contrary to the provisions of the IXth and Xth Articles of the said Treaty, so recited as aforesaid, and all boats, apparel, furniture, and slaves belonging to such ships or vessels, and all cargoes therein, shall be and are hereby declared to be and made subject to the search and detention of *British* or *Spanish* vessels

of war duly authorized for that purpose, according to the stipulations of the said Treaty, and to forfeiture according to the provisions of the said Treaty, and of the Regulations and Instructions thereunto annexed, and shall also be and are hereby made subject to the adjudication of and to condemnation or other judgment by the Commissary Judges and Commissioners to be appointed according to the provisions of the said Treaty, and to the Instructions and Regulations annexed thereto, recited as aforesaid.

III. And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, by any Warrant under his royal sign manual, countersigned by one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for the time being, to appoint such Commissary Judges and Commissioners of Arbitration as are in and by the said Treaty, and Regulations thereto annexed, mentioned to be appointed by His Majesty, and from time to time to supply any vacancies which may arise in such offices, by appointing other persons thereto, and to grant salaries to such Commissary Judges and Commissioners of Arbitration as aforesaid, not exceeding such annual sums as the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury of *Great Britain and Ireland* shall from time to time direct; and such Commissary Judges and Commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to examine and decide all such cases of detention, captures, and seizures of vessels and their cargoes as aforesaid, detained, seized, taken, or captured under the said Treaty or Instructions and Regulations, as are by the said Treaty, Instructions, and Regulations, and by this Act, made subject to their jurisdiction, and to proceed therein, and give such judgments, and make such orders therein, and do all other acts, matters, and things appertaining thereto, agreeably to the provisions of the said Treaty, and the Instructions and Regulations annexed thereto, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if special powers and authorities for that purpose were specifically and particularly inserted and given in relation thereto in this Act.

IV. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by any Warrant under his royal sign manual, countersigned by 1 of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for the time being, to nominate and appoint a Secretary

Registrar to the Commission which shall be established in His Majesty's dominions, and from time to time to supply, by further appointments, any vacancy which may thereafter occur in such office, and to grant salaries to such Secretary or Registrar, not exceeding such annual sum as the said Lords Commissioners shall from time to time direct; and such Secretary or Registrar is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to do, perform, and execute all the duties of such office, and set forth and described in the said Treaty, Instructions, and Regulations respectively, and to do, perform, and execute all such acts, matters, and things as may be necessary for the due discharge of the duties of his office, according to the provisions of the said Treaty and Instructions and Regulations.

V. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, or principal Magistrate of the colony or settlement in which the Commission shall sit, within the possessions of His Britannic Majesty, to fill up every vacancy which shall arise in such Commission, either of Commissary Judge, Commissioner, or any officer thereof, appointed by His Majesty as aforesaid, according to the provisions contained in the XIIIth Article of the before-recited Regulations annexed to the said Treaty, *ad interim*, until such vacancy or vacancies shall be thereafter filled by some person or persons appointed by His Majesty for that purpose.

VI. And be it further enacted, that every Commissary Judge and Commissioner of Arbitration appointed by His Majesty, shall, before he shall enter upon the execution of any of the duties of such his office, take an oath, in the presence of the principal magistrate then residing and acting in the colony, settlement, or place, whether belonging to His Britannic or His Most Catholic Majesty, in which the Commission shall be appointed to reside; which oath every such magistrate in any colony, settlement, or place belonging to His Majesty, in which such Court or Commission shall be appointed to reside, is hereby authorized to administer in the Form following: (that is to say)

"I *A. B.* do solemnly swear, that I will, according to the best of my skill and knowledge, act in the execution of my office as _____, faithfully, impartially, fairly, and without preference or favour, either for claimants or captors, or

any other persons; and that I will, to the best of my judgment and power, act in pursuance of and according to the stipulations, regulations, and instructions contained in the Treaty between His Majesty and His Catholic Majesty, signed at *Madrid* on the 23rd day of September, 1817. So help me God."

And every Secretary or Registrar appointed by His Majesty under the provisions of the Treaty and Regulations and Instructions, and of this Act, shall, before he enters on the duties of his said office, take an oath before the *British* Commissary Judge as aforesaid, who is hereby empowered to administer the same, in the Form following: (that is to say)

"I, *A. B.*, do solemnly swear, that I will, according to the best of my skill and knowledge, act in the execution of my office; and that I will conduct myself with respect to the authority of the Commissary Judges and Commissioners of Arbitration of the Commission to which I am attached; and will act with fidelity in all the affairs which may belong to my charge and without preference or favour, either for claimants or captors or any other person. So help me God."

VII. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Commissary Judges or either of them, or for any such Secretary or Registrar, and they are hereby respectively empowered, to administer oaths to, and take the depositions of all parties, witnesses, and other persons who may come or be brought before them to be examined, or for the purpose of deposing, in the course of any proceeding before the said Commissary Judges, or before the said Commissary Judges and the Commissioner of Arbitration, in the cases in which such Commissioners of Arbitration shall act with the said Commissary Judges under the said Treaty, Instructions, or Regulations, or this Act; and it shall also be lawful for the said Commissary Judges and Commissioners of Arbitration, in the cases aforesaid, to summon before them all persons whom they may deem it necessary or proper to examine in relation to any suit, proceeding, or matter or thing under their cognizance; and to send for and issue precepts for the producing of all such papers as may relate to the matters in question before them, and to enforce all such summonses, orders, and precepts by such and the like means, powers, and authorities as any Court of Vice-Admiralty may do.

VIII. And be it further enacted, that every person who shall fully and corruptly give false evidence in any examination or deposition had, or affidavit taken, upon or in any proceeding before the said Commissary Judges or Commissioners aforesaid, under the said Treaty, Instructions or Regulations, or of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and being thereof convicted, shall be subject and liable to all the punishments, pains, and penalties to which persons convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury are liable; and every such person may be tried for any such perjury, either in the place where the offence was committed, or in any colony or settlement of His Majesty near thereto, in which there is a Court of competent jurisdiction to try any such offence, or in His Majesty's Court of King's Bench in *England*; and that in case of any prosecution for such offence in His Majesty's said Court of King's Bench, the venue may be laid in the county of Middlesex.

IX. And be it further enacted, that the pendency of any suit or proceeding, instituted before the said Commissioners, for the condemnation or restitution of any ship or cargo, or slaves, taken, seized, or detained by virtue of the said Treaty, or Instructions or Regulations thereto annexed, or the final adjudication, condemnation, or judgment or determination thereupon, may be pleaded in bar, or given in evidence under the general issue, and shall be and be deemed and adjudged, in any Court whatever, to be a good and complete bar in any action, suit, or proceeding, whether brought or instituted by any person or persons for the recovery of any such ship, vessel, or cargo, or of any damage, or for any injury sustained thereby, or by the persons on board the same, in consequence of any capture, seizure, or detention, or act, matter, or thing done under the authority or in pursuance of the provisions of the said Treaty, or of the Instructions or Regulations thereto annexed; anything in any Act or Acts of Parliament or law or laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

X. And be it further enacted, that the sum of 400,000*l.*, stipulated to be paid by the said Treaty, and paid and accepted accordingly, as a full compensation for all losses sustained by the subjects of His Catholic Majesty, on account of vessels captured previously to the exchange of the Ratifications of the said

Treaty, and for the losses which are a necessary consequence of the abolition of the said Traffic in Slaves, shall be considered and taken to be a full compensation for all such losses as aforesaid; and that the said stipulation, as in this Act recited and contained, may be pleaded in bar, or given in evidence upon the general issue, and shall be and be deemed and adjudged in every Court whatever, to be a good and complete bar in any and every action, suit, or proceeding brought or instituted for restitution, or any other matter or thing in relation to any such capture, or for any damage or injury sustained thereby, or in relation thereto, or for any such losses as aforesaid; anything contained in any Act or Acts of Parliament to the contrary notwithstanding.

XI. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lords Commissioners of Appeal in prize causes, and for the High Court of Admiralty in all cases and questions arising out of the said captures, that may be depending before them, or that may be brought before them on appeal from any Vice-Admiralty Court, according to their respective jurisdictions, to proceed therein, and to hear and determine all questions respecting any right or interest in or to the same, to which His Majesty, or the captors or seizers of such ships, vessels, or cargoes, may claim to be entitled, by reason of the capture or seizure thereof, and the laws relating thereto, and to enforce their judgments and orders therein by the usual process of the said Courts; anything in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

XII. Provided also, and be it further enacted, that in all such cases as aforesaid, in which the captors or seizers shall not establish any right or interest on their behalf, by reason of the capture thereof, and the laws relating thereto, it shall be lawful for the said Courts respectively to order and adjudge the ships, vessels, and cargoes, or the proceeds thereof, and all and every part thereof, unto or to which the captors shall not establish any right or interest as aforesaid, to be delivered or paid, to the use of His Majesty, to such person or persons as the said Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the time being shall appoint to receive the same, and to enforce the delivery or the payment thereof of the usual process of the said Courts

ectively; any thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

XIII. And be it further enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be deemed or construed in anywise to alter, suspend, affect, relax or repeal any of the clauses, penalties, forfeitures, or punishments contained and enacted in any Act or Acts of Parliament made for the suppression or prevention of the Slave Trade; but that all such Acts of Parliament, and all clauses, regulations, penalties, forfeitures, and punishments therein respectively contained, shall remain in full force and virtue; anything in this Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

XIV. And be it further enacted, that if any action or suit shall be commenced, either in Great Britain or elsewhere, against any person or persons, for anything done in pursuance of the said Treaty, or Instructions or Regulations thereto annexed, or of this Act, the defendant or defendants in such action or suit may plead the general issue, and give this Act as herein recited and the special matter in evidence, at any trial to be had thereupon, and that the same was done in pursuance and by the authority of the said Treaty, Instructions, or Regulations, or of this Act; and if it shall appear so to have been done, the jury shall find for the defendant or defendants; and if the plaintiff shall be nonsuited, or discontinue his action after the defendant or defendants shall have appeared, or if judgment shall be given upon any verdict or demurrer against the plaintiff, the defendant or defendants shall recover treble costs, and have the like remedy for the same as defendants have in other cases by law.

ROYAL ORDER *of the King of Spain, for the prevention of Slave Trade in the Island of Cuba. January 2, 1826.*

(Translation.)

MOST EXCELLENT SIR, *Madrid, January 2, 1826.*

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S MINISTER at this Court having complained of the fraudulent introductions of negroes into your island, in manifest contravention of the Treaty of 1817,* in the exact fulfilment of which the British Government and the

* See Vol. 2, Page 273.

British nation have always taken so great an interest, the King our Sovereign can do no less than take this affair into consideration, and in order to arrive at a more correct determination he has not only advised with the Council of the Indies, and with the members of his Cabinet, but has informed himself by means of persons in whose especial knowledge of the subject he has confidence; and having maturely considered the reasons assigned, and the means of action proposed, he has adopted those which in his wisdom he has thought the best suited to promote the extinction of such a contraband traffic; as he believes that the measures already taken and prescribed in the various orders issued by the authorities of the island during the whole time that has elapsed since the Treaty of 1817, to the present date, have not been sufficient.

The King our Sovereign has in consequence resolved that every vessel coming from the coast of Africa shall, at the moment of her arrival in any of the ports of the island, deliver her log-book to the naval commander, for examination, and should there be any ground for suspecting that negroes have been brought and landed clandestinely, he shall immediately report the same to your Excellency, in order that investigation and punishment may follow, in terms of the laws now existing on the subject; it being understood that the cognizance of such affairs belongs to your Excellency, along with the guidance of your legal advisers.

His Majesty at the same time declares that any one of any class whatever may denounce the fact of the illicit introduction of negroes, and if the informer be a slave, he is at once to be made free, and the purchaser is to be fined 200 dollars for each individual purchased.

His Majesty has also resolved that the most reverend the Archbishop of Cuba, and the reverend the Bishop of the Havana, shall cause it to be understood by the parochial curates in their respective dioceses, that from this time, when His Majesty has thought fit to prohibit the Traffic in Negroes, its continuance in any manner whatever is not in conscience allowed, and that the fraudulent acquirers are guilty of a real robbery. To this effect I have this day addressed a despatch to the Minister of Grace and Justice, in order that he may write what is necessary on the

occasion to the right reverend prelates. Moreover, His Majesty has determined that freedom shall be granted to the negroes who denounce the vessels in which they themselves have been imported, provided it be subsequent to the order which your Excellency may publish to this effect, but not to those introduced into the island before such publication.

All this I communicate to your Excellency by Royal Order, for your own guidance and that of the Mixed Court, in order that your Excellency may direct it to whomsoever it belongs, and that this sovereign resolution may receive complete effect not only by your Excellency, but by the other authorities of the island, your Excellency not permitting these measures to be adopted until after publication.

God grant, &c.

EL DUQUE DEL INFANTADO.

To the Captain-General of the Isle of Cuba.

AGREEMENT *between the British Governor of Gibraltar and the Spanish Commandant-General of St. Roque, for the mutual surrender of Deserters. Signed at Gibraltar, April 21, 1838.*

[See Spanish version, Page 1012.]

(Translation.)

ART. I. ALL serjeants, corporals, soldiers, drummers, fifiers, and buglers of the Spanish army, or of the Royal National Marine Corps, or the conscripts who may have been or shall be drawn as soldiers, who shall desert from the Captain-Generalships of Andalusia, or the coast of Granada, or shall take shelter, or present themselves with arms, clothing, or horses, or without them, in the garrison of Gibraltar, or who may be found on board of licensed hulks, or merchant-vessels, with the English flag, in the port or anchorage of Gibraltar,—and all serjeants, corporals, or soldiers, of the British army, serving at Gibraltar, who shall desert to the Spanish lines, or to any other place within the limits of those before described,—shall be delivered up to their respective military authorities of Gibraltar, and the Commandantship of San Roque, with whatever military accoutrements they may have.

II. With a view to the capture of the deserters mentioned in the preceding Article, his Excellency the Governor of Gih-

shall accompany his claim with a description of the person of the deserter, as also, if he has deserted with arms, clothing, accoutrements, or horse; and the Commandant-General shall observe the same formality.

III. Deserters upon being taken shall be delivered up on either side, in the state in which they may have been apprehended, and every exertion shall be used to discover the arms, accoutrements, or horses, with a view to their being restored.

IV. During the period of the detention of a deserter, if the time should exceed 24 hours, there shall be allowed for his subsistence, 2 reals of vellon daily, which shall be reimbursed to the party making the advance.

V. It is to be distinctly understood that this Agreement shall not comprehend political offenders, but that its object is purely and solely for military purposes, and that it shall not be construed as affording a pretext for the surrender of persons accused of political crimes.

Gibraltar, April 21, 1838.

El Comandante-General del campo de San Roque,

RAMON STIEZ SALVADOR.

ALEX. WOODFORD,

Major-General, Governor of Gibraltar.

Deserters who may have been given up on either side, whether they may have voluntarily surrendered themselves, or have been captured, shall under no circumstances suffer death; and both nations promise to commute it for any other punishment not capital.

Gibraltar, April 21, 1838.

El Comandante-General del campo de San Roque,

RAMON STIEZ SALVADOR.

ALEX. WOODFORD,

Major-General, Governor of Gibraltar.

ARTICULOS de un Convenio para la mutua entrega de los Desertores Ingleses y Españoles. Gibraltar, 21 de Abril, 1838.

[See English translation, Page 1011.]

ART. I. Todos los sargentos, cabos, soldados, tambores, pifanos, ó cornetas del ejército Español ó del Real Cuerpo

Nacional de Marina, ó los reclutas á quienes haya tocado ó tocaren la suerte de soldados en las quintas, que desertaren de los distritos de las Capitanías-Generales de Andaluzia y la costa de Granada, y que se refugien, ó se presenten, con armas, vestuario, ó caballos, ó sin ellos, en la plaza de Gibraltar, ó que sean hallados á bordo de los pontones que tienen licencia, ó de buques mercantes con pabellon Ingles, en el puerto ó fondeadero de Gibraltar,—y todos los sargentos, cabos, ó soldados de las tropas Británicas que estén de servicio en Gibraltar, que desertaren á la Linea Española, ó á cualquier de los puntos demarcados que anteceden,—serán entregados á sus respectivas autoridades militares de Gibraltar, y Comandancia del Campo de San Roque, con cualquier equipo militar que tengan.

II. Para que pueda efectuarse la captura de los desertores de que hace mencion el Artículo que antecede, el Señor Gobernador de la Plaza de Gibraltar acompañará su reclamacion con una descripcion de la persona del desertor, como tambien de si se ha desertado con armas, vestuario, equipage ó caballo; y el Señor Comandante del Campo observará igual formalidad.

III. Efectuada que sea la aprehension, los desertores serán entregados por cualquiera de las partes, en el estado en que hayan sido cosidos, y se hará toda diligencia para encontrar las armas, equipo, ó caballos, con el objeto de que sean restituidos.

IV. Durante la detencion de un desertor, cuando esta exceda el término de 24 horas, se le suministrarán para su subsistencia 2 reales de vellon diarios, que le serán abonados á la parte que haga el adelanto.

V. Se ha de entender claramente, que este Convenio no comprenderá á los reos políticos, sino que es puramente para fines militares, y en ningun caso servirá de alegato para pretender la entrega de personas acusadas de delitos políticos.

Gibraltar, 21 de Abril, 1838.

El Comandante-General del campo de San Roque,

RAMON STIEZ SALVADOR.

ALEX. WOODFORD,

Major-General, Governor of Gibraltar.

Los desertores que sean entregados por cualquiera de las partes, bien sea que se hayan presentado ellos mismos, ó que hayan sido aprehendidos, no podrán en ningun caso sufrir la pena de muerte; y ambas naciones prometen conmutarla por otra que no sea pena capital.

Gibraltar, 21 de Abril, 1838.

El Comandante-General del campo de San Roque,

RAMON STIEZ SALVADOR.

ALEX. WOODFORD,

Major-General, Governor of Gibraltar.

LAW of Spain for the Suppression of Slave Trade. Madrid,

March 2, 1845.

(Translation.)

Penal Law for the Suppression of the Slave Trade.

DONNA ISABELLA II, by the Grace of God and the Constitution of the Spanish Monarchy, Queen of Spain, to all those who may see and understand the present, be it known, that the Cortes have decreed, and we have sanctioned the following:

TITLE I. *Penalties to which those who are engaged or take part in the illicit Traffic of Slaves are liable.*

ART. I. The masters, supercargoes, pilots, and boatswains of vessels with bozal negroes on board, proceeding from the continent of Africa, captured by the cruisers authorized to exercise the right of search, shall be condemned to the penalty of 6 years presidio (convict establishment), in case of their having made no resistance; to 8 years of the same if they have resisted, without any loss of lives or severe wounds arising from it; and should they occasion any of these, such penalty shall be inflicted on them as is fixed by the laws for crimes of that sort.

II. The sailors and other individuals forming the crew of the vessel captured with bozal negroes on board, proceeding from the continent of Africa, shall incur the penalty of 4 years presidio, if they have made no resistance, and that of 6 years of the same in case of their having resisted, besides the penalties to

which they may be liable for the loss of lives or the wounds they may have occasioned.

III. The masters, pilots, supercargoes, and boatswains of a vessel fitted out for the Slave Trade, but on board of which no negroes shall be found, shall incur the following penalties :

If the vessel be captured on the coast of the African continent, while lying at anchor, or at a distance less than 3 miles from them, being engaged in the purchase of slaves, the penalty of 6 years presidio shall be inflicted ; that of 4 years should the vessel be captured on the high seas, and steering for that destination ; and that of 2 years of the same, if the vessel were detained in the port of departure.

IV. The sailors and other individuals of the crew of such vessel shall incur half the penalties assigned in the preceding Article, according to the respective cases.

V. The owners of the vessel, the outfitters, the proprietors of the cargo, and those on whose account the expedition is made, shall be condemned to as many years banishment, at a distance greater than 50 leagues from their place of residence, as those of presidio inflicted upon the master of the vessel.

Moreover, a fine shall be exacted from them, which shall never be under 1000 hard dollars, and may be increased up to 10,000 dollars, according to the gravity of the circumstances of the crime.

In cases of insolvency, the penalty of banishment shall be increased at the rate of 1 year for every 1000 dollars. They will only be free from all responsibility if they prove that they were ignorant of the use which the master and crew have made of the vessel for that illicit traffic.

VI. Besides the penalties established in the preceding Article, the guilty parties shall incur the penalty of confiscation of the vessel, and of all the objects found on board of her ; the vessel shall be cut to pieces, and sold by separate portions, according to the stipulations of the Treaty of 1835.*

VII. The crimes committed in a vessel against the African bozal negroes embarked on her, shall be punished with the penalties marked by common law for such offences.

* See Vol. 4, Page 440.

VIII. In case of a second offence, the penalties established in the preceding Articles shall be increased from a third part to a half.

TITLE II. *Directions for the trial of the crimes alluded to in the present Law.*

IX. The superior authorities, tribunals, ordinary judges, and Her Majesty's fiscals, can and must proceed, in their respective cases, against those who are engaged in this illicit traffic, either officially or by a denunciation or deposition made with the legal requisites, whenever they become aware that a maritime expedition of that kind is being prepared, or that it has arrived on the coast with a cargo of slaves proceeding from the continent of Africa; but in no case, and at no time, shall it be permitted to institute any proceedings against, nor molest in their possession, the properties of slaves, under the pretext of their origin or procedency.

X. The authorities and public servants residing in a place where a landing of bozal negroes, recently arrived from the African continent, has been carried into effect, if any complicity or connivance on their part by bribery should be proved, shall incur the penalty marked by the laws for that sort of crimes.

If it should appear from the trial, that they have been negligent or committed any omission, and should their fault be considered slight, they shall be dismissed from their posts; should the fault be a grave one, the aforesaid authorities shall incur the penalty of from 6 months to 4 years' suspension from their charge.

XI. The penalty of suspension from his charge, for from 2 to 4 years, shall be inflicted upon the notary who should authorize a deed or any other document in contravention of this Law; and for a second offence, he shall be perpetually forbidden to exercise the said charge.

XII. The Mixed Tribunals mentioned in the Treaty of 1835 shall transmit, the one established in the Antilles, to the Governors and Captains-General of the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, and the other, established at Sierra Leone, to the Regente of the Court of Justice of the Canary Islands, all the

documents relating to the trial, in case of any vessel having been declared to be a lawful prize, together with the persons seized on board of the same, in order that the proper tribunals may be enabled to institute the necessary trial for the investigation of the crime and infliction of the penalties established by this Law.

In the formation of these proceedings, and in the examination of evidence respecting the crimes alluded to in the present Law, the prescriptions of the laws of the kingdom for common crimes shall be observed.

XIII. The competent tribunals for the institution and decision of these trials are :

In the Peninsula, the Judges of First Instance, with power to appeal to the Territorial Courts of Justice ; in the Canary Islands, the Judge of First Instance of the City of Las Palmas, with power to appeal to the Territorial Court of Justice ; and in the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, their Territorial Courts of Justice in First and Second Instance. Every *fuero* (privilege) is hereby derogated in all trials instituted upon the aforesaid crimes.

XIV. For the punctual fulfilment and execution of this Law, the periods of 1 month, for the Peninsula and the adjacent islands, of 3 months, for the provinces of America, and of 6 months for Africa, are hereby fixed, to be reckoned from the day of its promulgation.

We consequently command all Tribunals, Justices, Officers, Governors, and other authorities, as well civil and military as ecclesiastical, of whatever class and rank they may be, to fulfil the present Law, and cause it to be fulfilled, observed, and executed in all its parts.

Given in the Palace, this 2nd day of March, 1845.

MANU REGIA.

FRANCISCO MARTINEZ DE LA ROSA,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

S W I T Z E R L A N D.

DECLARATIONS of the Government of Great Britain and of
the Federal Directory of the Swiss Cantons, relative to the
Duty on the withdrawal of Private Property.

1839 to 1842.

- (1.) *Swiss Declaration.* (Cantons of Zurich, Berne, Lucerne, Ury, Schwytz, Lower and Upper Unterwalden, Glarus, Zug, Freiburg, Schaffhausen, Appenzell, Grisons, Argovia, Thurgovia, Tecino, Vaud, Neuchâtel, and Geneva, and Bâle country.) Zurich, October 7, 1839.

(Translation.)

THE Federal Directory hereby declares, that the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall be permitted to withdraw their property freely from the Swiss Cantons of Zurich, Berne, Lucerne, Ury, Schwytz, Unterwalden (Lower and Upper), Glarus, Zug, Freiburg, Schaffhausen, Appenzell, the Grisons, Argovia, Thurgovia, Tecino, Vaud, Neuchâtel, and Geneva, as well as from Bâle country, without being required to pay any tax, as foreigners, on the departure thereof, and without being compelled to pay any other tax but such as Swiss citizens are also bound to pay.

In testimony whereof, the present declaration is signed by the President of the Diet, countersigned by the Chancellor of the Confederation, and sealed with the seal of the Confederation.

Done at Zurich, 7th October, 1839.

In the name of the Burgomaster, &c.

(L.S.) JOHN JACOB HESS.

The Chancellor of the Confederation, AM RHYN.

- (2.) *British Counter-Declaration.* (Cantons of Zurich, Berne, &c.)
London, December 2, 1839.

THE undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, certifies by these presents, that the citizens of the Swiss Cantons of Zurich, Berne, Lucerne,

Ury, Schwytz, Unterwalden (Lower and Upper), Glarus, Zug, Freiburg, Schaffhausen, Appenzell, the Grisons, Aargau, Thurgau, Tessin, Vaud, Neuchâtel, and Geneva, as well as Bâle country, are at liberty to withdraw their property from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, without being called upon to pay any duty as aliens on the withdrawal of it, and without paying any other duty than such as the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty are equally liable to pay.

In witness whereof, the undersigned has signed the present Declaration, and has affixed thereto the seal of his arms.

Done at London, the 2nd day of December, in the year of our Lord 1839.

(L.S.) PALMERSTON.

(3.) *Swiss Declaration. (Cantons of Valais and Bâle Town.)*

Zurich, July 31, 1840.

(Translation.)

THE Federal Directory certifies by these presents, that it shall be permitted to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty to withdraw their property freely from the Swiss Cantons of Valais and Bâle Town, without being obliged on the withdrawing of the same to pay any kind of tax as foreigners, and without being under the necessity of defraying any other tax but such as Swiss citizens are bound in similar cases to pay.

In witness whereof the present Declaration has been undersigned by the President of the Diet, countersigned by the Federal Chancellor, and furnished with the Federal seal.

Done at Zurich, on the 31st day of July, in the year after the birth of Christ, 1840.

The Burgomasters and Council of State of the Canton of Zurich, as Federal Directory.

In their names.

The Burgomaster in charge,

(L.S.) CONRAD VON MURALT,

The Federal Chancellor,

(L.S.) AM RHYN.

(4.) *British Counter-Declaration. (Cantons of Valais and Bâle Town.) London, September 3, 1840.*

THE undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, certifies by these presents, that the citizens of the Swiss Cantons of Valais and Bâle Town are at liberty to withdraw their property from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, without being called upon to pay any duty as aliens on the withdrawal of it, and without paying any other duty than such as the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty are equally liable to pay.

In witness whereof the undersigned has signed the present Declaration, and has affixed thereto the seal of his arms.

Done at London, the 3rd day of September, in the year of our Lord 1840.

(L.S.) PALMERSTON.

(5.) *Swiss Declaration. (Cantons of Soleure and St. Gall.) Berne, January 27, 1841.*

(Translation.)

THE Federal Directory hereby declares, that the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall be permitted to withdraw their property freely from the Swiss Cantons of Soleure and St. Gall, without being required to pay any tax as foreigners, on the withdrawal thereof, and without being compelled to pay any other tax but such as Swiss citizens are also bound to pay.

In testimony whereof the present Declaration is signed by the President of the Diet, countersigned by the Chancellor of the Confederation, and sealed with the seal of the Confederation.

Done at Berne, the 27th of January, 1841.

In the name of the Burgomaster, &c.,

JOHN JACOB HESS.

The Chancellor of the Confederation.

AM RHYN.

(6.) *British Counter-Declaration. (Cantons of Soleure and St. Gall.) London, January 8, 1842.*

THE undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, certifies by these presents, that the citizens of the Swiss Cantons of Soleure and of St. Gall are at liberty to withdraw their property from the United

Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, without being called upon to pay any duty as aliens on the withdrawal of it, and without paying any other duty than such as the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty are equally liable to pay.

In witness whereof the undersigned has signed the present Declaration, and has affixed thereto the seal of his arms.

Done at London, the 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1842.

(L.S.)

ABERDEEN.

TURKEY.

ACT of the Sublime Porte, confirming to British Merchant Vessels the Privilege of Navigation in the Black Sea. July 23, 1802.

Official Note delivered by the Reis Effendi to Alexander Straton, Esq.; at a Conference in his Excellency's house on the Canal, the 23rd July, 1802.

(Translation.)

It behoves the character of true friendship and sincere regard to promote with cheerfulness all such affairs and objects as may be reciprocally useful, and may have a rank among the salutary fruits of those steady bonds of alliance and perfect good harmony which happily subsist between the Sublime Porte and the Court of Great Britain; and as permission has heretofore been granted for the English merchant-ships to navigate in the Black Sea for the purposes of trade, the same having been a voluntary trait of His Imperial Majesty's own gracious heart, as more amply appears by an official note presented to our friend the English Minister residing at the Sublime Porte, dated 1 Gemazial Ahir, 1214*, this present "Takrir" (Official Note) is issued; the Imperial Ottoman Court hereby engaging that the same treatment shall be observed towards the English merchant-ships coming to that sea, as is offered to the ships of Powers most favoured by the Sublime Porte, on the score of that navigation.

The 23rd Rebiul Evvel, 1217, (July 23, 1802.)

* October 30, 1799. See Vol. 5, Page 499.

UNITED STATES.

ACT of the Congress of the United States "*Authorizing the Deposit of the Papers of Foreign Vessels, with the Officers of their respective Nations.*" March 3, 1817.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the *United States of America*, in Congress assembled, That the register or other document in lieu thereof, together with the clearance and other papers granted by the officers of Customs to any *Foreign* ship or vessel, at her departure from the port or place from which she may have arrived, shall be produced to entry in any port of the *United States*, be produced to the collector with whom such entry is to be made. And it shall be the duty of the master or commander, within 48 hours after such entry, to deposit the said papers with the *Consul* or *Vice-Consul* of the nation to which such vessel belongs, and to deliver to the collector the certificate of such *Consul* or *Vice-Consul*, that the said papers have been so deposited; and any master or commander as aforesaid, who shall fail to comply with this regulation, shall, upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction, be fined in a sum of not less than 500 dollars, nor exceeding 2000 dollars: Provided, that this Act shall not extend to the vessels of *Foreign* nations in whose ports *American Consuls* are not permitted to have the custody and possession of the register and other papers of vessels entering the ports of such nation, according to the provisions of the 2nd section of the Act supplementary to the Act "*concerning Consuls and Vice-Consuls, and for the further protection of American seamen,*" passed the 28th of February, 1803."*

* (Extract.) *Act of Congress, February 28, 1803; Sec. 2.* And be it enacted, that it shall be the duty of every master or commander of a ship or vessel belonging to citizens of the United States, who shall sail from any port of the United States after the 1st day of May next, on his arrival at a *Foreign* port, to deposit his register, sea-letter, and Mediterranean passport, with the *Consul*, *Vice-Consul*, *Commercial Agent*, or *Vice-Commercial Agent* (if any there be at such port); that in case of refusal or neglect of the said master or commander to deposit the said papers as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay 500 dollars, to be recovered by

L. And be it further enacted, that it shall not be lawful any *Foreign Consul* to deliver to the master or commander any *Foreign* vessel the register and other papers deposited with him pursuant to the provisions of this Act, until such master or commander shall produce to him a clearance in due form from the collector of the port where such vessel has been entered, and any *Consul* offending against the provisions of this Act shall, upon conviction thereof before the Supreme Court of the *United States*, be fined at the discretion of the court in a sum not less than 500 dollars, nor exceeding 5000 dollars.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 3, 1817—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

ACT of the Congress of the United States, "to provide for carrying into effect the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded at Washington on the 9th day of August, 1842."* March 3, 1843.

SECT. I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Commissioner to be appointed on the part of the United States for the purpose of running, tracing, and marking certain parts of the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions in North America, according to the VIth Article of the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded on the 9th of August, 1842, shall be allowed and paid a salary at the rate of 3000 dollars per annum; and the said commissioner may employ a clerk, who shall be allowed

the said *Consul*, *Vice-Consul*, *Commercial Agent*, or *Vice-Commercial Agent*, in his own name, for the benefit of the United States, in any court of competent jurisdiction; and it shall be the duty of such *Consul*, *Vice-Consul*, *Commercial Agent*, or *Vice-Commercial Agent*, on such master or commander producing to him a clearance from the proper officer of the port where his ship or vessel may be, to deliver to the said master or commander all his said papers; provided such master or commander shall have complied with the provisions contained in this Act, and those of the Act to which this is a supplement.

* See Vol. 6, Page 853.

and paid a salary at the rate of 1500 dollars per annum: Provided, that the salaries of said officers shall not commence until they shall have been severally ordered into service.

II. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to cause any one or more of the officers of the corps of topographical engineers, as the public service may require, to be employed to aid and assist the said commissioner in running, tracing, and marking the said line.

III. And be it further enacted, that for the payment of the said salaries, and for other expenses of said Commission, including the purchase or repair of instruments, wages to persons employed, and other contingencies, there be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of 15,000 dollars.

IV. And be it further enacted, that the sum of 300,000 dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid in equal moieties to the States of Maine and Massachusetts, in conformity with the provision of the Vth Article of the said Treaty.

V. And be it further enacted, that it shall be the duty of the proper officers of the Treasury to audit and pay the accounts of the States of Maine and Massachusetts for all claims for expenses incurred by them in protecting the heretofore disputed territory on the north-eastern frontier of the United States, and making a survey thereof, as provided by the Vth Article of said Treaty; and the sum of, not exceeding 10,792 dollars and 95 cents for Massachusetts, and 206,934 dollars and 79 cents for Maine, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in satisfaction of the said accounts.

VI. And be it further enacted, that it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, in execution of the provisions of the VIIIth Article of the said Treaty, to apply so much of the naval appropriations as may be necessary therefor to the preparation, equipment, and maintenance of the naval force therein stipulated to be employed on the coast of Africa by the United States.

Approved, March 3, 1843.

VENEZUELA.

POSTAGE CONVENTION *between Great Britain and Venezuela. Signed at London, February 28, 1844.*

[See Spanish version, Page 1028.]

THE relations of commerce and friendship which have existed for some time between the Republic of Venezuela and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, have rendered necessary a Convention to regulate the correspondence between the 2 countries; and both Governments having recognized this necessity, the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury have named the Right Honourable William Baron Lowther, a Peer of the realm, a Privy Councillor, and Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, for the purpose of negotiating the Treaty; and the President of the Republic of Venezuela has named Señor Alejo Fortique, Minister of the Superior Court of Justice at Caracas, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Venezuela to the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and the above-named William Baron Lowther and Señor Fortique having communicated their respective powers, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

ART. I. The British rate of postage upon letters passing between the United Kingdom and Venezuela, that is to say, letters posted in the United Kingdom and addressed to Venezuela, and *vice versa*, shall be 1 shilling per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce by packet-boat, and 8 pence per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce by private ship, and so on in proportion, according to the scale now in operation in the United Kingdom; and the British rate for transit postage to be taken on letters posted in or addressed to Venezuela, passing through the United Kingdom to and from its colonies and Foreign countries, shall be that which is now and shall be hereafter taken upon letters between the United Kingdom and such colonies and Foreign countries respectively, in addition to the rate chargeable on letters between the United Kingdom and its

West Indian colonies, the postage which is to be charged between the United Kingdom and Venezuela.

The Colonial or Foreign rate, however, is to be calculated from or to the port of departure or arrival of the packet.

II. No rate of postage shall be levied in Venezuela on letters posted in Venezuela and addressed to the United Kingdom, and *vice versa* the same exemption from all rates of postage is granted by Venezuela to all letters passing through Great Britain to and from its colonies and possessions.

The Government of Venezuela further engages to levy no transit rate of postage on letters addressed to or received from the United Kingdom, its colonies and possessions, whenever such letters shall pass through the territory of Venezuela.

III. The despatches of the Venezuelan Government to and from its diplomatic Agents in England, when forwarded in the regular mail-bags, shall be delivered free of all charge for postage.

This privilege, however, is confined to the despatches received from or addressed to the Government of Venezuela by the Minister himself, and by the Consuls of Venezuela in London, Liverpool, and Falmouth.

The despatches to or from any one of the above-named parties are not to exceed the weight of 80 ounces to each party, by any one packet-boat or private ship. Should they accidentally exceed that weight, the excess only is to be charged with postage.

The despatches sent from England shall bear the official seal of the Minister and Consuls respectively, and shall be addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Caracas. The despatches sent from Venezuela shall also bear the official seal of the Minister.

IV. The British rate of postage on letters between Venezuela and the British Colonies, not passing through the United Kingdom, shall be 4 pence the $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, and so on in proportion, according to the system in operation in the United Kingdom, whether by packet-boat or private ship: no rates shall be levied on the above-mentioned class of letters to and from such colonies by the Government of Venezuela, when posted or received in that country, or passing through that country.

V. No charge shall be made by Venezuela upon newspapers published in the United Kingdom, either when addressed to places in Venezuela or when sent in transit through that country; and, conversely, no charge shall be made in the United Kingdom on newspapers duly published in Venezuela, and in the language of that country, when conveyed by packet-boat between Venezuela and the United Kingdom.

When newspapers are conveyed by private ship between Venezuela and the United Kingdom, the sum of 1 penny shall be taken by the British Post Office on each newspaper, on its despatch, and the same sum on its delivery.

VI. Should it be deemed expedient at any future time to open an account with Venezuela, for letters and newspapers addressed to the colonies or foreign countries, in transit through the United Kingdom, the Post Office in Venezuela shall account for the amount of postage which the Post Office of the United Kingdom will have to pay to the Post Offices of such colonies or Foreign countries.

The account shall be made out every month, and after it shall have been examined, shall be paid to the British Post Office, at the expiration of every quarter, by the Post Office of Venezuela.

VII. The present Treaty is concluded for an indefinite period, and if at any future time circumstances should render any change or modification desirable in any of its Articles, the Contracting Parties will concert upon the subject. It is understood, however, that either Party shall be at liberty to annul the whole or any part of this Treaty by giving the other Party 2 years' notice of such intention; and during that term of 2 years the Treaty shall be fully and entirely carried into effect.

In witness whereof the respective parties have signed the present Convention.

Done in duplicate at the General Post Office, London, the 28th day of February, 1844.

(L.S.) LOWTHER.

(L.S.) A. FORTIQUE.

Witnesses to the above signatures.

W. L. MABERLY, *Secretary to the Post Office.*

JAS. CAMPBELL, *Chief Clerk.*

CONVENIO *entre la Gran Bretaña y Venezuela. Hecha en
Londres a 28 de Febrero, de 1844.*

[See English version, Page 1025.]

LAS relaciones de comercio y amistad que existen hace algun tiempo entre la Republica de Venezuela y el Reyno Unido de la Gran Bretaña e Yrlanda, han hecho necesaria una Convencion que arregle la correspondencia entre los 2 paises; y habiendo ambos Gobiernos reconocido esta necesidad, su Exelencia el Presidente de la Republica ha nombrádo para negociarla al Señor Alejo Fortique, Ministro de la Corte Superior di Justicia de Caracas, y Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de la Republica di Venezuela cerca del Gobierno de Sua Majestad la Reyna del Reyno Unido de la Gran Bretaña e Yrlanda, y los Lores Comisionados del Tesoro de Su Majestad han nombrado, the Right Honourable William Baron Lowther, Par del Reyno, Miembro del Consejo Privado, y Administrador-General di Correos de Su Majestad; y los mencionados Señor A. Fortique y William Baron Lowther, habiendose comunicado sus respectivos poderes, han acordado y concluido los Articulos siguientes:

ART. I. El porte Británico de las cartas entre el Reyno Unido y Venezuela, es decir, las cartas puestas en la estafeta del Reyno Unido y dirigidas á Venezuela, y *vice versá*, será 1 chelin por media onza, cuando las conduzcan los paquebots, y 8 peniques por media enza si la conduccion se hace en buques particulares; siguiendo asi en aumento proporcional, conforme á la escala que ahora existe en el Reyno Unido; y el porte Británico de transito que ha de cobrarse sobre las cartas, puestas en el estafeta de Venezuela ó dirigidas á ella, que pasen por el Reyno Unido, iendo, ó viniendo de sus colonias ó paises extranjeros, será el mismo que ahora pagan ó en adelante pagaren las cartas entre el Reyno Unido y las referidas colonias y paises extranjeros réspectivamente; ademas del porte que ha de cargarse sobre las cartas entre el Reyno Unido y sus colonias de las Yndias Occidentales, que es el mismo que se cobrará por las cartas entre Venezuela y el Reyno Unido.

Sinembargo, el porte colonial ó extranjero ha de calcularse desde ó hasta el puerto de la salida ó llegada del paquete.

II. Ningun porte se cobrará en Venezuela por las cartas puestas en la estafeta de allí con direccion al Reyno Unido; y *vice versa*, la misma exemption de porte concede Venezuela á todas las cartas que pasen por la Gran Bretaña para sus colonias y posesiones, tanto de ida como de vuelta.

El Gobierno de Venezuela se compromete ademas á no cobrar porte de transito por las cartas que vengan del Reyno Unido, sus colonias y posesiones, ó que vayan á los mismos paises, cuande dichas cartas pasen por el territorio de Venezuela.

III. La correspondencia oficial del Gobierno de Venezuela con sus Empleados Diplomaticos en Ynglaterra, tanto de ida como de vuelta, sera libre de todo porte, cuando sea conducida en la valija general. Este privilegio se circunscribe sinembargo á la correspondencia del Gobierno de Venezuela con su Ministro en esta Corte, y sus Consules en Londres, Liverpool, y Falmouth.

Los despachos tanto de ida como de vuelta de los funcionarios anteriormente indicados no deben pasar de 80 onzas, por cada una de las personas referidas y en cada uno de los paquetes ó buques particulares. Si por acaso llegaren á exceder de este peso el porte se cargará solo por el exceso.

Estos despachos cuando van de Ynglaterra seran sellados oficialmente por el Ministro y Consules en sus casos respectivos y dirigidos al Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores en Caracas; quien sellará tambien oficialmente los despachos que remita á los referidos empleados.

IV. El porte Britanico de les cartas entre Venezuela y las colonias Británicas, cuando no pasen por el Reyno Unido, sera 4 peniques por media onza; cuyo porte se aumentará proporcionalmente segun el sistema que rige en el Reyno Unido, bien se haga la conduccion en paquetes ó en buques particulares: ningun porte se cobrará en Venezuela por las cartas arriba dichas que se pongan ó reciban en la estafeta de allí, tanto de ida como de vuelta, ni tampoco cuando pasen por el territorio de la Republica.

V. Las gacetas debidamente publicadas en el Reyno Unido seran libres de todo porte en Venezuela, asi cuando sean enviados á algun lugar de Venezuela, como cuando pasen de transito por ella; y del mismo modo nada se cobrará en el Reyno Unido por las gacetas debidamente publicadas en Venezuela, en el

idioma del pais, cuando sean conducidas por las paquetes entre Venezuela y el Reyno Unido. Cuando la conduccion la hagan buques particulares entre Venezuela y el Reyno Unido, dichas gacetas pagaran el porte de 1 penique en la estafeta Británica por cada una, bien sea al despacharlas ó al entregarlas.

VI. Si en adelante se creyere conveniente abrir cuenta con el Gobierno de Venezuela por las cartas y gacetas que vayan á las colonias ó á paises extranjeros, de transito por el Reyno Unido, la Administracion de Correos de Venezuela abonará la suma á que asciendan los portes que la Administracion de Correos del Reyno Unido tenga que pagar á las Administraciones de Correos de dichas colonias ó paises extranjeros.

La cuenta se formará cada mes, y despues de examinada será pagada á la Administracion de Correos Ynglesa, al vencimiento de cada trimestre por la Administracion de Correos de Venezuela.

VII. La presente Convencion no tiene termino definido, y si con el tiempo las circunstancias exigieren algun cambio ó modificacion en cualquiera de sus Articulos, las Partes Contratantes se pondran de acuerdo al efecto. Pero debe entenderse, sinembargo, que a cualquiera de ellas será libre anular la presente Convencion, total ó parcialmente, participando su intencion á la otra Parte, con una anticipacion de 2 años; y durante este termino de 2 años la Convencion continuará en plena y entera observancia.

En cuya virtud las Partes respectivas han firmado la presente Convencion.

Hecha in duplicado, en el Oficio de la Administracion General de Correos de Londres, el dia 28 de Febrero de 1844.

(L.S.) LOWTHER.

(L.S.) A. FORTIQUE

Witnesses to the above signatures.

W. L. MABERLY, *Secretary to the Post Office.*

JAS. CAMPBELL, *Chief Clerk.*

BRITISH TREASURY WARRANT, *fixing the Rates of Postage on British and Foreign Letters and Newspapers to and from Venezuela. October 18, 1844.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the regulation

of the Duties on Postage,"* power is given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury from time to time, by Warrant under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of British postage or inland postage, payable by law on the transmission by the Post of *Foreign* or colonial letters or newspapers, or of any other printed papers, and to subject the same to rates of postage according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such Warrant, and from time to time, by Warrant as aforesaid, to alter or repeal any such altered rates, and make and establish any new or other rates in lieu thereof, and from time to time, by Warrant as aforesaid, to appoint at what time the rates which may be payable are to be paid; and it is provided that the power thereby given should extend to any increase or reduction or remission of postage:

And whereas, in consequence of a communication opened with the Republic of *Venezuela* in South America, it is considered expedient to alter the rates of postage payable on letters conveyed by packet-boat or private ship, between that country and the United Kingdom, and between that country and the British colonies:

Now, we the undersigned, being 3 of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, do, in exercise of the power or authority in us for such purpose vested in and by the said recited Act, and of all other powers and authorities enabling us in this behalf, direct, that on every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, transmitted between any part of the United Kingdom and any place in *Venezuela*, conveyed between the United Kingdom and *Venezuela* direct by packet-boat, there shall be charged and taken, in lieu of any rates of British postage now payable by law on such letters, an uniform rate of British postage of 1 shilling; and that on every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, transmitted between any part of the United Kingdom and any place in *Venezuela*, conveyed between the United Kingdom and *Venezuela* direct by private ship, there shall be charged and taken, in lieu of any rates of British postage now payable by law on such letters, an uniform rate of British postage of 8 pence.

And we direct, that the Postmaster-General may require the postage on letters sent from the United Kingdom to *Venezuela*,

* See Vol. 5, Page 248.

whether by packet-boat or private ship, to be paid on the same being put into the Post Office.

And we direct, that on every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, transmitted by the post between *Venezuela* and any of Her Majesty's colonies, or any *Foreign* country through the United Kingdom (conveyed direct by packet-boat or private ship between the United Kingdom and *Venezuela*), there shall be charged and taken, in lieu of any rates of *British* postage now payable by law on such letters if conveyed between the United Kingdom and *Venezuela* by packet-boat, an uniform rate of *British* postage of 1s. for the conveyance of every such letter between *Venezuela* and any part of the United Kingdom, and if by private ship, an uniform rate of *British* postage of 8d. for the conveyance of any such letter between *Venezuela* and any part of the United Kingdom; and there shall be also charged on all such letters, whether conveyed by packet-boat or private ship, such a further or additional rate of *British* postage for the conveyance of every such letter between the port in the United Kingdom of the departure or arrival of the packet or ship conveying the same, and the colony or *Foreign* country to or from which the same shall be forwarded, as shall from time to time be charged and payable for *British* postage on letters not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, posted or delivered at the port in the United Kingdom, of the departure or arrival of the packet or ship conveying the same, and transmitted direct between such port and such colony or *Foreign* country.

And we direct, that on every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, transmitted by the post between *Venezuela* and the *British* colonies, conveyed direct by packet-boat or private ship between *Venezuela* and any such colony, without passing through the United Kingdom, there shall be charged and taken, in lieu of any rates of *British* postage now payable by law on such letters, an uniform rate of *British* postage of 4d.

And we direct, that as to any such last-mentioned letters posted in the *British* colonies, the Postmaster-General may require the postage thereof to be paid on the same being put into the Post Office.

And we further direct, that on every letter transmitted as hereinbefore in this Warrant is mentioned, exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce

in weight, there shall be charged and taken progressive and additional rates of postage, according to the scale or weight and number of rates in the said Act contained, as to letters, estimating and charging each additional rate at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under this Warrant, if not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight.

And we direct, that the letters and despatches of the Government of *Venezuela*, to or from its Diplomatic Agents in England, if forwarded by the regular mail-bags, whether by packet-boat or private ship, shall be conveyed free of all charge of British postage; Provided that this privilege shall be confined to letters and despatches received from, or addressed to, the Government of *Venezuela*, by the Minister of the Republic in England, or by the Consuls of *Venezuela* in London, Liverpool, or Falmouth, respectively; provided also, that the weight of letters and despatches sent to or from any one of such privileged persons by any one packet-boat or private ship, free of British postage, shall not exceed 80 ounces; and that if such letters and despatches by any one packet-boat or private ship to or from any one of such privileged persons shall exceed the weight of 80 ounces, the excess above 80 ounces shall be charged with the like rate of postage as would under this Warrant be chargeable if such letters and despatches had not been sent to or from such privileged person; the postage on which excess as to letters and despatches posted in the United Kingdom, the Postmaster-General may require to be paid on the same being put into the Post Office; provided also, that all such letters and despatches to be entitled to be conveyed free of postage, if sent from England, shall bear the official seal of the Minister of the said Republic in England, or of the Consul of *Venezuela* in London, Liverpool, or Falmouth, respectively, and shall be addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Caracas, and, if sent from *Venezuela*, shall bear the official seal of such Minister of Foreign Affairs.

And we direct, that letters passing between the United Kingdom and *Venezuela*, landed at the Island of *Saint Thomas*, in the *West Indies*, and sent on from thence to *Venezuela* or the United Kingdom, shall be charged with the same rate of postage only as would, under this Warrant, have been chargeable thereon, if the same had been sent direct between *Venezuela* and the United Kingdom.

And we direct that such printed newspapers as are hereinafter mentioned may be sent by the post free of postage, or at the rates of postage hereinafter set forth: (that is to say)

British newspapers sent direct from the United Kingdom to *Venezuela*, if by packet-boat, free; if by private ship, on payment of 1*d.* each; newspapers published in *Venezuela*, if in the language of that country, and sent from thence direct to any part of the United Kingdom, if by packet-boat, free; if by private ship, on payment of 1*d.* each; if any British newspapers addressed to *Venezuela*, or if any newspaper of *Venezuela* printed in the language of that country, and addressed to any place in the United Kingdom, shall be landed at the said Island of *Saint Thomas*, and sent on from thence to their place of destination, the same shall be considered as having passed direct between *Venezuela* and the United Kingdom, and be free of postage or chargeable with postage accordingly, as the case may be. Colonial newspapers, whether passing through the United Kingdom or not, may be sent from the colonies to *Venezuela*, if by packet-boat, free of postage; if by private ship, on payment of 1*d.* each, in addition (whether by packet-boat or private ship) to any *Foreign* rate to which such newspapers may be liable on passing through any *Foreign* state or country. Newspapers of *Venezuela*, if printed in the language of that country, may be sent from *Venezuela* to any of the British colonies, if by packet-boat, free; if sent by private ship, on payment of 1*d.* each, in addition (whether by packet-boat or private ship) to any *Foreign* rates to which such newspapers may be liable on passing through any *Foreign* state or country.

And we direct, that every printed supplement or additional sheet to any colonial or *Venezuelan* newspaper shall, for the purpose of charging the postage under this Warrant, be deemed a distinct newspaper.

And we direct, that the Postmaster-General may cause the postage (if any) payable on any such printed newspapers, posted in the United Kingdom, or in any of the British colonies, addressed to *Venezuela*, to be paid on the same being put into the post office.

And we further direct, that all such printed newspapers as shall be sent by the post, under this Warrant, shall be for-

warded under and subject to such conditions, regulations, restrictions, examinations, and penalties as by the said recited Act are directed in respect of printed newspapers sent by the post.

And we further direct, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to annul, prejudice, or affect any of the exemptions and privileges granted by the said recited Act, or by an Act made and passed in the first year and reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the Management of the Post Office,"* and that all such exemptions and privileges shall remain in full force.

And we further direct, that all the terms and expressions used in this Warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning in all respects as they would have had if inserted in the said Act of the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of her present Majesty.

And we further direct, that this Warrant shall come into operation on the 5th day of November, 1844.

Provided lastly, and we hereby declare and direct, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners for the time being of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any 3 of them, by warrant under their hands, at any time hereafter to alter or repeal any of the rates hereby altered, or the regulations hereby made, and to make and establish any new or other rates or regulations in lieu thereof, and from time to time to appoint at what time the rates that may be payable are to be paid.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, the 18th day of October 1844.
HENRY BARING. J. MILNES GASKELL. ARTHUR LENNOX.

BRITISH ORDER IN COUNCIL, *relative to the Duties payable on the Importation of Sugars, the produce of Venezuela.*
November 28, 1844.†

At the Court at Windsor, the 28th day of November, 1844.

PRESENT,
THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the 7th and 8th years of the reign of her present

* See Page 413.

† Superseded by Order in Council, 26th April, 1845.

Majesty, intituled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty, until the 5th day of July, 1845, certain duties on sugar imported into the United Kingdom for the service of the year 1844,"* it was enacted, that, from and after the 10th day of November, 1844, until the 5th day of June, 1845, there shall be charged, amongst other duties of Customs, the following: that is to say, on sugar, which should be certified, as thereafter is mentioned, to be the growth of *China*, *Java*, or *Manilla*, or of any other *Foreign* country, the sugar of which Her Majesty in Council should have declared, in manner thereafter mentioned, to be admissible as not being the produce of slave-labour, and which should be imported into the United Kingdom either from the country of its growth or from some British possession, having first been imported into such British possession from the country of its growth, the following duty, namely: brown muscovado, or clayed sugar, the cwt. 1*l.* 14*s.*, and so on in proportion for any greater or less quantity than a cwt., together with an additional duty of 5 per cent. on such aforesaid rate of duty: And by the said Act it was also enacted, that with regard to sugar, the growth of any *Foreign* country, between which country and Her Majesty there was then subsisting any Treaty or Convention binding Her Majesty to grant to such country, either conditionally or unconditionally, the privileges of the most favoured nation, or to permit, either conditionally or unconditionally, the produce of such country to be imported into the United Kingdom at the same duties as are imposed upon the like produce of any other country, it should be lawful for Her Majesty, from time to time, by any Order or Orders in Council, to declare, that from and after a day to be named in such Order, not earlier than the 10th day of November, 1844, brown, muscovado, or clayed sugars (not being refined), the growth of such country, in case such Treaty should after the said 10th day of November, continue to subsist, should, if imported from such country, or from any British possession abroad, having been imported into such British possession from such country, be admitted to entry for consumption in the United Kingdom, at the aforesaid rate of duty of 1*l.* 14*s.* per cwt., and 5 per cent. additional, as aforesaid:

And whereas amongst other Treaties and Conventions as

* Cap. 28. Repealed by Act 8 & 9 Vict., cap. 5.

aforesaid, a Treaty was, at the time of the passing of the said Act, and still is, subsisting between Her Majesty and the State of *Venezuela*, which was signed on the 29th day of October, 1834,* adopting and conforming certain Articles and provisions therein mentioned or referred to, amongst which was an agreement that no other or higher duties should be charged on the importation of any articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of one country, into the territories or dominions of the other, than such as were or might be payable on the importation of the like articles from any other *Foreign* country :

And whereas application has been made on the part of the Government of *Venezuela*, claiming, under the said Treaty, the admission of sugars, the growth of *Venezuela*, at the said duty of 1*l.* 14*s.* per cwt., with 5 per cent. additional, as aforesaid :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby ordered accordingly, that, from and after the 28th day of this instant November, brown, muscovado, or clayed sugars (not being refined), the growth of *Venezuela*, shall, if imported from *Venezuela*, or from any British possession abroad, having been imported into such British possession from *Venezuela*, be admitted into entry for consumption into the United Kingdom, at the aforesaid rate of duty of 1*l.* 14*s.* per cwt., and 5 per cent. additional, as aforesaid ; subject, nevertheless, to the production of the like certificates, and the making of the like declaration, as are in the said Act required with respect to sugars, the growth of *China*, *Java*, or *Manilla* :

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions accordingly.

WM. L. BATHURST.

* See Vol. 4, Page 534.

A D D E N D U M.

POSTAGE CONVENTION *between Great Britain and France.* *Signed at London, June 27, 1836.*

[See French version, Page 1042.]

ARTICLES agreed upon between the Post Office of Great Britain and France, for the execution of the Convention of 30th March 1836*.

THE following Memorandum is agreed upon in pursuance of the XVth Article of the Convention of 30th March, 1836. between Great Britain and France, which leaves to the 2 Post Offices the regulation of the forms of account as well as the mode of verifying the account of the postage to be mutually accounted for by each office, and all other matters of detail which are to be arranged by mutual consent for ensuring the execution of the stipulations contained in the said Convention.

ART. I. The Offices of London and Dover will dispatch a mail every day, Sundays excepted, for Paris, Calais, and Boulogne, and the Offices of Paris, Calais, and Boulogne will dispatch a mail every day for London and Dover.

II. The Offices of Brighton and Dieppe, and Southampton and Hâvre, will respectively forward a bag or packet of letters by the private steam-vessels passing regularly between those ports, once or twice in a week, or oftener, according to the periodical sailing of these vessels.

III. Every mail, bag, or packet of letters, forwarded from one country to the other will be accompanied by a letter-bill, specifying the nature, number, weight, and amount of every despatch, and an acknowledgment of the receipt shall be given for each by the office to which it is addressed.

The letter-bill and acknowledgment shall be according to the model agreed upon, and annexed to the present memorandum.†

IV. If it should happen that there should not be any letters

* See Vol. 5, Page 54. † See Forms of Accounts, March 1844. Pages 309, 321.

from any one of these offices for the corresponding office, at the usual period for making up the mail, a letter-bill shall notwithstanding be sent blank, to constitute the fact, and to guard against the possibility of loss of any kind.

V. The lists of the rates of postage exchanged between the 2 Offices will be applicable to the correspondence conveyed by the route of Dover and Calais.

With respect to the correspondence between Brighton and Dieppe, and Southampton and Hâvre, and between any other ports in the 2 countries, forwarded under the provisions of the XIIth Article of the above-named Treaty, the charge for a single letter is 8*d.*: that is to say, for the Post Office of France, 3*d.*; for the Post Office of Great Britain, 5*d.* of which 2*d.* is for the sea conveyance, to be borne by Great Britain.

VI. The progressive rate of postage upon unpaid letters from France to England is to be charged according to weight: viz.—1. Under 7½ grammes, single postage; 2. From 7½ to 10 grammes exclusively, ½ a single rate in addition; 3. From 10 to 15 grammes exclusively, twice the postage of a single letter; 4. From 15 to 20 grammes exclusively, twice and a half the postage of a single letter; 5. And ½ a rate of postage more for every 5 grammes in addition.

VII. The progressive rate of postage upon unpaid letters from England to France is to be charged as follows:—1. If a letter consists of 1 undivided piece of paper within the weight of ¼ of an ounce, single postage; 2. With 1 inclosure only, under the weight of 1 ounce, double postage; 3. With 1 or more inclosures, under ¼ of an ounce, single postage; 4. With any number of inclosures, exceeding ¼ of an ounce, and under ½ an ounce, double postage; 5. With any number of inclosures, from ½ an ounce and under 1 ounce, treble postage; 6. If the letter weighs 1 ounce, 4 rates of postage; 7. And 1 rate more for every ¼ of an ounce in addition.

The above progression will apply to the letters forwarded from France to England, post paid to their destination.

VIII. The postage to be accounted for by the British Post Office to the French Post Office for registered letters sent to France, will be double the postage of an ordinary letter.

The postage to be accounted for by the French Post Office to the British Post Office for registered letters addressed to

Great Britain will be 2s. 6d., in addition to the postage of an ordinary letter.

IX. The postage for patterns of merchandize, paid or unpaid, to be accounted for to the French Post Office by the Post Office of Great Britain, is $\frac{1}{3}$ of the postage of a single letter, if the pattern be attached to a letter, but when sent without a letter, the charge shall not in any instance be less than a single rate of postage as a letter.

The postage for patterns to be accounted for to the British Post Office by the Post Office of France, is at the rate of single postage as a letter, if under the weight of 1 ounce, and beyond 1 ounce the charge is the same as for ordinary letters.

X. The 2 Offices are at liberty to forward reciprocally, letters termed "recommended," supposed to contain valuable inclosures in money, found in the receiving-boxes, and to insert them in the letter-bill without any addition to the ordinary rate of postage.

XI. Registered letters from Foreign countries in transit through France, and addressed to Great Britain, will be delivered by the French Post Office to the Post Office of Great Britain, with the usual precautions attaching to registered letters put into the post in France, but without any additional postage.

XII. The British Post Office shall be at liberty to forward in transit through France, letters and patterns, post paid to a certain distance, as specified beneath, and addressed to the countries under mentioned, the postage upon which shall be calculated according to the French and Foreign rates collectively, viz.:—1. Southern Italy, as far as Sarzanna, the frontier post office of Sardinia; 2. Austria and Venetian-Lombardy, as far as Huningen; 3. Sardinia, Belgium, and the Swiss Cantons, to their destination. But unpaid letters cannot at present be forwarded to countries beyond France.

XIII. The postage which is to be mutually accounted for by each of the 2 Offices to the other, shall be legibly marked in plain figures of ordinary character upon the letters, and uniformly on the right hand side above the address.

The postage upon unpaid letters to be charged against the Office of the country in which the amount is to be collected shall be marked in black ink, and the postage upon letters post paid to their destination, to be carried to the credit of the other Office, shall be marked in red ink.

XIV. The postage in either of the 2 countries upon letters paid or unpaid, charged according to the British rates, shall be expressed in pence; the postage charged according to the French rates shall be expressed in décimes.

XV. In addition to the ordinary local stamps with which all letters sent from one country to the other shall be marked, letters post paid to their destination shall bear an additional stamp plainly impressed with the letters P.D., and those post paid to the frontier of the other country shall bear the stamp P.F.

XVI. The postage of dead letters of every description which are to be mutually returned under the stipulations of the XIth Article of the Convention of the 30th March, 1836, shall only be allowed in discharge of the account upon such letters as have not been opened.

The allowance upon such letters shall be claimed and adjusted in a monthly account, the form of which is annexed to the present memorandum.

XVII. The French Post Office shall prepare every month separate accounts with the summary of the letters forwarded between the respective corresponding Offices, such accounts being formed upon the acknowledgments of the respective Offices during the month.

These separate accounts shall, as soon as possible afterwards, be incorporated in a general account, for the purpose of exhibiting the final result of the transmission of the correspondence.

The accounts, both separate and general, shall be according to the Forms annexed to the present memorandum.

XVIII. The balance of the accounts above referred to, shall be established in French money, and with this object the sums carried to the credit of the Office of Great Britain in British money, shall be brought out in France at the rate of 1 decime for 1*d.*, 1 franc 2 décimes for 1*s.*, and 24 francs for 1*l.* sterling.

Signed in English and in French, at the General Post Office, London, 27th June, 1836.

G. H. FREELING,	DUBOST,
<i>Assistant Secretary to the Post-</i>	<i>Chef de Bureau à l'Admistra-</i>
<i>master-General.</i>	<i>tion des Postes de France.</i>

Approved, LICHFIELD.

POSTAGE CONVENTION *between Great Britain and France.**Signed at London, June 27, 1836.*

[See English version, Page 1038.]

ARTICLES convenus entre l'Office des Postes de France et l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne, pour l'exécution de la Convention du 30 Mars, 1836*.

EN exécution de l'Article XV de la Convention Postale du 30 Mars, 1836, entre la France et la Grande Bretagne, qui confie aux Offices des Postes des 2 pays le soin de régler aussitôt après l'échange des ratifications de la dite Convention, la forme à donner aux comptes de la transmission des correspondances ainsi que le mode de justification des taxes de lettres à répéter mutuellement par chaque Office et toutes les mesures de détail qui devront être arrêtées de concert pour assurer l'exécution des stipulations contenues dans cette Convention ;

Les soussignés, dûment autorisés à cet effet par leurs Offices respectifs, sont convenus des Articles suivans :

ART. I. Les Bureaux d'échange de Paris, Boulogne, et Calais expédieront chaque jour de la semaine des dépêches pour les Bureaux de Londres et Douvres.

De leur côté les Bureaux de Londres et Douvres expédieront tous les jours de la semaine, le Dimanche excepté, des dépêches pour les Bureaux de Paris, Boulogne et Calais.

II. Les Bureaux de Dieppe et du Havre expédieront des dépêches pour les Bureaux de Brighton et Southampton, 1 ou 2 fois par semaine et plus souvent s'il est possible, par la voie des paquebots du commerce qui circulent régulièrement entre les postes respectifs où sont établis ces Bureaux.

III. Chacune des dépêches expédiées entre les Bureaux des Offices respectifs, sera accompagnée d'une feuille d'avis sur laquelle ces Bureaux énonceront la nature, le nombre, le poids, et la taxe des objets que la dépêche contiendra.

Il sera accusé réception de chaque dépêche et de son contenu au Bureau expéditeur par le Bureau auquel la dépêche était adressée.

Les feuilles d'avis et l'accusé de réception à l'usage des

* See Vol. 5, Page 61.

Bureaux d'échange respectifs seront conformes aux modèles joints aux présents Articles.*

IV. Dans le cas où, aux jours fixés pour l'expédition des dépêches, un des Bureaux d'échange des offices respectifs n'écrit aucune lettre à adresser au Bureau correspondant, ce Bureau n'en devra pas moins former une dépêche qui sera composée seulement d'une feuille d'avis négative.

V. Pour l'exécution de l'Article V de la Convention du 30 Mars, relatif à la fixation des taxes de lettres de l'un des 2 pays pour l'autre, qui devront être transportées entre Calais et Douvres, les 2 Offices se conformeront aux tarifs remis réciproquement.

Quant à la taxe des lettres envoyées de Dieppe pour Brighton et du Hâvre pour Southampton, et réciproquement, conformément aux dispositions de l'Article XII de la Convention précitée, elle est fixée à 8 décimes, ou 8 pence, par lettre simple; savoir: 3 décimes, équivalant à 3 pence, pour l'Office des Postes de France, et 5 pence, équivalant à 5 décimes pour l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne, dont 2 pence pour le port de voie de mer, lequel est à la charge de ce dernier Office.

VI. La progression de la taxe des lettres non affranchies, envoyées de France en Angleterre, est fixée en raison de leur poids, de la manière suivante; savoir: 1°. Au-dessus de 7½ grammes, 1 fois le port; 2°. De 7½ grammes à 10 grammes exclusivement, 1½ fois le port; 3°. De 10 à 15 grammes exclusivement, 2 fois le port; 4°. De 15 à 20 grammes exclusivement, 2½ fois le port; 5°. Et de 5 en 5 grammes, ½ du port en sus.

VII. La progression de la taxe des lettres non affranchies, envoyées de l'Angleterre en France, est fixée en raison de leur poids et de leur composition, savoir: 1°. Au dessous du poids d'un ¼ d'once, et quelque soit la composition de la lettre, 1 fois le port; 2°. Au dessous du poids d'un once, et à condition que la lettre ne se composera que d'une seule feuille de papier, aussi 1 fois le port; 3°. A partir d'un ¼ d'once et jusqu'à ½ once exclusivement, quelque soit le nombre de papiers contenu dans la lettre, 2 fois le port; 4°. Au dessous du poids d'un once, et à condition que la lettre ne contiendra qu'un seul papier,

* See Forms of Accounts, March 1844. Pages 309, 321.

aussi 2 fois le port ; 5°. A partir d'une $\frac{1}{2}$ once et jusqu'à 1 once exclusivement, quelque soit la composition de la lettre, 3 fois le port ; 6°. Pour toute lettre atteignant le poids de 1 once, 4 fois le port ; 7°. Et par chaque $\frac{1}{4}$ d'once au dessus du poids de 1 once, quelque soit la composition de la lettre, 1 port en sus.

La progression ci-dessus sera applicable aux lettres de France envoyées en Angleterre et affranchies jusqu'à destination.

VIII. La taxe à bonifier par l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne à l'Office des Postes de France, pour les lettres chargées envoyées en France, sera du double de la taxe d'une lettre ordinaire.

La taxe à bonifier par l'Office des Postes de France à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne, pour les lettres chargées envoyées en Angleterre, sera de 2s. 6d. en sus de la taxe d'une lettre ordinaire.

IX. La taxe des échantillons de marchandises affranchis ou non affranchis, à bonifier à l'Office des Postes de France par l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne, sera $\frac{1}{3}$ du port d'une lettre ordinaire, toutes les fois que l'échantillon sera attaché à la lettre ; lorsque l'échantillon sera envoyé isolément la taxe ne pourra être en aucun cas inférieure à la taxe d'une lettre simple.

La taxe des échantillons de marchandises affranchis ou non affranchis, à bonifier à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne par l'Office des Postes de France, sera d'un port simple jusqu'à concurrence du poids de 1 once. Au-dessus du poids de l'once la progression de la taxe sera la même que pour les lettres ordinaires.

X. Les 2 Offices pourront se transmettre réciproquement, au prix du port des lettres ordinaires, des lettres dites "recommandées," présumées contenir des valeurs, qui auront été trouvées dans les boîtes de leurs bureaux respectifs.

XI. Les lettres chargées venant des pays étrangers en transit par la France, et destinées pour l'Angleterre, seront livrées par l'Office des Postes de France à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne avec les précautions usitées pour les lettres chargées disposées en France, mais sans augmentation de port.

XII. L'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne aura la faculté de livrer à l'Office des Postes de France, affranchies jusqu'aux limites déterminées ci-après et aux prix des tarifs Français et étrangers combinés, les lettres et échantillons de marchandises destinés, savoir: 1°. Pour l'Italie méridionale jusqu'à Sarzanne, frontière de l'office des postes de Sardaigne; 2°. Pour l'Autriche et le Royaume Lombardo-Vénitien jusqu'à Huningue; 3°. Pour les Royaumes de Sardaigne et de Belgique et les Cantons Suisse jusqu'aux lieux de destination.

XIII. Les taxes que les 2 Offices des Postes de France et de la Grande Bretagne auront à se porter mutuellement en compte, seront figurées, sur les lettres, par les bureaux d'échange respectifs en chiffres ordinaires, d'une manière apparente, et uniformément au côté droit supérieur de l'adresse.

Les taxes de lettres non affranchies à porter au débit de l'office correspondant par l'office envoyeur seront figurées en encre noire. Celles des lettres affranchies, à porter au crédit de l'office correspondant, seront figurées en encre rouge.

XIV. Les taxes qui devront être appliquées par l'un ou l'autre office, sur les lettres effranchies ou non affranchies, conformément au tarif de la Grande Bretagne, seront établies en pence. Les taxes qui devront être appliquées, par les mêmes Offices, sur les lettres affranchies ou non affranchies en vertu des tarifs Français, seront établies en décimes.

XV. Indépendamment du timbre d'origine, dont les lettres envoyées de l'un des 2 pays pour l'autre devront être frappées, celles de ces lettres qui auront été affranchies jusqu'à destination recevront dans un endroit apparent de l'adresse, l'empreinte d'un timbre portant les initiales P.D. Celles de ces lettres qui n'auront été affranchies que jusqu'à la frontière de l'office envoyeur seront frappées d'un timbre portant les initiales P.F.

XVI. Le port ou le prix des lettres tombées en rebut, pour quelque cause que ce soit, qu'aux termes de l'Article XI de la Convention du 30 Mars, 1836, les 2 Offices ont la faculté de se renvoyer réciproquement, ne sera admis à la décharge de l'Office auquel les lettres avaient été originairement transmises, qu'autant que l'état de leurs cachets ne permettra pas de supposer qu'elles ont pu être lues par les destinataires.

Le décompte du prix de ces lettres sera établi dans des bordereaux mensuels dont le modèle est joint aux présens Articles.*

XVII. Il sera dressé chaque mois à la diligence de l'Office des Postes de France des comptes particuliers résumant les faits de transmission des correspondances entre les bureaux d'échange respectifs. Ces comptes auront pour base les accusés de réception des envois effectués de part et d'autre pendant la période mensuelle.

Les comptes particuliers seront immédiatement récapitulés dans un compte général destiné à présenter les résultats définitifs de la transmission des correspondances.

Les comptes particuliers et généraux seront conformes aux modèles annexés aux présens Articles.*

XVIII. Le solde des comptes mentionnés dans le précédent Article sera établi en monnaie de France. A cet effet, les sommes portées au crédit de l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne, en monnaie Britannique, seront réduits en francs, sur le pied de 10 centimes par penny, 1 franc 20 centimes par shilling, et 24 francs par livre sterling.

En foi de quoi les Commissaires respectifs ont signé les présens Articles.

Fait à Londres, en double original, le 27 du mois de Juin de l'an 1836.

DUBOST,

*Chef de Bureau à l'Administration des
Postes de France.*

G. H. FREELING,

Assistant Secretary to the Postmaster-General.

Pour copie conforme,

DUBOST.

Approved,

LICHFIELD.

* See Forms of Accounts, March, 1844, Pages 309, 321.

AUX annexés à l'Ordonnance du Roi des Français du 19 Mai, 1843, pour l'exécution de la Convention de Poste entre la Grande Bretagne et la France, Avril, 1843.*

TABLÉAU No. 1.—COLONIES ET POSSESSIONS ANGLAISES.

(Affranchissement facultatif.)

ENCLATURE des Colonies et Possessions Anglaises desservies par des Paquebots partant régulièrement des ports du Royaume-Uni, et à l'égard desquelles l'affranchissement des lettres est facultatif.

DESIGNATION.		Epoques des départs des Ports de l'Angleterre.	OBSERVATIONS.
des Possessions Anglaises desservies par des Paquebots Réguliers. (Affranchissement facultatif.)	Des ports de l'Angleterre d'où partent les Paquebots réguliers.		
INDES OCCIDENTALES. Antigua Bahama Barbade Bermude Bonaire Dominique Essequibo Grenade Jamaïque Montserrat Nevis Sainte-Lucie Saint-Christophe Saint-Vincent Tabago Tortola La Trinité	Falmouth.	Les 1er et 15 de chaque mois (1).	(1) Lorsque le 1er ou le 15 tombe un Dimanche, les expéditions ont lieu le jour suivant. Cette remarque s'applique à toutes les expéditions des paquebots réguliers, avec cette exception que, lorsque le dernier jour du mois tombe un Di- manche, la malle de la Méditerranée est expé- diée de Londres le jour qui précède ce même Dimanche.
LE CANADA, ETC. Bermudes Canada Nouveau-Brunswick Nouvelle-Ecosse Ile du Prince-Edouard Terre-Neuve	Liverpool.	Les 3 et 18 de chaque mois (2).	(2) Excepté pendant les mois de Décembre, Janvier, Février et Mars, où les départs n'ont lieu que le 3 de chaque mois.
MEDITERRANEE. Gibraltar Malte	Falmouth.	Tous les Samedis. Tous les quinze jours (3).	(3) C'est-à-dire le der- nier jour de chaque mois et le Samedi le plus voi- sin du 15 de chaque mois, avant ou après le 15.

* See page 298

TABLEAU No. 2.—PAYS D'OUTRE-MER.

(Affranchissement obligatoire.)

NOMENCLATURE des Pays d'outre-mer desservis par des Paquebots partant des ports du Royaume-Uni, et à l'égard desquels pays l'affranchissement est obligatoire.

DESIGNATION.		Epoques des départs des Ports de l'Angleterre.	OBSERVATIONS.
Des Pays d'Outre-mer desservis par des Paquebots réguliers. (Affranchissement obligatoire.)	Des Ports de l'Angleterre d'où partent les Paquebots réguliers.		
ILES ANTILLES.			
La Guadeloupe La Havane La Martinique Porto-Rico Sainte-Croix Saint-Domingue Saint-Martin Saint-Thomas Haïti	Falmouth.	Les 1er et 15 de chaque mois.	Voyez la remarque du Tableau No. 1.
Chagrès La Guayra Honduras Maracaibo Le Mexique Panama Puerto-Cabello Sainte-Marthe Les côtes occidentales de l'Amérique du Sud.	Falmouth.	Le 1er de chaque mois.	Voyez la remarque du Tableau No. 1.
LE BRÉSIL.			
Madère Les Açores Les Iles Canaries Le Brésil Buenos-Ayres Montevideo	Falmouth.	Le premier Mardi de chaque mois.	
Iles Ioniennes	Falmouth.	Tous les quinze jours.	Voyez la remarque du Tableau No. 1.
Etats-Unis d'Amérique	Liverpool.	Les 3 et 18 de chaque mois.	Voyez la remarque du Tableau No. 1.

GENERAL INDEX.

VOL. I. TO VOL. VII.

AFRICA. (WEST COAST.)

BONNY. KING OF BONNY.

- | | Vol. | Page |
|--|------|------|
| <i>Treaty. Amity. Commerce 25th January, 1836.</i> | VII. | 1 |
| Non-detention, &c., of British subjects. Protection by ships of war, 1. Punishment of offenders on both sides, 2. | | |
| <i>Convention. Commerce Grand Bonny, 9th April, 1837.</i> | VII. | 1 |
| Confirmation of Articles of 1836, 1. Tonnage and custom duties. Freedom of trade with natives. Payment for goods. Salvage on cargoes and property, 2. Regulations as to oil in casks, 3. | | |

CAMEROONS. KINGS BELL AND ACQUA.

- | | | |
|--|------|---|
| <i>Agreement. Commerce Bell's Town, 18th March, 1840.</i> | VII. | 4 |
| Non-molestation of persons. Settlement of disputes, 4. Payment of credits. Protection of English factory, &c. Payments due to deceased persons. Recovery of property and debts, 5. | | |
| <i>Declaration. Slave Trade King's Town, 10th June, 1840.</i> | VII. | 6 |
| Prevention of, and non-engagement in traffic, in return for present. Information to British cruisers, 6. | | |

GABOON. KING WILLIAM.

- | | | |
|---|------|---|
| <i>Convention. Amity. Commerce . . King's Town, 10th Nov., 1840.</i> | VII. | 6 |
| Non-molestation of persons. Payment of credits, 6. Protection of English factory, &c. Payments due to deceased persons. Present for permission to trade. Duration of convention, 7. | | |

NEW CESTOS. KING AND PRINCE.

- | | | |
|--|------|---|
| <i>Treaty. Slave Trade. Commerce . . New Cestos, 11th Jan., 1841.</i> | VII. | 8 |
| Abolition of slave trade. Settlement and protection of merchants and property. Arbitration of differences. Non-molestation or injury of whites. Non-relinquishment of territorial rights, 8. | | |

TIMMANEES. CHIEFS.

Treaty. Peace. Friendship Port Logo, 13th February, 1841. VII. 8

Suppression of slave trade. Liberty of commerce, 8. Freedom of British subjects and liberated Africans. Non-commission of hostilities between them. Non-exportation of slaves. Punishment of offenders. British seizure of national and foreign slave-vessels, &c., in Timmanee waters. British adjudication of seizures, destruction of slave barracoons, &c., 9. British seizure and adjudication of goods destined for traffic in slaves. Division of proceeds, as under treaty between England and Spain. Condition of sanction of local chiefs. British liberation of persons detained in barracoons, vessels, &c., 10.

Freedom of ingress, stay and regress. Purchase of supplies, Practice of Christian religion. Freedom of purchase and sale of goods; and freedom of paths and transit trade with other countries. Purchase and sale, or hire, of lands and houses. Security of persons and property, 10. Punishment for injuries, 10, 11. Restoration of property, and payment of debts. Honour and deference to British agent. Settlement of differences by British agent, or at Sierra Leone. Proclamation of treaty, 11. Annual delivery of goods to chiefs, 11, 12, 13. Non-payment of customs by Timmanees on boats or goods at Sierra Leone, 12. Per-centage to chiefs, on value of Timmanee goods imported, 12, 13. Annulment of Conventions of 1831, 1836, and 1837*. Non-engagement in wars without previous reference. Cessation of human sacrifices, 13. Ratification. Scale for bars of goods, 14.

CAPE MOUNT. KING FANATORO AND PRINCE GREY.

†*Convention. Slave Trade. Commerce. . Fanama, 21st Feb., 1841. VII. 15*

Abolition of foreign slave trade. Punishment for traffic. Unrestricted commerce of English vessels. Protection of English merchants. Establishment of a British factory. Punishment of offenders by their own country, 15.

Additional Article. Slave Trade. . Fanama, 13th March, 1841. VII. 15

Non-passage of slaves through territory, for exportation, 16.

CARTABAR. KING OF.

Treaty. Slave Trade. Commerce. . Cartabar, 23rd April, 1841. VII. 17

Non-consignment of white persons to slavery. Delivery of white slaves to British governor on Gambia. Non-exportation of slaves. Punishment of exporters. British seizure and adjudication of slave vessels. Division of proceeds of condemned vessels. Freedom of captured slaves, 17.

Liberty to English to enter, stay in, or pass through territory. Treatment as friends, and obtainment of supplies. Freedom of purchase and sale of goods, 17. Reciprocal admission of goods free of duty. Freedom of transit of foreign goods. Non-engagement in war without British consent. Liberty to buy, sell, or hire lands or houses. Security of persons and property. Punishment for injuries. Respect to laws of Cartabar. Trial of violators by English courts. Reciprocal restoration of pro-

* Not published.

† Confirmed by Treaty, 2nd January, 1846.

Vol. Page

perty, and payment of debts. Honour and attention to British agent, 18. Execution of treaty by law. Present of goods to King of Cartabar. Permanency of treaty, 19.

CAMEROONS. KING BELL.

Treaty. Slave Trade Bell's Town, 7th May, 1841. VII. 19

Extinction of sale or transfer of slaves, or other persons, for exportation. Prohibition by law, 19. Punishment of offenders. Information to British cruizers of arrival of slave-vessels. Annual present to King Bell, 20.

British Declaration. Slave Trade . . Cameroons, 25th April, 1842. VII. 20

Contingent delivery of present, 20.

CAMEROONS. KING ACQUA.

Treaty. Slave Trade Acqua Town, 7th May, 1841. VII. 21

Extinction of sale or transfer of slaves, or other persons, for exportation. Prohibition by law. Punishment of offenders. Information to British cruizers of arrival of slave-vessels. Annual present to King Acqua, 21.

British Declaration. Slave Trade . . Cameroons, 25th April, 1842. VII. 22

Contingent delivery of present, 22.

ABOH. CHIEF OF.

Treaty. Slave Trade. Commerce . . Off Aboh, 28th August, 1841. VII. 22

Abolition of slave trade. Non-exportation, passage, or importation of persons, for traffic. Punishment of slave-traders. British seizure of Aboh slave-vessels, or of foreign slave-vessels in Aboh waters. Freedom of slaves and destruction of slave-vessels, after condemnation. British adjudication of captured vessels. Non-consignment of strangers to slavery. Liberation of white persons, and of all British subjects, 23.

Liberty of entrance, stay, and passage, and of departure with property. Exercise and extension of Christian religion. Non-molestation of Aboh proselytes or teachers. Freedom of purchase and sale of goods. Duty on British goods imported. Exportation of goods free of duty. Transit trade with foreign countries. Liberty to buy, sell, or hire lands and houses. Security of property and of persons. Punishment for injuries. Respect to laws of Aboh, 24. Detention, and British trial and punishment, of violators. Mutual restoration of detained property, and payment of debts. Honour and attention to British agent. British navigation of the Niger, &c., free of duties. Facilities to messengers. British sanction or modification of treaty. Penalties for infringement of treaty. Enforcement of treaty in Aboh by law, 25. Present to chief of Aboh. Permanency of treaty, 26.

Additional. Non-existence, and prevention of human sacrifices, 27.

EGARRA. ATTAH OF.

Treaty. Slave Trade. Commerce Iddah, 6th Sept., 1841. VII. 27

Abolition of slave trade. Non-exportation, passage, or importation of persons, for traffic, 27. Punishment of slave-traders.

British seizure of Egarra slave-vessels, and of foreign slavers in Egarra waters. Freedom of slaves and destruction of vessels, after condemnation. British adjudication of captured vessels. Non-consignment of strangers to slavery. Liberation of white persons, and of all British subjects, 28.

Liberty of entrance, stay, and passage, and of departure with property. Exercise and extension of Christian religion, 28. Non-molestation of Egarra proselytes, or teachers, 28, 29. Freedom of purchase and sale of goods. Duty on British goods imported. Exportation of goods free of duty. Transit trade with foreign countries. Liberty to buy, sell, or hire lands and houses. Security of property and persons. Punishment for injuries. Respect to laws of Egarra. Detention, and British trial and punishment, of violators, 29. Mutual restoration of property detained, and payment of debts, 29, 30. Honour and deference to British agent. Navigation of the Niger, &c., free of duties. Facilitation of messengers. British sanction or modification of treaty. Penalties for infringement of treaty. Enforcement of treaty by law. British present to chief, 30. Permanency of treaty, 31.

PAPAL. KING AND CHIEFS OF.

Treaty. Commerce Bissao, 1st April, 1842. VII. 32

Non-molestation of British vessels. Supplies and aid to persons on board wrecked vessels. Assistance to stranded vessels. Recovery and delivery of cargoes to British authorities, 32. Non-demand of ransom for persons saved. Protection to British traders. Non-payment of duties by British vessels. Inducement of Bajouga and other tribes to aid shipwrecked persons and property, and to protect stranded vessels, without ransom for persons, 33. Papal hostages for performance of engagements, 33, 35. Repayment of expenses for restoring persons and property wrecked. Salvage on goods wrecked, 34. Maintenance and education of hostages. Contingent exchange of hostages. Conditional liberation of Papal prisoners, 35.

NYANIBANTANG. CHIEF OF.

Treaty. Slave Trade. Commerce. . . M'Carth. Island, 31st Dec., 1842. VII. 36

Non-consignment of white Christians to slavery. Liberation of any that are, or may be imported as, slaves. Aid to return home. Non-exportation of any persons as slaves. Punishment of exporters. British seizure of national and of foreign slave-vessels, in Nyanibantang waters. British adjudication of such vessels. Sale of condemned vessels, and division of proceeds. Freedom of the slaves, 37.

Liberty to enter, stay, and pass through Nyanibantang, and procure supplies. Exercise of Christian religion. Liberty to depart. Freedom of purchase and sale of goods. Reciprocal importation of goods free of duty. Freedom of transit trade through Nyanibantang with foreign nations, 37. Liberty to buy, sell, or hire lands and houses. Security of property and persons. Punishment for injuries. Respect to laws of Nyanibantang. British trial and punishment of violators. Mutual restoration of detained property, and payment of debts.

Vol. Page

our and deference to British agent. Enforcement of treaty law, 38. British present to chief. British sanction and ratification, and permanency of treaty, 39.

CHACOONDA. CHIEF OF.

Slave Trade. Commerce.. Foula Fenda, 6th Jan., 1843. VII. 39

Non-consignment of white Christians to slavery. Liberation of any that are, or may be imported as, slaves. Aid to return home. Non-exportation of any persons as slaves. Punishment of exporters. British seizure of national and of foreign slave-vessels, in Chacoonda waters. British adjudication of such vessels. Sale of condemned vessels, and division of proceeds. Freedom of the slaves, 40.

Liberty to enter, stay in, and pass through Chacoonda, and procure supplies. Exercise of Christian religion. Liberty to depart. Freedom of purchase and sale of goods. Reciprocal importation of goods free of duty, 40. Freedom of transit trade through Chacoonda with foreign nations. Liberty to buy, sell, or hire lands and houses. Security of property and persons. Punishment for injuries. Respect to laws of Chacoonda. British trial and punishment of violators. Mutual restoration of detained property, and payment of debts. Honour and deference to British agent, 41. Enforcement of treaty by law. British present to chief. British sanction and ratification, and permanency of treaty, 42.

CORRO. CHIEF OF.

Treaty. Slave Trade. Commerce.. Banna Tenda, 9th Jan., 1843. VII. 42

Non-consignment of white Christians to slavery. Liberation of any that are slaves, or may be imported. Aid to return home. Non-exportation of any persons as slaves. Punishment of exporters. British seizure of national and of foreign slave-vessels, in waters of Corro. British adjudication of such vessels. Sale of condemned vessels, and division of proceeds. Freedom of the slaves, 43.

Liberty to enter, stay in, and pass through Corro, and procure supplies. Exercise of Christian religion. Liberty to depart. Freedom of purchase and sale of goods, 43. Reciprocal importation of goods free of duty. Freedom of transit trade with Foreign nations through Corro. Liberty to buy, sell, or hire lands and houses. Security of property and persons. Punishment for injuries. Respect to laws of Corro. British trial and punishment of violators. Mutual restoration of detained property, and payment of debts. Honour and deference to British agent, 44. Enforcement of treaty by law. British present to chief. British sanction and ratification, and permanency of treaty, 45.

WOOLLI. KING OF.

Treaty. Slave Trade. Commerce.. Medina, 13th January, 1843. VII. 45

Non-consignment of white Christians to slavery. Liberation of any that are slaves, or may be imported. Aid to return home. Non-exportation of any persons as slaves. Punishment of ex-

porters. British seizure of national and of foreign slave-vessels, in waters of Woolli. British adjudication of such vessels. Sale of condemned vessels, and division of proceeds. Freedom of the slaves, 46.

Liberty to enter, stay in, and pass through Woolli, and procure supplies. Exercise of religion. Liberty to depart. Freedom of purchase and sale of goods, 46. Reciprocal importation of goods free of duty. Freedom of transit trade with foreign nations through Woolli. Liberty to buy, sell, or hire lands and houses. Security of property and persons. Punishment for injuries. Respect to laws of Woolli. British trial and punishment of violators. Mutual restoration of detained property, and payment of debts. Honour and deference to British agent, 47. Enforcement of treaty by law. British present to chief. British sanction and ratification, and permanency of treaty, 48.

CANTALICUNDA. CHIEF OF.

Treaty. Slave Trade. Commerce..Cantalicunda, 18th Jan., 1843. VII. 48

Non-consignment of white Christians to slavery. Liberation of any that are slaves, or may be imported. Aid to return home. Non-exportation of any persons as slaves. Punishment of exporters. British seizure of national and of foreign slave-vessels, in waters of Cantalicunda. British adjudication of such vessels. Sale of condemned vessels, and division of proceeds. Freedom of the slaves, 49.

Liberty to enter, stay in, and pass through Cantalicunda, and procure supplies. Exercise of religion. Liberty to depart. Freedom of purchase and sale of goods, 49. Reciprocal importation of goods, free of duty. Freedom of transit trade with foreign nations through Cantalicunda. Liberty to buy, sell, or hire lands and houses. Security of property and persons. Punishment for injuries. Respect to laws of Cantalicunda. British trial and punishment of violators. Mutual restoration of detained property, and payment of debts. Honour and deference to British agent, 50. Enforcement of treaty by law. British present to chief. British sanction and ratification, and permanency of treaty, 51.

DORACOONDA. CHIEF OF.

Treaty. Slave Trade. Commerce..M'Carthy Isld., 21st Jan., 1843. VII. 51

Non-consignment of white Christians to slavery. Liberation of any that are slaves, or may be imported. Aid to return home. Non-exportation of any persons as slaves. Punishment of exporters. British seizure of national and of foreign slave-vessels, in waters of Dobacoonda. British adjudication of such vessels. Sale of condemned vessels, and division of proceeds. Freedom of the slaves, 52.

Liberty to enter, stay in, and pass through Dobacoonda, and procure supplies. Exercise of religion. Liberty to depart. Freedom of purchase and sale of goods, 52. Reciprocal importation of goods, free of duty. Freedom of transit trade with foreign nations through Dobacoonda. Liberty to buy, sell, or hire lands and houses. Security of property and persons. Punishment

for injuries. Respect to laws of Dobacoonda. British trial and punishment of violators. Mutual restoration of detained property, and payment of debts. Honour and deference to British agent, 53. Enforcement of treaty by law. British present to chief. British sanction and ratification, and permanency of treaty, 54.

Vol. Page

BIMBIA. KING WILLIAM AND CHIEFS.

Treaty. Slave Trade. Commerce..K. W. Town, 17th Feb., 1844. VII. 54

Abolition of export of slaves. Prohibition of and punishment for sales of slaves for transportation, 54. Non-residence of slave-traders, and non-erection of slave-buildings. British present to chiefs. Suppression of slave trade in Bimbia, and seizure of Bimbia boats, by British officers, 55.

Freedom of British trade in Bimbia. Privileges of most favoured nation, 55.

Ratification and execution Bimbia, 24th February, 1846. VII. 55, 56

SAMO AND MORICARYAH. CHIEFS OF.

Treaty. Commerce. Slave Trade .. Kontaigh, 20th May, 1845. VII. 56

Peace and friendship, 56. Residence, calling, and protection of Christian clergy. Inviolability of lives and property of liberated Africans, and of British subjects, 57.

Abolition of slave trade. Non-exportation of slaves. Non-admission of slave-trading vessels, boats, &c. Non-erection of slave factories, &c., 57.

Non-enforcement of country laws, customs, &c., against British subjects. Non-violation thereof by them. British right of trade, &c., in countries near the Mellacourie River. Security of British lands and houses in Samo and Moricaryah. Inviolability of property and persons. Punishment for injuries, 57. Boats and canoes, and produce of Samo and Moricaryah, on footing of national boats, &c., at Sierra Leone. Reference of disputes to governor of Sierra Leone, 58.

Non-engagement by chiefs in wars with, nor commission of aggressions against, neighbouring chiefs. Non-interference of British in wars between chiefs and subjects of Samo and Moricaryah. Non-supply to them of arms or warlike stores, 58.

Freedom of trade through Samo and Moricaryah with other countries. Honour and deference to British agent, 58. Mutual restoration of detained property, and payment of debts. Non-interference of any treaty between chiefs and any foreign power, with British right to trade in countries near the Mellacourie River, nor with British privileges. British enjoyment of privileges granted to other powers. Annual payment in goods to chiefs, 59. Execution of treaty by law, 60.

MALAGHEA. CHIEF OF.

Treaty. Commerce. Slave Trade .. Malaghea, 23rd May, 1845. VII. 60

Peace and friendship. Inviolability of lives and property of liberated Africans, and of British subjects, 60.

Abolition of slave trade. Non-exportation of slaves. Non-admis-

sion of slave-trading vessels, boats, &c. Non-erection of slave factories, &c., 60, 61.

Non-enforcement of country laws, customs, &c., against British subjects. Non-violation thereof by them. British right of trade, &c., in countries near the Mellacourie River. Security of British lands, houses, and factories, and property and persons in Malaghea. Punishment for injuries. Canoes, boats, and produce of Malaghea on footing of national canoes, &c., at Sierra Leone. Reference of disputes to governor of Sierra Leone, 61.

Non-engagement in wars or aggressions on neighbouring chiefs. Non-interference in wars or disputes between chief of Malaghea and other chiefs, or his subjects. Non-supply of arms or warlike stores to them. Transit trade with other countries through Malaghea. Honour and protection to British agent. Mutual restoration of detained property, and payment of debts, 62. Non-interference of treaties between Malaghea and foreign States, with British right of trade, &c., near the Mellacourie River. British enjoyment of privileges granted to other nations. Annual payment in goods to chief. Execution of treaty by law, 63.

FOURICARIA. KING OF.

**Treaty. Commerce. Slave Trade..Fouricaria, 28th May, 1845. VII. 64*

Peace and friendship. Residence, calling, and protection of Christian clergy. Inviolability of lives and property of liberated Africans, and British subjects, 64.

Abolition of slave trade. Non-exportation of slaves. Non-admission of slave-trading vessels, boats, &c. Non-erection of slave factories, &c., 64.

Non-enforcement of country laws, customs, &c., against British subjects. Non-violation thereof by them, 64. British right of trade, &c., in countries near the Fouricaria, Bereira, and Mellacourie Rivers. Security of British lands, houses, and factories, and persons and property, in Fouricaria. Punishment for wrongs. Canoes, &c., and produce of Fouricaria on footing of national vessels, &c., at Sierra Leone. Reference of disputes to governor of Sierra Leone, 65.

Non-engagement in wars or aggressions on neighbouring chiefs. Non-interference in wars or disputes between chief of Fouricaria and other chiefs, or his subjects. Non-supply to them of arms or warlike stores, 66.

Transit trade through Fouricaria with other countries. Honour and protection to British agent. Mutual restoration of detained property, and payment of debts. Non-interference of treaties between Fouricaria and foreign states, with British right of trade, &c., in countries near the Fouricaria, Bereira, and Mellacourie Rivers, 66. British enjoyment of privileges granted to other nations. Annual payment in goods to chief. Execution of treaty by law, 67.

BEREIRA. CHIEFS OF.

†*Treaty. Commerce. Slave Trade..Fouricaria, 28th May, 1845. VII. 67*

Peace and friendship. Residence, calling, and protection of Chris-

* Amended by Treaty, 15th November, 1847.

† Amended by Treaty, 16th November, 1847.

an clergy. Inviolability of lives and property of liberated
fricans and British subjects, 68.

Abolition of slave trade. Non-exportation of slaves. Non-admis-
sion of slave-trading vessels, &c. Non-erection of slave-fac-
tories, &c., 68.

Non-enforcement of country laws, customs, &c., against British
subjects. Non-violation thereof by them. British right of
trade, &c., in countries near the Bereira and Mellacourie Rivers.
Security of British lands, houses, and factories in Bereira, and
of persons and property. Punishment for wrongs. Canoes,
&c., and produce of Bereira, on footing of national vessels, &c.,
and produce of Sierra Leone. Reference of disputes to governor
of Sierra Leone, 69.

Non-engagement in wars or aggressions on neighbouring chiefs.
Non-interference in wars or disputes between chief of Bereira
and other chiefs, or his subjects. Non-supply to them of arms
or warlike stores, 69.

Transit trade with other countries through Bereira, 69. Honour
and protection to British agent. Mutual restoration of detained
property, and payment of debts. Non-interference of treaties
between Bereira and other powers with British rights of trade,
&c., in countries near the Bereira and Mellacourie Rivers.
British enjoyment of privileges granted to other powers, 70.
Annual payment in goods to chief. Execution of treaty by
law, 71.

CAPE MOUNT. KING AND CHIEFS.

Treaty. *Slave Trade. Commerce..Cape Mount, 2nd Jan. 1846. VII. 71*

Confirmation of Treaty of Feb. 1841. Suppression of foreign slave
trade. Abolition of export of slaves. Issue of law prohibiting
sale of slaves for exportation. Punishment of violators. Non-
residence of European or other slave-traders in Cape Mount.
Non-erection of slave-buildings. British suppression of slave
traffic by force, on the territory and by vessels, &c., of Cape
Mount, 72.

Freedom of trade, and of purchase and sale of goods. Non-con-
cession of privileges to other traders not granted to English,
72. British approval of Treaty, 73.

AFRICA. (NORTH AND EAST COASTS.)

Act of Parliament. *Postage. (North.)..1 & 2 Vict.c.97.1838. VII. 458; 1089*

Act of Parliament. *Postage. (North.) 3 & 4 Vict. c. 96. 1840. V. 248; 633*

Warrant. *Postage. (East)11th September, 1845. VII. 695; 1106*

ALGIERS.

Treaty. *Peace and Commerce ..Algiers, 10th April, 1682. I. 58; III. 545*

Treaty. *Peace and CommerceAlgiers, 5th April, 1686. I. 66; III. 546*

Treaty. *Renewal of Treaties, &c. Algiers, 17th August, 1700. I. 72; III. 546*

Treaty. *Peace and Commerce...Algiers, 28th October, 1703. I. 74; III. 546*

Treaty. *Peace and Commerce..Algiers, 29th October, 1716. I. 75; III. 546*

* See Warrant, 7th October, 1817.

	Vol.	Page
<i>Treaty. Peace and Commerce...Algiers, 18th March, 1729.</i>	I. 78; III.	546
<i>Additional Article. Packet-boats...Algiers, 3rd June, 1751.</i>	I. 79; III.	546
<i>Treaty. Peace and Commerce...Algiers, 14th May, 1762.</i>	I. 80; III.	546
<i>Treaty. Peace and Commerce...Algiers, 3rd August, 1765.</i>	I. 81; III.	546
<i>Treaty. Peace and Commerce. Algiers, 3rd September, 1800.</i>	I. 83; III.	546
<i>Treaty. Island of Malta.....Algiers, 19th March, 1801.</i>	I. 84; III.	546
<i>Treaty. Ionian Islands.....Algiers, 3rd April, 1816.</i>	I. 84; III.	546
<i>Additional Article. Hanover....Algiers, 20th May, 1816.</i>	I. 86; III.	546
<i>Treaty. Peace. Renewal of Treaties...Algiers, 28th Aug. 1816.</i>	I. 86; III.	546
<i>Declaration. Christian Slavery...Algiers, 28th Aug. 1816.</i>	I. 87; III.	546
<i>Declarations. Renewal of Peace...Algiers, 26th July, 1824.</i>	III. 14, 16;	546
See AFRICA (North.)		

AMERICA. (GENERALLY.)

<i>Act of Parliament. Spanish American Shipping. 7 Geo. 4. c. 5. 1826.</i>	III.	55
<i>Act of Parliament. Postage. (South.)...1 Vict. c. 34. 1837.</i>	VII. 415;	1087
<i>*Warrant. Postage. (South.) 22nd November, 1839.</i>	VII. 466;	1089
<i>Act of Parliament. Postage. (South.)...3 & 4 Vict. c. 96. 1840.</i>	V. 248;	633
<i>Warrant. Postage. (South.) 1st September, 1840.</i>	V. 276;	633
<i>Warrant. Postage. (North. South.) .. 31st August, 1841.</i>	VII. 495;	1092
<i>Warrant. Postage. (North. Central. South.)...31st Dec. 1841.</i>	VII. 502;	1093
<i>Warrant. Postage. (East. South. West.)...27th May, 1842.</i>	VII. 515;	1094
<i>†Warrant. Postage. (North.).....11th October, 1843.</i>	VII. 567;	1096
<i>Warrant. Postage. (South. West.) 11th Sept. 1845.</i>	VII. 695;	1106

ARABIA AND RED SEA.

<i>Act of Parliament. Postage. (Red Sea.)...1 Vict. c. 76. 1837.</i>	VII. 457;	1088
<i>Act of Parliament. Postage. (Red Sea.)...1 & 2 Vict. c. 97. 1838.</i>	VII. 458;	1089
<i>*Warrant. Postage. (Red Sea.) .. 22nd November, 1839.</i>	VII. 466;	1089
<i>Act of Parliament. Postage. (Red Sea.)...3 & 4 Vict. c. 96. 1840.</i>	V. 248;	633
<i>‡Warrant. Postage. (Red Sea. Arabia.)...11th September, 1845.</i>	VII. 695;	1106

ARCHIPELAGO. (See TURKEY. GREECE.)
 ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. (See BUENOS AYRES.)

AUSTRIA.

<i>Preliminary Treaty. Friendship, &c. .. Toplitz, 3rd October, 1813.</i>	I. 3
<i>Declaration of Congress. Slave Trade...Vienna, 8th February, 1815.</i>	I. 9
<i>General Treaty of Congress. Rivers, &c. Vienna, 9th June, 1815.</i>	I. 3; III. 545
<i>Protocol. French Slave Trade Paris, 26th July, 1815.</i>	III. 93, 94
<i>Treaty. Ionian Islands.....Paris, 5th November, 1815.</i>	I. 45; III. 545
<i>Declaration of Congress. Slave Trade.. Verona, 28th November, 1822.</i>	III. 1, 2
<i>Convention. Austrian Loan.....Vienna, 17th November, 1823.</i>	III. 4, 5

* Repealed by Warrant, 27th December, 1839. (General.)
 † See Warrants, 7th October, 1847, and 3rd April, 1849.
 ‡ See Warrant, 7th October, 1847.

- | | Vol. Page |
|--|---|
| <i>Act of Parliament. Austrian Loans</i> | 5 Geo. 4, c. 9. 1824. III. 7 |
| <i>Decree. Slave Trade and Slavery..Vienna, 7th August, 1826.</i> | III. 10, 12 |
| <i>*Convention. Commerce & Navigation..London, 21st Dec. 1829.</i> | IV. 1, 4; 541 |
| <i>Order in Council. British Possessions.....</i> | 7th April, 1830. IV. 8 |
| <i>Notification. Austrian Ports.....</i> | Vienna, 19th August, 1830. IV. 10 |
| <i>Order in Council. Duties, &c., in British Ports..</i> | 21st Nov. 1831. IV. 11 |
| <i>†Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports..</i> | 12th Oct. 1832. IV. 216 |
| <i>Act of Parliament. Postage. (Germany, &c.)</i> | 1 Vict. c. 34. 1837. VII. 415; 1087 |
| <i>Treaty. Commerce and Navigation..Vienna, 3rd July, 1838.</i> | V. 1, 9; 620 |
| <i>Act of Parliament. Postage. (Adriatic.)..</i> | 1 & 2 Vict.c.97. 1838. VII. 458; 1089 |
| <i>†Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports..</i> | 9th December, 1839. V. 237 |
| <i>Act of Parliament. Treaty. Commerce..</i> | 3 & 4 Vict. c. 95. 1840. V. 16; 620 |
| <i>Act of Parliament. Postage. (Lombardy.)..</i> | 3 & 4 Vict.c.96.1840. V. 248; 633 |
| <i>Warrant. Postage. (Lombardy.).....</i> | 1st September, 1840. V. 276; 633 |
| <i>Order in Council. Trade from the Danube</i> | 23rd June, 1841. VI. I. 958 |
| <i>Treaty. Slave Trade</i> | London, 20th December, 1841. VI. 2, 21; 958 |
| <i>Protocol. Conferences. Slave Trade..</i> | February, November, 1842. VI. 339 |
| <i>Order in Council. Trade with Odessa..</i> | 10th December, 1842. VI. 38; 959 |
| <i>Act of Parliament. Slave Trade Treaty..</i> | 6 & 7 Vict. c. 50. 1843. VI. 40; 959 |
| <i>Order in Council. Trade with the Vistula ..</i> | 4th March, 1844. VI. 48; 959 |
| <i>Order in Council. Pilotage in British Ports</i> | 3rd Sept. 1844. VII. 73 |
| Exemption of certain vessels under 60 tons from pilotage, in certain ports, 75. | |
| <i>Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports..</i> | 8th August, 1845. VII. 76 |
| Duties, bounties, &c., on imports and exports, 77. Declaration of privileged Powers by orders in council. Revocation of previous orders, 78. | |
| <i>Protocol. Conference. Slave Trade..</i> | London, 3rd October, 1845. VII. 79 |
| Modification of instructions to ships of war, as to water on board vessels visited, 80. | |

BADEN.

- Acts of Parliament. Warrant. Postage* 1837—1840. See GERMANY.
Convention. Commerce & Navigation.. 2nd March, 1841. VI. 751, 755; 996
Order in Council. Meuse, Ems, Weser, Elbe, &c.. 11th August, 1841. VI. 759

BARBARY STATES.

(See AFRICA. ALGIERS. MOROCCO. TRIPOLI. TUNIS.)

BAVARIA.

- Convention. Sovereignty, &c., of Greece..* 7th May, 1832. IV. 313, 319; 553
Act of Parliament. Greek Loan 2 & 3 Wm. 4, c. 121. 1832. IV. 326
Explanatory Article. Greece London, 30th April, 1833. IV. 324, 325

* Replaced by Treaty, 3rd July, 1838.
 † Revoked by Order in Council, 8th August, 1845.
 3 Y 2

	Vol.	Page
<i>Declarations. Duties on withdrawal of Property April, 1836.</i>	V.	19, 20
<i>Act of Parliament. Postage. (Germany.) . . 1 Vict. c. 34. 1837.</i>	VII.	415; 1087
<i>Act of Parliament. Postage. (Germany.) . . 3 & 4 Vict. c. 96. 1840.</i>	V.	248; 633
<i>Warrant. Postage. (Germany.) 1st September, 1840.</i>	V.	276; 633
<i>Convention. Commerce and Navigation . . 2nd March, 1841.</i>	VI.	751, 755; 996
<i>Order in Council. Meuse, Ems, Weser, Elbe, &c. . . 11th August, 1841.</i>	VI.	759

BELGIUM.

- *Treaty. Separation from Holland . . 15th November, 1831.* IV. 13, 26; 542
Notes. Separation. Peace. Scheldt, Meuse . . London, June, 1833. V. 20, 22
†Treaty. Conveyance of Letters . . . Brussels, 24th October, 1834. VII. 81, 83

Improvement of communication, 81, 83. Transmission of correspondence, by Dover and Ostend, by steam-packets. Days of transmission. Correspondence in sealed mails. Delivery to British agent at Ostend. Exchange of correspondence between Belgium and Great Britain and colonies, free of charge. Mutual reservation of postage, 81, 84.

British conveyance of mails by sea, free of charge. Belgian transmission of letters in transit through Belgium, free of charge. Reservation of postage on such letters. Payment by Belgium towards expenses of communications. Expenses of landing and embarkation of mails at Ostend, and of landing at, and transmission of mails from, other ports, in bad weather, by Belgium, 82, 84. Transmission of mails with all expedition. Prevention of delay. Prevention of illegal conveyance of letters. Exception of Government despatches. Exemption of British Government packets from port duties and charges in Belgium. Treatment as ships of war, 82, 85.

Navigation of packets, until after notice of discontinuance, in case of war. Return of British agent to Dover. Indefinite duration of Treaty. Alteration or modification of articles. Notice previous to annulment or invalidation of articles. Copies of Treaty, 83, 85.

- Order in Council. Pilots in British Ports 18th May, 1836.* V. 24
Order in Council. Trinity Dues 18th May, 1836. V. 25
Act of Parliament. Postage 1 Vict. c. 34. 1837. VII. 415; 1087
Treaty. Separation from Holland . . London, 19th April, 1839. V. 26, 29; 620
Law. Dutch Toll on the Scheldt Brussels, 5th June, 1839. V. 31
Act of Parliament. Postage 3 & 4 Vict. c. 96. 1840. V. 248; 639
Warrant. Postage 1st September, 1840. V. 276; 633
†Convention. Communications by Post . . London, 19th Oct. 1844. VII. 86, 100

Promotion of friendly relations. Communications by post on a more liberal and advantageous basis, 86, 100.

General Arrangements. Periodical transmission of letters, and patterns of goods, and newspapers, courses of exchange, prices-

* Annulled by Treaty, 19th April, 1839.

† Confirmed by Convention, 19th October, 1844. (See Convention, 6th October, 1818, Netherlands.)

‡ Modified by Convention, 27th November, 1849.

current, and other printed papers. Exchange of correspondence between post offices of Dover and London, and of Ostend and Antwerp. Establishment of other offices of exchange, 87, 101.

Exchange of Correspondence. Principal exchange of international and transit correspondence at Dover and Ostend. British periodical conveyance of mails between Dover and Ostend, on conditions of Convention of 1834, 87, 101. Days of departure. Option to Belgium to establish steam-boats, to convey letters, despatches, and passengers, between Dover and Ostend. Contingent liberation of Belgium from payment to Great Britain, under Convention of 1834. Delivery of mails to captains of packets at Dover and Ostend. Delivery of bill on arrival at port. Certificate of delivery. Power and size of steam-packets, the property of or freighted by Government. Treatment as ships of war, 88, 102.

Exemption of Government vessels from tonnage, navigation and port dues. Payment by freighted vessels of dues levied by corporations, &c. Non-diversion from conveyance of mails. Non-liability to seizure, detention, &c. Continuation of navigation of packets, in case of war, until after notification. Return freely, and under protection. Liberty to packets to take on board or land, at Dover and Ostend, or at other ports, passengers with luggage, carriages, &c., with submission to Government regulations as to travellers. Prohibition from conveying goods on freight. Passage of packets direct to port of destination. Explanation in case of deviation, owing to weather or damage. Expedition of mails from port of landing, in such cases, 89, 103. Prohibition against captains taking charge of letters, excepting despatches, 89, 104. Information by captains of breach of post-office laws by others, 90, 104.

Exchange of correspondence between London and Antwerp by private steam-packets in default of Government vessels. Contingent employment of private steam-packets between London and Dover and Ostend, for supplementary mails. Transmission of transit correspondence by such private packets, 90, 104.

Postage of International Letters. Optional prepayment of postage on letters between United Kingdom and colonies and Belgium. Partial prepayment not permitted, 90, 105. Transmission of registered letters between United Kingdom and Belgium, and of registered transit letters. Prepayment of them. Optional prepayment of postage applicable to letters containing patterns of goods. Postage of such letters according to respective laws, 91, 105.

Postage of letters between United Kingdom and Belgium. Proportion due to each country. Increase of rates, respectively according to weight. Fixed rate payable to Belgium, 91, 105. Mutual liability of each party for portion due to the other, 91, 106. Weight of mails in bulk. Rate per weight payable to Belgium for British and British colonial letters, between Belgium and United Kingdom. Payment to Great Britain for letters between United Kingdom and Belgium. Same rates applicable to supplementary mails, 92, 106.

Transit of Foreign Correspondence. Ordinary Correspondence. Conveyance of letters to and from Continental States and Great Britain, through Belgium without charge by Belgium. Conveyance of such letters to and from Belgium and Great Britain, without charge by either party. Reservation by Belgium of

right to charge continental States for such letters, according to weight, 92, 106. Intercession of Belgium with certain continental States, to obtain for correspondence between them and United Kingdom and British colonies, the facilities enjoyed by Belgium. Payment to Great Britain for letters to and from continental States, colonies, &c., and Belgium, and through Belgium for transit through England, &c. Payment to Belgium for continental and colonial letters, for transit through Belgium, &c., 93, 107.

Transit in Closed Mails. Payment to Belgium, for letters and newspapers, &c., between United Kingdom, its colonies, &c., and continental States, in transit through Belgium, 93, 107. Payment to Belgium, for correspondence between United Kingdom, its colonies, &c., and East Indies, if sent through Belgium. Payment to Belgium, for letters, and newspapers, &c., conveyed by Belgium between United Kingdom and its colonies, and North and South America. Payment to Great Britain for conveyance of letters, and newspapers, &c., between Belgium and the several States of America and foreign countries, 94, 108.

Newspapers and Printed Papers. Postage of unpaid British newspapers to Belgium, and of unpaid Belgian newspapers to Great Britain. Conditions as to newspapers. Reciprocal reservation of right to convey or distribute newspapers, under certain circumstances. Conditions as to transmission of periodical pamphlets between United Kingdom and Belgium, 95, 109. Postage on pamphlets, and on courses of exchange, prices-current, &c. Mutual retention of postage on newspapers, &c., 96, 110.

Newspapers, &c., in Transit. Newspapers between United Kingdom and certain continental States, free of postage. Belgian reservation of right to transit postage from such States. Payment to Great Britain, for transit postage of newspapers to colonies and transmarine countries, and Belgium, through Great Britain. Payment to Belgium, for transit postage of foreign and colonial newspapers, through Belgium, 97, 111.

Various Regulations. Monthly accounts and quarterly settlements. Reduction of monies. Return of and allowance for dead letters and newspapers, and letters mis-directed, &c., 98, 112. Prevention of transmission of correspondence through other channels. Exception of couriers of commercial firms, &c. Arrangement and modification of forms of accounts, &c. Indefinite duration of Convention. Annulment after notice. Confirmation of former Conventions, 99, 113. Ratifications, 100, 114.

* *Articles.* Postage..... ^{Brussels, 6}_{London, 27} November, 1844. VII. 114, 117

Execution of Convention of October, 1844.

Regulations. Exchange of mails: Ostend and London and Dover; Antwerp and London. Correspondence in mails to and from Ostend and London, 114, 115, 127. Ditto to and from Ostend and Dover, 115, 128. *Tables.* English towns *via* Dover, 120, 133. Supplementary mails by private ships, 115, 128. Optional payment of postage from United Kingdom to British colonies, and transmarine countries, 116, 128. Compulsory payment of postage to other settlements and transmarine countries. Ditto to colonies, &c., by private ships, 116, 129.

* See Convention, 27th November, 1849.

Vol. Page

Tables. Optional colonies, &c. Rates, ports, and days, 121, 134. Compulsory colonies, &c. Rates, routes, ports, and days, 122, 135. *Rates* of postage according to weight: Belgian, 117, 129. British, 117, 130. *Letter Bills*, &c. Bills and acknowledgments to accompany mails, 117, 130. Forms of bills, &c., 123, 136. *Weights and Stamps.* British and Belgian weights, for letters and patterns, 118, 131. Marks and stamps, 119, 131. *Registered Letters.* Weight; extra postage; exchange and addresses, &c., 119, 123. *Dead Letters.* Postage account, 119, 132. Return of postage of offensive letters, 120, 133. *Accounts.* Monthly, 120, 133.

Varrant. *Postage* 22nd November, 1844. VII. 140

Postage on letters between United Kingdom and Belgium. Optional prepayment of entire British and foreign postage, 140. British postage on letters between United Kingdom and British colonies and foreign countries through Belgium. Reservation as to prepayment. British postage on letters between Belgium and British colonies and foreign countries, through United Kingdom, 141. Optional prepayment of entire postage, 141.

Printed Papers. British newspapers free of postage to Belgium. Postage of newspapers from Belgium to United Kingdom. Postage of printed prices-current, commercial lists, and courses of exchange between Belgium and United Kingdom. Postage of newspapers from United Kingdom to British Colonies and foreign countries, through Belgium, 142. Ditto between foreign countries and Belgium, through United Kingdom. Ditto from foreign countries to United Kingdom, through Belgium. Ditto from British colonies, through Belgium or United Kingdom. Conditions as to supplements, &c., to newspapers. Postage of British and Belgian periodicals and parliamentary proceedings between United Kingdom and Belgium. Conditions as to language, address, contents, &c., of British and Belgian papers, 143, 144. Penalty for violation of conditions. Limitation as to weight, and direct transmissions, 144. Reservation as to prepayment. Non-annulment of exemptions and privileges. Meaning of terms and expressions. Commencement of arrangements. Alteration or repeal of rates and regulations, 145.

Additional Articles. *Post Office* ^{Brussels, 6}_{London, 18} June, 1845. VII. 145, 146

Communications between Antwerp and Hull, 146.

***Warrant.** *Postage* 11th September, 1845. VII. 695; 1106

BLACK SEA. (See RUSSIA. TURKEY.)

BOLIVIA.

†**Order in Council.** *Privileges in British Ports.*..9th December, 1839. V. 237
Treaty. *Slave Trade.*.....Sucre, 25th September, 1840. VI. 51, 70; 960

* See Warrant, 4th February, 1850.

† Revoked by Order in Council, 9th August, 1845.

- Vol. Page
- Treaty. Amity, Commerce, & Navigation. Sucre, 29th Sept. 1840.* VI. 90, 99; 961
- Act of Parliament. Slave Trade* 6 Vict. c. 14. 1843. VI. 109; 961
- Order in Council. Pilotage in British Ports . .* 13th Dec. 1843. VI. 511; 982
- Law. Slave Trade* Sucre, 9th November, 1844. VII. 147
- Punishment as pirates, of Bolivians or foreigners engaged in traffic under national flag, or in importing or exporting slaves in Bolivia, 147.
- Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports . .* 8th Aug. 1845. VII. 76; 1059
- Acts of Parliament. Warrant. Postage. 1837—1845. See AMERICA.*
(*West. South.*)

BRAZIL.

- Convention. Packets* Rio Janeiro, 19th Feb. 1810. V. 406, 409; 640
- Notice. Lights, Buoyage, &c. . .* London, 19th December, 1822. V. 108; 626
- Convention. Slave Trade . . .* Rio Janeiro, 23rd Nov. 1826. III. 33, 35; 550
- Act of Parliament. Slave Trade . . .* 7 & 8 Geo. 4, c. 74. 1827. III. 37; 550
- *Treaty. Amity and Commerce . .* Rio Janeiro, 17th Aug. 1827. IV. 38, 49; 543
- Agreement. British Claims* Rio Janeiro, 5th May, 1829. IV. 60
- Act of Parliament. Bounties. Slave Seizures . .* 1 Wm. 4, c. 55. 1830. IV. 202
- Law. Prevention of Slave Trade* Rio Janeiro, 7th Nov. 1831. IV. 64
- Decree. Prevention of Slave Trade . .* Rio Janeiro, 12th April, 1832. IV. 66
- †Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports . . .* 12th Oct. 1832. IV. 216
- Ordinance. Vessels from Africa* Rio Janeiro, 6th June, 1837. V. 32
- Act of Parliament. Postage* 1 Vict. c. 34. 1837. VII. 415; 1087
- Portaria. Slave Vessels* Rio Janeiro, 19th October, 1838. V. 33
- †Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports* 9th Dec. 1839. V. 237
- Order in Council. Pilotage in British Ports . .* 13th Dec. 1843. VI. 511; 982
- Notice. Slave Trade* Rio Janeiro, 12th March, 1845. VII. 149
- Expiration of Convention (Portugal) of July, 1817. Adjudication of pending cases before Mixed Commissions, 149.
- Act of Parliament. Tobacco* 8 & 9 Vict. c. 87. 1845. VII. 646; 1102
- Act of Parliament. Slave Trade* 8 & 9 Vict. c. 122. 1845. VII. 148
- Amendment of Act 7 & 8 Geo. 4, c. 74. Recital of Convention between Brazil and Great Britain, of November, 1826, and of Treaties between Portugal and Great Britain, of January, 1815, and July, 1817. Expiration of Treaties, 149. Adjudication by Mixed Commissions of vessels detained prior to 13th March, 1845. Validity of sentences, 150.
- Slave trade by Brazilians (after March, 1830) deemed piracy. Repeal of prohibition against exercise of jurisdiction by British Admiralty Courts, in cases of Brazilian slave-vessels, under treaties. Authority to Admiralty Courts to adjudicate such cases, as to vessels detained after 13th March, 1845. Indemnity to persons concerned in detention and adjudication of such vessels, 151. Purchase or destruction of condemned vessels. Reports

* Expired 10th November, 1844.

† Revoked by Order in Council, 8th August, 1845.

of such cases to Parliament, 152. Extension of certain Acts,
5 Geo. 4, 1st Will. 4, and 1st Vict., (*General*) to such cases, 153.

Acts of Parliament. Warrant. Postage. 1837–1845. See AMERICA. (*East. South*)

BREMEN.

- Notice. Trinity Dues* London, 15th May, 1823. V. 34
Order in Council. Duties on Vessels, &c. 14th August, 1824. III. 41
Order in Council. Pilotage in British Ports 19th October, 1824. III. 43
Convention. Trade and Navigation 29th Sept. 1825. III. 226. 231; 558
Order in Council. Anchorage; Guernsey, &c. 10th May, 1827. III. 204
Order in Council. British Possessions 16th July, 1827. IV. 184
**Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports* 12th Oct. 1832. IV. 216
Law. Slave Trade Bremen, 20th Feb. 1837. V. 35; 621
Convention. Slave Trade Hamburg, 9th June, 1837. V. 303, 307; 635
Act of Parliament. Slave Trade 1 & 2 Vict. c. 39. 1838. V. 310; 635
**Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports* 9th Dec. 1839. V. 237
Acts of Parliament. Warrant. Postage. (Germany.) 1837—1840. See GERMANY.
Convention. Commerce and Navigation 3rd August, 1841. VI. 517; 983
†Treaty. Postage London, 30th August, 1841. VII. 154

British rate on letters between United Kingdom and Bremen,
direct, or by Cuxhaven or Hanover, and on colonial and foreign
letters to and from Bremen, through United Kingdom, 154.

Bremen rate of postage on letters to and from United Kingdom,
direct, or by Cuxhaven or Hanover; and on letters to and
from British colonies and foreign countries, through United
Kingdom, or through Bremen. Delivery of letters at Bremen.
Conveyance of mail to and from Cuxhaven and the Weser, at
expense of Bremen, 155.

Non-expense to Great Britain for embarking or landing mails at
Cuxhaven or any Bremen port; or at Heligoland, or certain
ports in the Elbe and Weser, when necessary. Indefinite dura-
tion of Treaty. Concert for changes or modifications. Partial
or entire annulment, after notice, 156.

- ‡Warrant. Postage* 31st August, 1841. VII. 722; 1109
Order in Council. British Possessions 14th September, 1841. VI. 520
§Warrant. Postage 30th September, 1841. VII. 725; 1109
Order in Council. Pilotage in British Ports .. 13th Dec. 1843. VI. 511; 982
Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports. 8th August, 1845. VII. 76; 1059

BRUNSWICK.

Acts of Parliament, &c. Postage. 1837—1840. See GERMANY.

Convention. Postage London, 8th July, 1845. VII. 156

Communications upon a more liberal and advantageous basis, 157

International Correspondence. Postage of letters between Bruns-

* Revoked by Order in Council, 8th August, 1845.

† See Additional Agreement, 20th August, 1847.

‡ Duties repealed by Warrant, 30th September, 1841.

§ See Warrants, 8th October, 1847, and 13th October, 1848.

wick and United Kingdom, by the Elbe and through Hanover. Scale of progression of rate, 157. Optional prepayment of entire postage. Prepayment of registered letters. Settlement of accounts at Hanover. Retention of extra postage on registered letters. Treatment of letters not sent direct as transit letters, 158.

Transit Letters. British postage on letters between Brunswick and British colonies and foreign countries, through United Kingdom. Postage of letters through Holland, Belgium, France, &c. Non-increase of Brunswick postage, on letters passing through Brunswick, between United Kingdom and its colonies, and foreign countries, by agreement, to or from Hanover. Eventual transmission through Brunswick of closed mails between Great Britain and the East Indies, the Ionian Islands, and the Levant. Payment to Brunswick for transit of such mails. Conveyance of such mails at expense of Brunswick, 159. Exception of special trains by railway, 160.

Newspapers. Postage on newspapers between Brunswick and United Kingdom, through Hanover. Conditions as to transmission. Reservation of right of refusal to convey certain newspapers. Indefinite duration of Convention. Annulment after notice. Ratifications, 160.

Warrant. Postage 8th September, 1845. VII. 161

Execution of arrangements with Brunswick and Hanover. Alteration of Rates, 161. Postage on letters between United Kingdom and Brunswick, or Hanover, by the Elbe. Option of prepayment of entire postage. Exception of registered letters. Postage of letters between Brunswick or Hanover and British colonies and foreign countries. Option of prepayment of entire postage. Progressive rates according to weight, 162, 163.

Newspapers. Postage of British, Brunswick, and Hanoverian, between United Kingdom and Brunswick, or Hanover. Conditional pre-payment of postage in United Kingdom. Supplements or additional sheets, 163. Regulations as to transmission of newspapers, 164.

Non-extension to letters and newspapers, viâ Holland, Belgium, France, &c. Non-annulment of post office privileges and exemptions. Meaning of terms and expressions. Commencement, and alteration or repeal, of rates and regulations, 164.

BUENOS AYRES.

- Law. Slave Trade, Piracy* Buenos Ayres, 15th Nov. 1824. IV. 69
Treaty. Trade & Navigation. .. Buenos Ayres, 2nd Feb. 1825. III. 44, 49; 550
Act of Parliament. Merchant Shipping 7 Geo. 4, c. 5. 1826. III. 55
Order in Council. Anchorage; Guernsey, &c. 10th May, 1827. III. 204
Order in Council. British Possessions 16th July, 1827. IV. 184
Order in Council. Trade in British Ports 3rd Sept. 1827. IV. 192; 544
Convention. British Claims Buenos Ayres, 19th July, 1830. IV. 69, 72
**Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports.* 12th Oct. 1832. IV. 216

* Revoked by Order in Council, 8th August, 1845-

GENERAL INDEX. (*Buenos Ayres. Chile. China.*) 1067

	Vol.	Page
<i>Slave Trade</i> <i>Buenos Ayres, 26th Nov. 1833.</i>	IV.	74
<i>Slave Trade</i> .. <i>Buenos Ayres, 24th May, 1839.</i>	VI.	117, 137; 963
<i>in Council. Privileges in British Ports</i>	9th Dec. 1839.	V. 237
<i>Parliament. Slave Trade</i>	5 & 6 Vict. c. 40. 1842.	VI. 157; 964
<i>in Council. Pilotage in British Ports</i> ..	13th Dec. 1843.	VI. 511; 982
<i>Parliament. Tobacco</i>	8 & 9 Vict. c. 87. 1845.	VII. 646; 1102
<i>in Council. Privileges in British Ports</i> ..	8th Aug. 1845.	VII. 76; 1059
<i>of Parliament. Warrants. Postage</i> ..	1837—1845.	See AMERICA.
<i>(East. South.)</i>		

CENTRAL AMERICA.

(*See COSTA RICA. GUATEMALA. NICARAGUA.*)

CHILE.

<i>aty. Slave Trade</i>	<i>Santiago, 19th January, 1839.</i>	VI. 165, 185; 964
<i>dl. & Exply. Convention. Slave Trade</i> ..	<i>7th Aug. 1841.</i>	VI. 204, 207; 965
<i>ler in Council. British Possessions</i>	<i>11th August, 1841.</i>	VI. 209; 965
<i>tree. Non-employment of Slaves</i> ..	<i>Santiago, 9th Nov. 1841.</i>	VI. 210; 965
<i>t of Parliament. Slave Trade</i>	<i>6 & 7 Vict. c. 52. 1843.</i>	VI. 211; 965
<i>t of Parliament. Tobacco</i>	<i>8 & 9 Vict. c. 87. 1845.</i>	VII. 646; 1102
<i>ts of Parliament. Warrants. Postage</i> ..	<i>1837-1845.</i>	See AMERICA (<i>West. South.</i>)

CHINA.

<i>Act of Parliament. British Possessions</i> ..	<i>3 & 4 Wm. 4, c. 59. 1833.</i>	IV. 81
<i>Act of Parliament. Trade. China. India</i> ..	<i>3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 93. 1833.</i>	IV. 76; 544
<i>Act of Parliament. Tea Trade</i> ..	<i>3 & 4 Wm. 4, c. 85. 1833.</i>	VII. 410; 1112
<i>Order in Council. Trade at Canton</i>	<i>9th Dec. 1833.</i>	IV. 82; 545
<i>Order in Council. Court of Justice at Canton</i> ..	<i>9th Dec. 1833.</i>	IV. 84; 545
<i>Act of Parliament. Postage</i>	<i>5 & 6 Wm. 4, c. 25. 1835.</i>	IV. 87; 553
<i>Warrant. Postage</i>	<i>1st September, 1840.</i>	V. 276; 633
<i>Treaty. Peace and Friendship</i>	<i>Nanking, 29th Aug. 1842.</i>	VI. 221; 966
<i>Edict. Conclusion of Peace</i>	<i>Nanking, 8th Sept. 1842.</i>	VI. 225; 966
<i>Order in Council. Court of Justice, Hong Kong</i> ..	<i>4th Jan. 1843.</i>	VI. 228; 966
<i>Order in Council. Chinese Ports of Trade</i> ..	<i>24th Feb. 1843.</i>	VI. 229; 966
<i>Declaration. Transit Duties</i> ..	<i>Hong Kong, 26th June, 1843.</i>	VI. 231; 966
<i>Proclamation. Tariff. Regulations. Hong Kong</i> ..	<i>22nd July, 1843.</i>	VI. 232; 966
<i>Tariff of Duties on British Trade</i> ..	<i>Taoukwang, July, 1843.</i>	VI. 234, 238; 966
<i>General Regulations for Trade</i>	<i>Taoukwang, July, 1843.</i>	VI. 243; 966
<i>Proclamation. British Trade</i>	<i>Taoukwang, July, 1843.</i>	VI. 249; 967
<i>Notification. Consular Fees</i>	<i>Hong Kong, 22nd July, 1843.</i>	VII. 165
Table of British consular fees, 165.		
<i>Act of Parliament. British Subjects</i>	<i>6 & 7 Vict. 1843.</i>	VI. 251; 967

* Revoked by Order in Council, 8th August, 1845.

† Repealed by Act 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 84.

‡ Repealed by Act 1 Vict. cap. 32.

§ Repealed by Notification, 22nd February, 1844.

	Vol.	Page
<i>Act of Parliament. British Jurisdiction...</i>	6 & 7 Vict. c. 94. 1843. VI.	500; 982
<i>Notice. Compensation for Opium... London, 25th Aug. 1843.</i>	VI.	254; 967
<i>*Commission, &c. Supt. of Trade, &c... Windsor, 26th Aug. 1843.</i>	VI.	255; 258
<i>Order in Council. Govt. of British Subjects... 2nd Oct. 1843.</i>	VI.	260; 967
<i>Supply. Treaty. Commerce... Hoonun Chae, 8th Oct. 1843.</i>	VI.	262; 967
<i>Ordinance. British Subjects. Macao. Hong Kong... No. 1, 1844.</i>	VI.	270; 968
<i>†Commission, &c. Supt. of Trade, &c... Windsor, 9th Feb. 1844.</i>	VI.	272, 274
<i>Notification. Consular Fees... Hong Kong, 22nd February, 1844.</i>	VII.	166

Table of British consular fees. Annulment of Table of July, 1843, 166.

<i>Order in Council. Trials, &c. Hong Kong. China 17th April, 1844.</i>	VI.	276; 968
<i>‡Ordinance. British Consular Jurisdiction No. 2, 1844.</i>	VII.	167

Execution of Ordinance No. 1, of 1844. Judicial authority of British Consuls in Chinese ports, 167. Record of evidence in criminal offences and civil suits. Transmission of record to Court of Judicature at Hong Kong for trial. Power to consul to adjudicate misdemeanours and minor offences, and certain civil suits. Transmission of evidence and decisions to Supreme Court at Hong Kong. Power of Supreme Court in such cases, 168. Power of consuls to fine and imprison offenders, and to depute persons to adjudicate minor suits. Power to consuls to take security from certain accused persons about to depart, for payment of fines. Power to consuls to grant probates of wills, and letters of administration to estates. Remission of cases of doubt to Supreme Court. Administration of property in meantime by persons of repute, or by consuls, 169. Obedience of consuls to rules and instructions of Supreme Court. Consular fees in judicial proceedings. Power and authority of consuls, in case of presence of any judge of Supreme Court. Judicial records of consuls as records of Court at Hong Kong. Acting consuls invested with consular authority, 170.

<i>§Ordinance. Destitute British Seamen No. 3, 1844.</i>	VII.	171
--	------	-----

Money expended for destitute seamen. Destitute seamen left behind in China. Satisfaction to Chinese subjects for injuries, 171.

Bond of masters of vessels on arrival at Chinese ports or at Hong Kong, with sureties, not to leave behind nor to refuse to receive on board destitute seamen, and to discharge sums awarded for injuries to persons, 171. Form of bond, 174. § Delivery of bond to, and approval of sureties by, consul. Penalty for neglect or refusal of masters to give bond and provide sureties. Arrest or detention of masters and vessels. Liabilities during arrest, &c., 172. Adjudication of complaints for injuries done in China, or at sea, by vessels not in Chinese ports, or at Hong Kong. Liability of sureties. Enforcement of penalty. Partial remission thereof by superintendent of trade, 173.

<i>Ordinance. District for British Trade No. 4, 1844.</i>	VII.	175
---	------	-----

* Revoked by Commission, 9th February, 1844.
† Revoked by Commission, 27th November, 1847.
‡ Repealed by Ordinance No. 1, 1847.
§ Superseded by Ordinance No. 2, 1846.

Vol. Page

nement of trade to five ports, under Treaties. Illegality of British trade, north of 32nd degree of north latitude, 175. Penalty for fitting out vessels for or being interested in such trade from China or its coasts. Penalty for being employed on board such vessels, 176. Indemnity to and reward of seamen, &c., as against other offenders. Prosecutions by superintendent of trade. Remission of penalties and award to informers. Seizure of British vessels by consuls or commanders, under authority of superintendent of trade, 177. Sale of vessels, &c., to satisfy penalties, 178. Interpretation of words in ordinances, as to numbers, genders, persons, &c., 178.

ance. Execution of Treaties. Commerce.....No. 5, 1844. VII. 178.

Regulation of intercourse. Punishment of violators of treaties. Effect of ordinances to certain articles in China. Enforcement of treaties, and of penalties for violation, by superintendent and consuls. Arrest of offenders and detention of their vessels. Report of such proceedings by consuls to superintendent. Transmission of offenders and vessels to Hong Kong, 179. Punishment for violation of Treaties, not provided for by law or by penalty. Infliction of double penalties, in cases of flagrant offences. Enforcement of administrative regulations of superintendent, by consuls. Remission or application of penalties, 180. Non-liability of consuls for acts done in pursuance of regulations of superintendent. Non-liability of commanders of ships of war for executing requisitions of superintendent or consuls, 181. Trial of actions for executing Treaties and regulations in Court of Hong Kong. Indemnity to consuls and others for previous acts, 182. Validity of such previous acts, 183.

rdinance. Supreme Court of Hong KongNo. 6, 1844. VII. 183.

Execution of writs and processes of Court of Justice at Hong Kong, within consular ports and on coast of China, 184.

dinance. British Consular Jurisdiction, &c.....No. 7, 1844. VII. 185.

Recital of order in council of 17th April, 1844, as to exercise of consular jurisdiction in China. Government of consuls in judicial matters by ordinance, 185, 186. Apprehension and trial of offenders. Forms of proceedings. Punishment by fine and imprisonment. Assistance of assessors in trial of serious offences. Power to consuls alone to increase punishment. Report of assessors to superintendent in case of dissent from decision of consul. Power to superintendent to mitigate or remit punishment. Levy and appropriation of fines. Place of imprisonment, 187, 188. Assimilation of proceedings in consular courts to those of England. Consular courts to be courts of record. Consular conciliation between parties in cases of assault. Power to award punishment limited to consuls. Report of proceedings before vice-consuls to consuls. Power to Secretary of State to limit extent of consular jurisdiction in criminal matters, 189.

Power to consuls to send criminal offenders out of China to Hong Kong after second conviction, confirmed by superintendent. Report of consul to superintendent, and power of latter to

confirm deportation, or return offenders back. Forfeiture of protection as a British subject, by offender's return without sanction, 190. Enrolment of British subjects residing in China. Forfeiture of British protection by non-enrolment. No demand of fee for enrolment. Notification as to period of enrolment. Guidance of consuls in judicial matters by ordinances of Hong Kong, 181.

Warrant. Postage. (Hong Kong)..28th November, 1844. VII. 62
Ordinance. British Consular Jurisdiction.....No. 1, 1845. VI.

Amendment of Ordinance No. 7, of 1844. Repeal of clause as to confirmation of second conviction by superintendent, 192.

Act of Parliament. Hong Kong. Foreign Trade. 8 & 9 Vict. c. 88. 1845. VII. 634

**Warrant. Postage11th September, 1845. VII. 62*

Notification. Religious Toleration23rd December, 1845. VI.

Chinese letter. Equal toleration by Chinese Government to Protestants and Papists, 194.

Notification. British Rights19th January, 1846. VI.

Chinese proclamation. Recognition by Chinese Government of equal rights of British subjects at Canton and the other four ports, 195.

Ordinance. District for British Trade No. 1, 1846. VI.

Amendment of Ordinance No. 4, of 1844: as to seizure of vessels; definition of British vessels; and sales, &c., of vessels seized, 197.

Non-seizure of vessels without special warrant of superintendent. Recovery of penalties, 198.

Ordinance. Destitute British Seamen.....No. 2, 1846. VII.

Amendment of Ordinance No. 3, of 1844. Alteration of form of bond, 199.

Order in Council. Sugars6th April, 1846. VII. 876; 877.

COLOMBIA.

(See EQUATOR. NEW GRANADA. VENEZUELA.)

COSTARICA.

Acts of Parliament. Warrants. Postage..1841—1845. See AMERICA (GENERALLY.)

DENMARK.

Treaty. Peace, Commerce, &c... Whitehall, 13th Feb. 1661. I. 179; III. 3.

Treaty. Commerce, &c.....Copenhagen, 11th July, 1670. I. 186; III. 5.

Sound Tariff, or Book of RatesChristianople, 1645. V. 8.

Declaration. Contraband of War..Copenhagen, 4th July, 1780. I. 3.

Edict. Slave Trade Copenhagen, 16th March, 1792. III. 1.

* See Warrant, 7th October, 1847.

	Vol.	Page
<i>Convention. Neutral Trade..Moscow, 23rd October, 1801.</i>	I. 205; III. 552	
<i>Treaty. Peace, Commerce, &c...Kiel, 14th January, 1814.</i>	I. 229; III. 552	
<i>Additional Articles. Cessions, &c...Liege, 7th April, 1814.</i>	I. 233; III. 552	
<i>Order in Council. Pilotage of Vessels</i>	10th March, 1824. III. 73	
<i>Convention. Commerce, &c...London, 16th June, 1824.</i>	III. 74, 78; 552	
<i>Order in Council. Duties on Vessels, &c.</i>	30th June, 1824. III. 82	
<i>Order in Council. Anchorage; Guernsey, &c...10th May, 1827.</i>	III. 204	
<i>*Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports..12th Oct. 1832.</i>	IV. 216	
<i>Treaty. Slave TradeCopenhagen, 26th July, 1834.</i>	IV. 87, 91; 546	
<i>Order in Council. British Possessions</i>	1st April, 1835. IV. 94	
<i>Act of Parliament. Slave Trade..5 & 6 Wm. 4, c. 61. 1835.</i>	IV. 95; 546	
<i>Act of Parliament. Postage</i>	1 Vict. c. 34. 1837. VII. 415; 1087	
<i>*Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports</i>	9th Dec. 1839. V. 237	
<i>Act of Parliament. Postage</i>	3 & 4 Vict. c. 96. 1840. V. 248; 633	
<i>†Warrant. Postage</i>	1st September, 1840. V. 276; 633	
<i>Agreement. Sound DutiesLondon, 13th May, 1841.</i>	VI. 280; 969	
<i>Declaration. Sound DutiesLondon, 4th June, 1841.</i>	VI. 282; 969	
<i>Agreement. Sound DutiesElsinore, 13th August, 1841.</i>	VI. 282; 969	
<i>Declaration. Sound DutiesCopenhagen, 7th Oct. 1841.</i>	VI. 297; 969	
<i>General Tariff. Sound Duties..Elsinore, 23rd Dec. 1841.</i>	VI. 298, 310; 969	
<i>Acts of Parliament. Warrants. Postage. (West Indies.) 1837-1843.</i>	See WEST INDIES.	
<i>Order in Council. Pilotage in British Ports..13th Dec. 1843.</i>	VI. 511; 982	
<i>Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports..8th Aug. 1845.</i>	VII. 76; 1059	
<i>Acts of Parliament. Warrants. Postage. (East Indies. Africa.)..1837-1845</i>		
See INDIA. AFRICA.		

EAST INDIES. (See INDIA.)

EGYPT AND SYRIA. (See TURKEY.)

EQUATOR.

<i>Treaty. Commerce and Navigation..Bogotá, 18th April, 1825.</i>	III. 56, 62; 561
<i>Declarations. National Ships. . . .London, 7th November, 1825.</i>	III. 69, 71
<i>Act of Parliament. Merchant Shipping</i>	7 Geo. 4, c. 5. 1826. III. 55
<i>Order in Council. Anchorage; Guernsey, &c...10th May, 1827.</i>	III. 204
<i>Order in Council. Trade with British Possessions..16th July, 1827.</i>	IV. 184
<i>Order in Council. Duties in British Ports..3rd Sept. 1827.</i>	IV. 192; 544
<i>Law. Importation of Slaves.</i>	26th September, 1830. VII. 200, 201
<i>*Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports..12th October, 1832.</i>	IV. 216
<i>*Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports..9th December, 1839.</i>	V. 237
<i>Treaty. Slave TradeQuito, 24th May, 1841.</i>	VII. 201, 222
Co-operation for utter extinction of traffic, 201, 222. Perpetual	

* Revoked by Order in Council, 8th August, 1845.

† See Convention, 26th June, 1846; and Warrant, 7th September, 1846.

abolition of trade in slaves from Africa, 201, 223. Non-interference with removal or sale of slaves in Equator. Treatment as pirates by Equator, of Equatorians engaged in traffic of slaves brought from Africa. Promulgation of further laws of prevention. Visit by certain ships of war, of merchant-vessels suspected of slave-trading. Detention and trial of vessels, 202, 223.

Rules for reciprocal right of search. Non-exercise thereof, except by authorized ships of war, and on board of merchant-vessels. Form of search by commander, or by other officer. Exhibition of authority. Delivery of certificate. Entry in log-book of licit traders. Rank of searching officer, 203, 224. Supply to ships of war of copies of treaty, instructions to cruizers, and regulations for mixed courts, 203, 225. Mutual communication of names, &c., of ships of war. Rank of searching officer. Search of suspected vessels under convoy. Eventual conveyance for trial. Adherence of naval commanders to instructions, 204, 225. Indemnity for arbitrary and illegal detentions. Visit and detention, only by ships of war with instructions, 204, 226.

Establishment of mixed courts of justice. Composition of courts. Places of residence of mixed courts. Declaration as to place in respective dominions. Option of change of place. Courts without appeal. Judgment according to treaty. Instructions and regulations, 205, 226.

Reparation for wrongs committed by searching officer. Inquiry and punishment, 205, 227. Detention of vessels with any of certain equipments, 206, 227. Condemnation unless employed in a legal pursuit. Non-award of compensation to such vessels, if liberated. Award of demurrage according to circumstances. Demolition and sale of condemned vessels, 207, 228.

Disposal of negroes after condemnation of vessel. Guarantee of their freedom, and information of condition from time to time, 207, 229. Regulations for treatment of liberated negroes. Alteration or suspension by common consent, 208, 229.

Instructions and regulations integral part of treaty. Ratifications, 208, 229.

Instructions for ships of war. Right of visit, search, and detention of merchant vessels, 208, 230. Conveyance of vessels to nearest mixed court. Search in mildest manner, by officer of certain rank. Persons and cargo to be left on board, 209, 230. Declaration of captor, as to state of vessel, for transmission to mixed court. List of papers and number of slaves, for delivery to master of vessel, 209, 231. Declaration of captor, for delivery to mixed court, as to changes in vessel. Disembarkation or transshipment of slaves, 210, 231.

Regulations for mixed courts, 210, 232. Composition of court. Oath of judge and arbitrator. Duties and oath of secretary, or registrar, 211, 232. Payment of salary of secretary. Division of incidental expenses. Payment of expenses for condemned vessels, slaves, and cargo, and for sentence and adjudication. Liquidation of any deficiency, 211, 233. Payment of expenses of liberated vessels. Decision on legality of detention of vessels, without appeal. Period for adjudication, 212, 233. Emancipation of slaves of condemned vessels. Period for final sentence. Conditional delay of sentence. Employment of counsel. Lan-

guage of proceedings, 212, 234. Form of process. Reference of judges to arbitrator on points of difference. Sentence according to opinion of majority, 213, 234.

Restoration of liberated vessels. Liability of captor or his Government for damages. Period of payment of costs and damages, 213, 235. Sale of condemned vessels and cargoes. Emancipation of slaves, and delivery to Government of captor. Conveyance of to, and trial of masters and crew of condemned vessels, by courts of their own country, 214, 235. Payment of their support and return, 214, 236.

Decision of claims to compensation for vessels not condemned, 214, 236. Indemnification for costs of suit, losses, and damages of vessels restored, 215, 236. Scale of demurrage. Non-payment of demurrage, in certain cases. Non-receipt of emoluments or gifts by judges, arbitrators, or secretaries, 216, 237. Supply of vacancies, *ad interim*, of British and Equatorian judges and arbitrators in mixed courts, 216, 238. Notice of, and definitive supply of vacancies, 218, 239.

Regulations for Liberated Negroes, 218, 240. Good treatment and freedom. Delivery of negroes from condemned vessels to Government of captor. Condition of free negroes in British colonies, 219, 240. Condition of free negroes in Equator. Regulations thereof. Registration of emancipated negroes in Equator, 219, 241. Half-yearly return of ditto. Consultation for new measures, if necessary, 220, 240.

Additional Articles. Adjudication of vessels by British judge and arbitrator, in absence of those of Equator, 220, 242. Eventual nomination of secretary to mixed court in Equator. Nomination of ditto in mean time by Great Britain. British payment of expenses of both courts, 221, 242.

Acts of Parliament. Warrants. Postage. (Columbia.) 1837—1840. See AMERICA.

Order in Council. Pilotage in British Ports .. 13th Dec. 1843. VI. 511; 982

Act of Parliament. Tobacco.....8 & 9 Vict. c. 87. 1845. VII. 646; 1102

Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports..8th Aug. 1845. VII. 76; 1059

Acts of Parliament. Warrants. Postage. 1842—1845. See AMERICA.

Additional Article. Slave Trade..Cuenca, 15th January, 1846. VII. 221; 243

Prorogation of term for exchange of ratifications, 222, 243.

FRANCE.

Treaty. Newfoundland FisheryUtrecht, 11th April, 1713. I. 237

Definitive Treaty. Ditto Paris, 10th February, 1763. I. 239

Definitive Treaty. Ditto .. Versailles, 3rd September, 1783. I. 241; III. 552

Convention. Postage through France....Paris, 17th May, 1802. V. 65; 622

Convention. Peace Paris, 23rd April, 1814. I. 247; III. 553

Definitive Treaty. Peace and Amity..Paris, 30th May, 1814. I. 249; III. 553

Regulations. Slave Trade. N.W. Coast ..Paris, December, 1814. III. 84, 88

Declaration of Congress. Slave TradeVienna, 8th February, 1815. I. 9

Convention. East Indies.....London, 7th March, 1815. I. 265; III. 553

Decree. Abolition of Slave Trade Paris, 29th March, 1815. III. 92

General Treaty of Congress. Rivers, &c...Vienna, 9th June, 1815. III. 3

Protocol. Slave Trade Paris, 26th July, 1815. III. 93, 94

	Vol.	Page
<i>Notes. Abolition of Slave Trade</i> Paris, July, 1815.	III.	96, 97
<i>Definitive Treaty. Friendship</i> . . Paris, 20th Novem. 1815.	I. 273; III.	553
<i>Convention. British Claims</i> . . Paris, 20th November, 1815.	I. 277; III.	553
<i>Convention. General Claims</i> . . Paris, 20th November, 1815.	I. 299; III.	553
<i>Ordinance. Slave Vessels</i> Paris, 8th January, 1817.	III.	98, 99; 554
<i>Law. Punishment of Slave Traders</i> . . Paris, 15th April, 1818.	III.	100, 101
<i>Convention. British Claims</i> Paris, 25th April, 1818.	I. 329; III.	554
<i>Convention. General Claims</i> Paris, 25th April, 1818.	I. 337; III.	554
<i>Ordinance. Naval Force. Slave Trade</i> 24th June, 1818.	III.	101, 102
<i>Additional Articles. Bordeaux Claims</i> Paris, 4th July, 1818.	I.	335
<i>Act of Parliament. British Claims</i> . . 59 Geo. 3, c. 31. 1819.	III.	103; 554
<i>Ordinance. Commission. Slave Trade</i> . . Paris, 22nd Dec. 1819.	III.	117, 118
<i>Declaration of Congress. Slave Trade</i> Verona, 28th Nov. 1822.	III.	1, 2
<i>Ordinance. Slave Trade in Barbary, &c.</i> . . Paris, 18th Jan. 1823.	IV.	101
<i>Ordinance. Repression of Slave Trade</i> . . Paris, 13th Aug. 1823.	III.	119, 120
<i>Order in Council. Duties on Vessels</i> London, 10th March, 1824.	III.	121
<i>Convention. Commerce, &c.</i> London, 26th Jan. 1826.	III.	123, 128; 555
<i>Ordinance. Reciprocity</i> Paris, 8th Feb. 1826.	III.	134, 136; 555
<i>Order in Council. Duties on Vessels</i> 3rd May, 1826.	III.	137
<i>Order in Council. Trade with Colonies</i> 1st June, 1826.	III.	138
<i>Order in Council. Trade with Mauritius</i> 16th December, 1826.	IV.	103
<i>Law. Postage on Letters and Newspapers</i> . . 15th March, 1827.	V.	70; 623
<i>*Law. Punishment of Slave Traders</i> . . Paris, 25th April, 1827.	III.	140, 141
<i>Order in Council. Anchorage; Guernsey, &c.</i> 10th May, 1827.	III.	204
<i>Order in Council. British Possessions</i> 16th July, 1827.	IV.	184
<i>Law. Postage on Newspapers, &c.</i> . . Paris, 14th December, 1830.	VI.	409
<i>Law. Repression of Slave Trade</i> Paris, 4th March, 1831.	IV.	105
<i>†Convention. Slave Trade</i> Paris, 30th Nov. 1831.	IV.	109, 111; 547
<i>Ordinance. Duties in French Ports</i> Paris, 16th June, 1832.	IV.	114
<i>‡Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports</i> 12th Oct. 1832.	IV.	216
<i>†Suppl. Convention. Slave Trade</i> . . Paris, 22nd March, 1833.	IV.	115, 125; 547
<i>Act of Parliament. Slave Trade</i> . . 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 72. 1833.	IV.	134; 547
<i>Treaty. Communication by Post</i> . . London, 14th June, 1833.	V.	36, 43; 623
<i>Ordinance. Proceeds of Slave Vessels</i> 24th June, 1833.	V.	49
<i>Ordinances. Communication by Post</i> . . Paris, 7th Oct. 1833.	V.	50, 53; 624
<i>Ordinance. Communication by Post</i> Paris, 18th Oct. 1833.	V.	53; 624
<i>Treaty. Slave Trade. Denmark</i> 26th July, 1834.	IV.	87, 91; 546
<i>Treaty. Slave Trade. Sardinia</i> . . Turin, 8th Aug. 1834.	IV.	384, 389; 558
<i>Addl. Article. Do. Do. Landing of Slaves</i> . . Turin, 8th Dec. 1834.	IV.	395, 396
<i>Convention. Communication by Post</i> . . Paris, 30th March, 1836.	V.	54, 61; 624
<i>§Ordinance. Post Office Convention</i> . . Neuilly, 26th June, 1836.	V.	68; 624
<i>Convention. Postage</i> London, 27th June, 1836.	VII.	1038, 1042
Execution of Convention of March, 1836. Mails between London and Dover, and Calais, Boulogne and Paris. Bags by private steam-vessels between Brighton and Dieppe, and Southampton		

* Repealed by Law, 4th March, 1831.

† Suspended by Convention, 29th May, 1845.

‡ Revoked by Order in Council, 8th August, 1845.

§ Annulled by Ordinance, 19th May, 1843.

and Hâvre. Letter-bill and receipt with each mail, according to forms, 1038, 1042. Rates of postage by Dover and Calais. Postage of letters between Brighton and Dieppe, and Southampton and Hâvre, and between other ports. Progressive rates of postage of unpaid letters from France to England, and from England to France. Progression applicable to paid letters, from France to England, 1039, 1043. Payment to France, and to Great Britain, for registered letters, 1039, 1044. Ditto for patterns of merchandize. Reciprocal transmission of recommended letters. Delivery of registered letters from foreign countries, through France, to Great Britain, 1040, 1044. Transmission of paid letters and patterns, through France, to Southern Italy, Austria, Venetian Lombardy, Sardinia, Belgium, and Switzerland. Inscription of postage on paid and unpaid letters, 1040, 1045. Denomination of monies. Initial stamps on paid letters, and on letters paid to frontier. Return of postage on dead letters, 1040, 1045. Separate and general accounts, according to forms. Establishment of balance in French money. Comparative value of French and English monies, 1041, 1046.

- Notice. Post Office Convention.* London, 20th July, 1836. V. 71; 624
Convention. Slave Trade. Hans Towns. . . 9th June, 1837. V. 303, 307; 635
Act of Parliament. Postage 1 Vict. c. 34. 1837. VII. 415; 1087
Convention. Slave Trade. Tuscany 24th Nov. 1837. V. 553, 557; 647
Convention. Slave Trade. Sicilies 14th Feb. 1838. V. 439, 443; 643
Act of Parlt. Postage. (Mediterranean.) 1 & 2 Vict. c. 97. 1838. VII. 458; 1089
Addl. Convention. Postage. East Indies. . 10th May, 1839. V. 73, 80; 625
Convention. Oyster, &c., Coast Fisheries. . Paris, 2nd Aug. 1839. V. 86, 90; 625
Ordinance. Coast Fisheries. Eu, 27th August, 1839. V. 94
Act of Parliament. Coast Fisheries 2 & 3 Vict. c. 96. 1839. V. 95; 632
**Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports.* . 9th Dec. 1839. V. 237; 632
Warrant. Postage 27th December, 1839. VII. 474; 1090
Act of Parliament. Coast Fisheries. . . 3 & 4 Vict. c. 69. 1840. V. 96; 633
Warrant. Postage. 24th April, 1840. VII. 487; 1091
Act of Parliament. Postage 3 & 4 Vict. c. 96. 1840. V. 248; 633
Warrant. Postage. 1st September, 1840. V. 276; 633
Warrant. Postage. (West Indies.) 31st August, 1841. VII. 495; 1092
† *Treaty. Slave Trade* London, 20th December, 1841. VI. 2, 21; 971
Order in Council. Bourbon, and Mauritius . . 3rd June, 1842. VI. 342; 971
Act of Parliament. Coast Fisheries. . . 5 & 6 Vict. c. 63. 30th July, 1842. VI. 343
Protocol. Conferences. Slave Trade London, Feb. Nov. 1842. VI. 339
Convention. Fugitive Criminals. . . London, 13th Feb. 1843. VI. 344, 346; 971
Ordinance. Fugitive Criminals. . . . Paris, 18th March, 1843. VI. 348; 972
Convention. Communications by Post. London, 3rd Apr. 1843. VI. 349. 381; 972
Ordinance. Post Office Convention . . Paris, 30th April, 1843. VI. 414; 974
† *Articles. Postage.* London, 1st May, 1843. VII. 244, 266

Execution of Convention of April 1843. Forms of accounts, and other matters of detail, 244, 266.

* Revoked by Order in Council, 8th August, 1845.

† Not ratified by the King of the French.

‡ See Additional Articles, Nov. 1846, and Aug. 1848; and Convention, Dec. 1847.

Regulations. Exchange of mails:

Channel, Between Paris and London and Dover. Calais and London and Dover. Boulogne and London and Dover. Dieppe and Brighton. Havre and London, Southampton and Brighton, Cherbourg and Jersey and Guernsey, 244, 266. Granville and Jersey and Guernsey. St. Malo and Jersey and Guernsey, 245, 266.

Mediterranean. Between Paris and Malta. Paris to Gibraltar and Malta. Between Marseilles and Alexandria. Gibraltar and Malta. At Alexandria. Between Alexandria and Malta. Smyrna and Malta. Dardanelles and Malta. Constantinople and Malta. 245, 267.

Channel. Correspondence to and from France and United Kingdom and countries, colonies, and ports, in mails between Paris and London. Correspondence to and from ditto and certain towns of England, and France, and certain foreign countries, in mails between Paris and Dover, 245, 267. Correspondence to and from ditto and certain towns in France, and certain foreign countries, in mails between Calais and London. Correspondence to and from ditto and certain French towns and certain foreign countries, in mails between Calais and Dover. Correspondence to and from ditto and Boulogne and its district, in mails between Boulogne and London. Correspondence to and from ditto and certain towns in England, in mails between Boulogne and Dover, 246, 268. *Lists*: French departments, countries, colonies, and ports, through Paris. English towns by Dover, 260, 282. French departments and foreign countries, by Calais (with exceptions), 261, 283.

Supplementary mails to and from Calais and Boulogne and London and Dover, by private steam-packets. Correspondence from certain French towns, by private ships, in mails from Dieppe to Brighton, 247, 269. *List* of such French towns, 262, 284.

Correspondence from certain French departments, and foreign countries, and colonies by private ships, in mails from Havre to London, and to Southampton and Brighton, 247, 269. *List* of such French departments, &c., 262, 284.

Mails, by private ships, to and from Dieppe and Havre, and London. Brighton, and Southampton, out of season. Mails from Cherbourg, with correspondence from France to Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney; and from those islands for France and countries beyond France. Mails from Granville to Jersey, Guernsey, &c., with correspondence from and to France and foreign countries, 248, 270. Mails from St. Malo to Jersey, &c., with correspondence to and from France, &c., 249, 271.

Mediterranean. Mails from Paris to Alexandria and Gibraltar and Malta, with correspondence from certain French departments, and foreign countries and colonies. Mails from Marseilles and Alexandria, Gibraltar, and Malta, with correspondence from certain French departments, and foreign countries, &c. Mails from Alexandria, Gibraltar, and Malta, to Marseilles and to Paris, with correspondence for French departments, foreign countries, &c., 249, 271. *Lists* of French departments, countries, &c., by Paris and by Marseilles, 263, 285.

Mails to and from the British and French post offices at Alexandria. Mails from French post offices at Smyrna, Dardanelles, and Constantinople, to British post office at Malta, with correspondence from Malta and Gibraltar. Mails from Malta to Smyrna, Dardanelles, and Constantinople, 250, 272.

Regulations for Transit. Optional prepayment of postage from United Kingdom, by packets to certain British colonies, 251, 273.

List of such colonies, 264, 286.

Prepayment of postage from United Kingdom, by packets, to certain foreign countries and colonies, 251, 273. *List of such foreign countries and colonies, 264, 286.*

Prepayment of postage, from United Kingdom or France, by private ships. Return of letters not prepaid, 251, 273.

British correspondence between United Kingdom and the Mediterranean, in closed mails, through France, and by private packets.

Counting, weighing, and transmission of such correspondence.

British correspondence, through France, to Baden and Bavaria.

Postage thereof, 252, 274.

British correspondence, prepaid, through France and Sardinia, to and from certain States of Southern Italy, 252, 274. *List of such states, 265, 287.*

Postage of such correspondence payable to France and to Great Britain, 252, 274. Additional to Great Britain for British colonies, and for internal postage in Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland, 253, 275.

Optional prepayment of British correspondence to and from certain German states, and certain Northern states, through France, by post office of Tour and Taxis, 253, 275. *Lists of such German and Northern states, 265, 287.*

Postage payable to France for such correspondence, &c., to United Kingdom, 254, 276.

***Progressive Rates.* French postage, according to weight. Sum to be accounted for to France. British postage, according to weight, 255, 277. Conversion of fractional parts of French into English money, 256, 278.**

***Letter-Bills, Receipts, &c.* Letter-Bill of contents with each mail. Receipt on return. Distinction of supplementary mails, 256, 278. *Forms of letter-bill and receipt, 309, 321.* French and British weights for letters and patterns of goods. Weighing and verification of weight. Marks on letters, &c., prepaid to destination, and on letters prepaid to British, and French, and Sardinian frontiers, 257, 279. Marks on British letters to France, from Canada, &c., colonies, &c., 258, 280.**

***Registered Letters.* Postage accounts. Non-increase of postage on foreign letters. Insertion in letter-bill, and tying-up of letters, 258, 280. Postage account of dead letters, and newspapers. Monthly and general accounts. Balance in French money, 259, 281.**

Warrant. Postage Arrangements London, 9th May, 1843. VII. 288

Recent Treaty with France. Alteration of British postage. Postage between United Kingdom and France and Algeria, 288.

Postage between France and Algeria and Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, or Alderney. Option of prepayment of entire postage. Postage by vessel, direct from France or Algeria, 289.

Postage, by France, between United Kingdom and Turkey, Levant, Archipelago, Greece, or Ionian Islands (passing through any Austrian post office), Austria, Venetian Lombardy, Sardinian States, Italy, Sicilies, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Germany, or Northern states. Postage, by France, between Channel Islands and said countries. Postage, by France, between United Kingdom and East Indies, 289. Postage,

- by France, between Channel Islands and East Indies. Prepayment thereof, if required, 290.
- Postage, by France, between United Kingdom and Syria, Egypt, Turkey, Greece, Levant, Archipelago, Adriatic, Black Sea, Italy, Sicilies, Malta, Ionian Islands, &c., and by French Mediterranean packets. Postage, by France, between Channel Islands and Mediterranean, and by ditto. Postage to and from United Kingdom, by France and Marseilles, thence by British packets to Malta, 290. Ditto to and from Channel Islands and Malta. Option of prepayment of postage, 291.
- Postage to and from United Kingdom and said ports and places eastward of Malta, by post, and by British packets *via* Marseilles and Mediterranean. Postage to and from Channel Islands and ditto, by ditto, 291. Postage to and from British dominions and said ports and places, eastward of Malta, by packet-boat. Prepayment, if required, 292.
- Postage between Malta and ports in Mediterranean, Adriatic, Archipelago, Black Sea, Greece, Turkey, Syria, Egypt, Spain, Portugal, Italy, France in Mediterranean, or ports in North Africa. Postage between said countries and seas, east of Malta, and between said countries and seas, west of Malta, not through Malta. Ditto ditto, through Malta, 292. Postage between said countries and seas, east and west of Malta. Venice and Adriatic deemed east of Malta. Postage between said countries and seas and northern coast of Africa, and East Indies, *via* Syria or Egypt. Prepayment, if required, 293.
- Postage between France, or countries *via* France, and Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland, through British dominions, 293. Postage between ditto and British colonies, 294. Postage between British colonies, East Indies, and Mediterranean, and foreign countries, through Great Britain. Prepayment of postage, 294.
- Progressive rates of British and foreign postage, according to weight, 294.
- Printed newspapers, prices current, commercial lists, and courses of exchange, 294. British or colonial newspapers from or through British dominions to France or Algeria, by packet, free. Postage of ditto by private ship. Postages: viz., on French newspapers from France to United Kingdom; on unstamped British prices-current, &c., to France or Algeria; on colonial and foreign ditto to France and French colonies; on newspapers, between United Kingdom and Spain; from Greece to United Kingdom, *via* France; between ditto and ditto *via* Marseilles by French Mediterranean packets; between other countries and United Kingdom, through France; and between United Kingdom, or British colonies, and East Indies or Mediterranean, by monthly closed mails, *via* Marseilles; between France or Algeria, and Malta; between France or Algeria, and British colonies and foreign countries, through United Kingdom; and between Gibraltar or Malta, and Alexandria, 295; between ports, &c., in Mediterranean, Adriatic, Archipelago, Greece, Turkey, Syria, or Egypt; and between ports, &c., in Mediterranean, Adriatic, or Archipelago, and East Indies; by packet-boats or private ships. Prepayment of postage, 296.
- Printed British periodicals, and parliamentary proceedings between United Kingdom or France, or Algeria. Postage by packet or private ship according to weight. Limitation of weight, 296. Prepayment of postage, 297.

Non-annulment of post office exemptions and privileges. **Explanation** of terms "by the post," &c. **Commencement** of warrant. Alteration or repeal of rates or regulations, 297.

Finance. -*Postage* Neuilly, 19th May, 1843. VII. 298

Reference to Convention of April 1843, and to laws of May 1802, March 1827, December 1830, and May 1838. **Optional prepayment** of entire postage of letters and patterns of goods from France, Algeria, &c., to United Kingdom and certain British colonies in West Indies, North America, and Mediterranean, 298. *List* of colonies, 1047.

Reduction of French postage on such letters and patterns, according to law of March 1827. **Prepayment** of registered letters. **Prepayment** of letters, *viâ* England, by private ships. **Prepayment** of letters, *viâ* England, to certain foreign colonies and countries, 299. *List* of foreign colonies and countries, 1048.

Address of letters *viâ* England, 299. **French postage** of prepaid letters from France, as fixed by law of March 1827, and Ordinances of June 1836, and May 1838. **Postage** to frontier of France according to distance. **Postage** to Calais and Boulogne. **Postage** from United Kingdom, British colonies, and countries beyond sea to France, Algeria, &c. **British postage** according to British rate, 300.

Postage on printed courses of exchange, prices-current, &c., to and from United Kingdom and France, Algeria, &c., according to law of March 1827, and ordinance of May 1838. **Regulations** as to transmission, 300. **Payment** of postage in France, 301.

Newspapers. **Postage** from France and Algeria to or from United Kingdom or Channel Islands. **Payment** of French postage according to laws of March 1827, and December 1830, in France. **Postage** to and from France and Alexandria and Malta, by French Mediterranean packets. **Postage** from France to and from Alexandria, Malta, Gibraltar, Ionian Islands, and East Indies, by British packets, 301.

Postage from Marseilles, Algeria, &c., to and from Malta, Gibraltar, Ionian Islands, and East Indies, by French and British packets. **Postage** from France and Algeria to and from countries beyond sea, by private ships or British packets. **Postage** to and from transatlantic countries and Mediterranean, 302.

Postage on pamphlets between France and United Kingdom. **Prepayment** to frontiers. **Regulations** as to transmission, &c., 302. **Admission** of newspapers and periodicals, subject to laws. **Non-admission** of letters containing coins or jewellery, &c., liable to customs' duties. **Repeal** of ordinance of June, 1836, 303.

Regulations. *Guidance of Fishermen.* London, 24th May, 1843. VI. 415, 431; 974

Declaration. *Fishery Regulations.* London, 23rd June, 1843. VI. 447; 975

Act of Parliament. *Fugitive Criminals.* 6 & 7 Vict. c. 75. 1843. VI. 448; 975

Act of Parliament. *Coast Fisheries.* 6 & 7 Vict. c. 79. 1843. VI. 453; 975

Order in Council. *Irish Fisheries* 23rd August, 1843. VI. 462; 975

Order in Council. *New Zealand* 23rd August, 1843. VI. 497; 982

***Acts of Parliament.** *Warrants. Postage. (West Indies.)* 1837—1843.

See WEST INDIES.

Order in Council. *Pilotage in British Ports.* 13th Dec. 1843. VI. 511; 982

Additional Articles. *Postage* Paris, 29 March, 1844. VII. 303, 315
London, 31

* See Warrants, 7th October, 1847, and 22nd February, 1848.

Execution of Convention of April 1843, 303, 315. Regulations as to letters to and from German States, served by post office at Tour and Taxis, or Northern States, 304, 315. Regulations as to letters to and from Jamaica. Internal postage in Jamaica, on letters to and from France, Kingston excepted. Letters through France, paid or unpaid, to and from United Kingdom and colonies, and Austria, Belgrade, Cracow, Moldavia, Wallachia, Turkey in Europe, and Scutari, 304, 316. Payment to France on such letters, 305, 316. Payment to Great Britain, for paid letters from and through Austria to British dominions and colonies. Internal postage of Jamaica, Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland, 315, 317. Payment to Great Britain, for unpaid letters from British dominions and colonies to and through Austria, 306, 317. Letters from British dominions and colonies to and from Parma, Placentia, Modena, Roman States, and Sicilies, through France, and Austria. Partial prepayment of postage thereon. Payment to France, for transit of such letters, 306, 318. Letters to and from British dominions and colonies through France and Austria. Postage to frontier, 307, 319. Payment to Great Britain for unpaid letters to Southern Poland and Southern Russia. Payment to France, for transit postage from British dominions and colonies, through France, Austria, Germany, or Switzerland, on letters paid to and from frontier. Letters to and from British dominions and colonies, and Greece, Archipelago, and Ionian Islands, through France and Austria. Partial pre-payment of postage, 307, 319. Payment to France, for transit postage through France, Switzerland, and Austria, 308, 320.

Non-inclusion of dead letters, newspapers, or printed papers, accounts and returns, in weighing and counting, 308, 320.

Forms of letter-bills and acknowledgments, 309, 321.

Warrant. Postage 28th November, 1844. VII. 622; 114

Additional Articles. Postage ^{Paris, 72} ^{London, 26} February, 1845. VII. 328, 115

Execution of Convention of April 1843. Mails between Folkestone and Boulogne by private steam-packets and merchant-ships. Transit of correspondence to and from any country. Indication of route on address of letters. Expense of mails between Folkestone and Boulogne, 328, 333. Moveable boxes for letters, between time of closing mails and departure of vessels, 329, 334.

Letters, paid or unpaid, between British dominions and colonies, and Greece, by France and French Mediterranean packets. Payment to Great Britain for paid and unpaid letters to and from Greece, 329, 334. Payment to France, for unpaid and paid letters to and from Greece. Registered letters to and from Greece by French Mediterranean packets, prepaid, 330, 335. Postage of such letters. Payment to Great Britain, for transit through British dominions, and sea conveyance of paid letters from Greece to British colonies and places beyond sea, and for unpaid letters to Greece. Newspapers and printed papers from British dominions to Greece, by French Mediterranean packets, free of postage, 331, 336. Payment to France, for transit of such newspapers, &c., from Greece, through France. Payment to Great Britain, for newspapers, &c., between Greece and British colonies, and countries, through British dominions or to Channel Islands, 332, 337.

- vention*. *Slave Trade*. *London, 29th May, 1845.* VII. 338, 347
- Insufficiency of Conventions of 1831 and 1833. Adoption of more effectual measures in place of them, 338, 347. Prevention of usurpation of French and British flags. British and French naval forces, of equal strength, on west coast of Africa. British cruizers on east coast of Africa for prevention of traffic. Concert of naval forces on West Coast. Selection and definition of stations. Reservation of exercise of rights, respectively, within station of other party, 340, 348.
- Treaties between naval officers and native chiefs on West Coast for suppression of slave trade. Reservation of admission of either party to treaties of the other. Division of expense for presents, &c., in such cases. Non-employment of force to compel execution of treaties, without mutual consent, 340, 349. Non-occupation of ports on coast without ditto, 341, 349.
- Notification of readiness of French squadron. Issue of joint declaration before operations. Restoration of search warrants under Conventions of 1831 and 1833. Instructions to naval officers respectively, with respect to pirates and slave-vessels under assumed flags, 341, 350. Prohibition for ever of slave trade in colonies, and prevention of traffic by laws, 342, 350.
- Commencement and duration of Convention. Suspension of previous Conventions. Revision of them and present Convention in fifth year. Abrogation of previous Conventions at end of tenth year if not revived. Continuance of means of suppression until extinction of traffic. Ratifications, 342, 351.
- Instructions to naval commanders on west coast of Africa, 342, 351 :
- British Instructions.* Execution of Convention of May 1845. Co-operation with French naval commanders on West Coast. Regulations of stations. Negotiation of Treaties with native chiefs, in concert with French commander. *Draft* of engagement, 343. Joint employment of force to compel execution of Treaties. Information to French commander as to slave traffic, especially as to French vessels, 344.
- Visit, search, and detention of foreign vessels, and of vessels of no nation, according to treaties, laws, and instructions, 345.
- Non-interference with vessels of France. Visit or search of vessels suspected of carrying false colours, 345. Notation on vessel's papers and in log-book of cruizer, if suspicion prove unfounded. Compensation for injuries sustained by examination without cause. Treatment of vessels under false flags according to their nationality, 346.
- French Instructions.* Execution of Convention of May 1845. Exercise of surveillance and repression upon new bases, 351. Extinction of traffic by combinations entirely distinct from those of Conventions of 1831 and 1833. Perfect concert between French and British naval squadrons on African coast. Examination of coast, and distribution of cruizers of both Powers, simultaneously or alternately, on certain stations. Inducement of chiefs on coast to abandon slave trade, by negotiation and promise of indemnification. Execution of existing treaties with chiefs, and conclusion of treaties with others, 352.
- Co-operation in general between French and British squadrons, consistent with reciprocal independence. Execution of treaties concluded by France with other Powers, stipulating for the right of search, agreeably to treaties of 1831 and 1833, viz., with

Sardinia, Tuscany, Sicilies, Sweden, Denmark, and Hans Towns, 353.

Contingent employment of force. Armament of slave-trading vessels, 353. Depredations committed by them on African coast. Instructions thereupon, of July, 1841. Use of fraudulent ship's papers. Application of law of April 1825, against such vessels, as pirates, according to Ordinances of 1554, 1681, and 1718, and decree of 1794, 354. Detention of vessels suspected of piracy. Exercise of right of visit with caution. Indemnification for injuries. Hoisting of false flags not piracy, 355. Visit of suspected vessels. Detention of them, if French, or if belonging to either of said powers, in virtue of treaties, 356.

Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports . . 8th Aug. 1845. VII. 76; 1059

Act of Parliament. Offenders 8 & 9 Vict. c. 120. 1845. VII. 356

Execution of Treaty of February 1843, and of Act 6 and 7 Vict., cap. 75, 356. Effect of warrants of Secretary of State (or requisitions for delivery of criminals under treaty) by metropolitan police magistrates. Execution of police warrant of apprehension within England, and of warrant of committal to prison, 357.

Form of warrant of apprehension, 358.

Form of warrant of committal, 359.

Acts of Parliament. Warrants. Postage. (East Indies. Africa.) 1837—1845. See INDIA. AFRICA.

Additional Articles. Postage Paris, ¹¹/_{London, 17} Nov. 1845. VII. 359, 364

Execution of Convention of April 1843, 359, 364. Suppression of exchange of mails between Cherbourg and Jersey, Paris and Gibraltar, and Marseilles and Gibraltar. Letters to and from British dominions and colonies and Switzerland, paid or unpaid, 360, 364. Payment by France, for unpaid letters to Switzerland, 360, 365. Payment by ditto for paid letters from Switzerland, 361, 365. Payment by Great Britain for unpaid letters from and paid letters to Switzerland. Prepayment of postage on registered letters to and from Switzerland. Payment by Great Britain and by France for such registered letters, 361, 366. Payment by France for transit through Great Britain and sea conveyance of paid and unpaid letters from Switzerland and British colonies, 362, 366.

Newspapers and printed papers from Great Britain to France, for Switzerland, free. Payment by Great Britain, for transit of newspapers through France from Switzerland. Payment by France, for transit and sea conveyance of newspapers, &c., to and from Switzerland and British colonies, 363, 367. Payment by France, for transit and sea conveyance of newspapers, &c., to and from Canada and France, Algeria, &c., Greece, Switzerland, German states of Tour and Taxis, and Northern states, 363, 368.

Letter-bills and receipts, 363, 368. Commencement of articles, as additional to Convention of April 1843, 364, 368.

Order in Council. St. Helena 20th November, 1845. VII. 369

Importation of produce of France into St. Helena, in French vessels. Exportation of certain goods from St. Helena to foreign countries, in ditto, 370.

Declaration. Slave Trade London, 6th December, 1845. VII. 370. 371

- Vol. Page
- Commencement of naval operations on coast of Africa. Restoration of search warrants issued under Conventions of 1831 and 1833, 370, 371.**
- Classification. Fishing Vessels London, 2nd January, 1846. VII. 372**
- Interpretation of articles of Regulations of May 1843, as to exhibition of licences or muster-rolls by fishermen, 372.**
- Finance. Slave Trade 28th January, 1846. VII. 373**
- Publication of Convention of May 1843, 373.**
- Additional Articles. Postage** Paris, 25
London, 30 **March, 1846. VII. 374, 378**
- Execution of Convention of April 1843. Letters to and from British dominions and colonies and Baden, paid or unpaid, through France, 374, 378. Payment by France, for unpaid letters to Baden, 345, 379. Ditto for paid letters from Baden, 375, 379. Payment by Great Britain, for ditto and ditto. Pre-payment of registered letters, 375, 380. Payment by France and Great Britain for registered letters. Payment by France, for transit postage and sea conveyance to and from Baden and foreign countries, through Great Britain, 376, 380. Newspapers and printed papers, from Great Britain to Baden, free. Payment by Great Britain, for transit of newspapers through France to Baden. Payment by France, for transit and for conveyance of newspapers to and from Baden, through Great Britain and colonies, and foreign countries. Payment by France, for newspapers to and from Canada, 374, 381. Letter-bills and receipts. Articles additional to Convention of April 1843. Commencement thereof, 377, 382.**
- Additional Articles. Postage** Paris, 11
London, 14 **May, 1846. VII. 382, 383**
- Execution of Convention of April 1843, 382, 383. Payment by Great Britain, for unpaid letters from Wirtemberg to British dominions and colonies, and for paid letters to Wirtemberg. Commencement of operations, 313, 384.**
- Ordinance. Fisheries Neuilly, 23rd June, 1846. VII. 384**
- Publication of regulations and declaration, of May & June 1843, 385. .**
- *Additional Articles. Postage** Paris, 7
London, 30 **November, 1846. VII. 385, 387**
- Execution of Convention of April 1843, 385, 387. Mails between Portsmouth and Havre. Transit of correspondence from or to any country, 386, 387. Indication of route on address of letters. Application of rules of Convention of April 1843, as to ordinary and supplementary mails by packet or merchant-ships, and as to moveable boxes for letters, after closing of mails. Articles additional to Convention of April 1843. Commencement, 386, 388.**

FRANKFORT.

- Treaty. Commerce and Navigation . . London, 13th May, 1832. IV. 147, 153; 548**
- †Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports 12th Oct. 1832. IV. 216**
- Treaty. Commerce and Navigation . . London, 29th Dec. 1835. V. 97, 98; 625**
- †Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports 9th Dec. 1839. V. 237**

* See Convention 8th December, 1847: and additional Articles, 30th August, 1848; and Warrant, 8th March, 1849.

† Revoked by Order in Council, 8th August, 1845.

- Acts of Parliament. Warrant. Postage. 1837—1840. See GERMANY.*
Convention. Commerce and Navigation. .2nd March, 1841. VI. 751, 755; 996
Order in Council. Meuse, Ems, Weser, Elbe, &c. 11th Aug. 1841. VI. 759; 996
Order in Council. Pilotage in British Ports . . 13th Dec. 1843. VI. 511; 982
Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports. .8th Aug. 1845. VII. 76; 1059

GENERAL.

- Act of Parliament. Aliens 12 & 13 Will. 3, c. 2. 1701. VII. 602*

Incapability of persons born out of British dominions, unless of English parents, to be Privy Councillors, or Members of Parliament. Non-enjoyment by them of offices or places, or grants of land, &c., 602.

- Act of Parliament. Ambassadors, &c. . . 7 Anne, c. 12. 1708. V. 595; 625*

- Act of Parliament. Aliens 1 Geo. 1, s. 2. c. 4. 1715. VII. 602*

Recital of Act, 12 Will. 3, c. 2. Exception of persons naturalized before August, 1714. Insertion of disabilities in future Bills of Naturalization, 602, 603.

- *Act of Parliament. Postage. 5 Geo. 3, c. 25. 1764. VII. 391*

Postage of letters by sea between ports of British dominions in America. Inland postage of letters within such dominions according to distance, 391.

- Act of Parliament. Aliens 14 Geo. 3, c. 84. 1774. VII. 603*

Non-enjoyment by naturalized persons, of privileges of British subjects in foreign countries, unless after certain residence in British dominions, subsequent to Bills of Naturalization, 603.

- †Act of Parliament. Copyright. Prints. . 17 Geo. 3, c. 57. 1777. VII. 392*

Recital of Acts 8 Geo. 2, and 7 Geo. 3. Term, 14 years, of property of inventors and engravers, in historical or other prints. Extension of term to 28 years, and to works engraved in mezzotinto or chiaro-oscuro, taken from pictures, drawings, models, or sculptures, 392.

Further provisions. Liability of persons to actions at law, for copying, selling, &c., such or other engravings, without previous consent of proprietors, 393.

- ‡Act of Parliament. Copyright. Books. . 54 Geo. 3, c. 156. 1814. VII. 394*

Recital of Acts 8 Anne, and 41 Geo. 3, 394. Repeal of provisions thereof, as to delivery of copies to public libraries. Delivery of certain copies of future books for certain public libraries, 395. Penalty for non-delivery. Delivery of subsequent editions, containing additions or alterations, or a separate copy of the latter, 396. Superior copy for British Museum. Extension of term of copyright. Liability to action for damages for printing, reprinting, or importing books, without consent of authors, 397. Penalty of forfeiture of books, &c., 398. Entry of books at Stationers' Hall. Penalty for omission, 399. Demand and delivery of books there. Enjoyment of extension of copyright by existing authors, 400, 401. Limitation of actions, 401.

* Cited in Act 12 & 13 Vict. cap. 66.

† Cited in Act 6 & 7 Will. 4, cap. 59.

‡ Cited in Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 15.

	Vol.	Page
<i>Act of Parliament. British Marriages, &c., Abroad.. London, 23rd March, 1816.</i>	V.	100
<i>Act of Parliament. Newfoundland Fisheries.. 59 Geo. 3, c. 38. 1819.</i>	IV.	489
<i>Proclamation. Foreign Intercourse. St. Helena..... 30th July, 1821.</i>	IV.	493
<i>Act of Parliament. Lastage & Ballastage.. 3 Geo. 4, c. cxi. 1822.</i>	V.	100; 626
<i>Proclamation. Lights, Buoyage, &c..... London, 19th Dec. 1822.</i>	V.	108; 626
<i>Proclamation. Slave Trade. Malta.... Valetta, 21st March, 1823.</i>	V.	109; 626
<i>Act of Parliament. Duties and Pilotage .. 4 Geo. 4, c. 77. 1823.</i>	III.	145; 555
<i>Act of Parliament. Marriages Abroad.... 4 Geo. 4, c. 91. 1823.</i>	IV.	159
<i>Act of Parliament. Tonnage Duties.. 5 Geo. 4, c. 1. 1824.</i>	III.	148; 555
<i>Act of Parliament. Newfoundland Fishery.. 5 Geo. 4, c. 51. 1824.</i>	III.	151; 556
<i>Act of Parliament. Slave Trade.... 5 Geo. 4, c. 113. 1824.</i>	III.	152; 556
<i>Act of Parliament. Quarantine..... 6 Geo. 4, c. 78. 1825.</i>	IV.	160; 549
<i>Act of Parliament. British Consuls, &c... 6 Geo. 4, c. 87. 1825.</i>	IV.	172; 549
<i>Act of Parliament. Smuggling..... 6 Geo. 4, c. 108. 1825.</i>	VII.	404

Prevention of smuggling. Repeal of former Acts. Forfeiture of foreign vessels and boats found within certain distances of certain coasts, with certain goods on board, 404. Forfeiture of foreign vessels found near coast at anchor, with forfeitable goods. Forfeiture of foreign vessels and boats found near islands of Guernsey, &c., or Man, with forfeitable goods, 405. Penalty on and detention of foreigners found on board vessels liable to forfeiture, 406.

<i>Act of Parliament. Addl. Duties, &c... 6 Geo. 4, c. 111. 1825.</i>	III.	199; 557
<i>Act of Parliament. British Possessions.. 6 Geo. 4, c. 114. 1825.</i>	III.	201; 557
<i>Act of Parliament. Pilots and Pilotage.. 6 Geo. 4, c. 125. 1825.</i>	V.	111; 627
<i>Order in Council. Quarantine..... 19th July, 1825.</i>	IV.	163; 549
<i>Act of Parliament. Spanish-American Shipping.. 7 Geo. 4, c. 5. 1826.</i>	III.	55
<i>Proclamation. Slave Trade .. Gibraltar, 23rd Sept. 1826.</i>	IV.	195
<i>Order in Council. Cape of Good Hope, &c. 30th April, 1827.</i>	IV.	198
<i>Order in Council. Anchorage. Guernsey, &c... 10th May, 1827.</i>	III.	204
<i>**Order in Council. Slave Trade Seizures, &c... 30th June, 1827.</i>	III.	206
<i>Act of Parliament. Customs. Colonies, &c. 7 & 8 Geo. 4, c. 56. 1827.</i>	III.	217; 557
<i>Act of Parliament. Importation of Corn.... 9 Geo. 4, c. 60. 1828.</i>	IV.	197
<i>Proclamation. Slave Trade .. Gibraltar, 8th July, 1829.</i>	IV.	195
<i>Order in Council. Trade. Sierra Leone 12th October, 1829.</i>	IV.	200
<i>Act of Parliament. Bounties on Slaves .. 1 Wm. 4, c. 55. 1830.</i>	IV.	202
<i>Order in Council. Flatholm Light Dues .. 27th July, 1831.</i>	IV.	203
<i>Order in Council. Cape of Good Hope 22nd Feb. 1832.</i>	IV.	206; 550
<i>Act of Parliament. Newfoundland Fisheries.. 2 & 3 Wm. 4. 1832.</i>	IV.	212

* Repealed, as to Duties and Drawbacks, by Act 12 & 13 Vict. cap. 29.

† See Act 12 & 13 Vict. cap. 68.

‡ Repealed by Act 12 & 13 Vict. c. 29.

§ Repealed by Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 50.

|| Repealed, and re-enacted, by Acts 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 50, 59. (The latter repealed by Act 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 84.)

¶ Repealed, as to Cape of Good Hope, by Order in Council, (1) 24th April, 1847.

** Repealed by Order in Council, 19th March, 1834.

†† Repealed by Act 5 Vict. s. 2, cap. 14.

‡‡ Revoked, as to the Gambia, by Order in Council, 31st January, 1849.

§§ Altered by Order in Council, 10th August, 1840.

	Vol.	Page
* <i>Act of Parliament. Free Ports; Reciprocity Treaties, &c.</i> ..1832.	IV.	213
† <i>Order in Council. Foreign Privileges</i>	12th Oct. 1832. IV.	216
‡ <i>Act of Parliament. Copyright. Drama</i> ..3, 4 Wm. 4, c. 15. 1833.	VII.	401

Recital of Act 54 Geo. 3, as to copyright of printed books, 401.

Extension of copyright to dramatic pieces. Sole liberty of representation in authors, 402. Penalty on performance of pieces, without consent of proprietors. Limitation of actions, 403.

§*Act of Parliament. Tobacco Manifests* .. 3 & 4 Wm. 4, c. 52. 1833. VI. 219

|| *Act of Parliament. Smuggling* 3 & 4 Will. 4. c. 53. 1833. VII. 407

Consolidation of Prevention Acts. Forfeiture of foreign vessels and boats found within certain distances of certain coasts, or of the islands of Guernsey, &c., or Man, with certain goods on board. Persons escaping from certain vessels or boats during chase deemed British subjects, 407, 408. Forfeiture of certain vessels or boats arriving with concealed goods. Penalty on and detention of foreigners found on board forfeited vessels or boats, 409, 410.

||*Act of Parliament. Shipping. Navigation*..3 & 4 Wm. 4. 1833. IV. 220; 551

||*Act of Parliament. Registration. Vessels*..3 & 4 Wm. 4. 1833. IV. 225; 551

||*Act of Parliament. Reciprocal Duties*..3 & 4 Wm. 4, c. 56. 1833. IV. 234

||*Act of Parliament. British Colonies*..3 & 4 Wm. 4, c. 59. 1833. IV. 236; 531

||*Act of Parliament. Isle of Man* 3 & 4 Wm. 4, c. 60. 1833. IV. 242

¶*Order in Council, &c. Distribution. Seizures*. 19th Mar. 1834. IV. 243, 251; 552

Order in Council. Buoy Dues, River Exe.....2nd July, 1834. IV. 257

***Act of Parliament. Newspapers Abroad*. 4 & 5 Wm. 4, c. 44. 1834. IV. 260

Act of Parliament. Merchant Seamen..4 & 5 Wm. 4, c. 52. 1834. IV. 265; 552

||*Act of Parliament. Orders in Council*..4 & 5 Wm. 4, c. 89. 1834. IV. 269

Order in Council. Nova Scotia, Free Ports, &c. 15th Aug. 1834. IV. 237; 240

Order in Council, Light Dues, &c......7th February, 1835. IV. 270; 552

Order in Council. Welch Pool. Free Port, &c....1st April, 1835. IV. 274

††*Order in Council. Cape of Good Hope* 1st April, 1835. IV. 276

‡‡*Act of Parliament. Merchant Seamen*..5 & 6 Wm. 4. 1835. IV. 278; 553

***Act of Parliament. Letters, &c.* .. 5 & 6 Wm. 4, c. 25. 1835. V. 289; 553

Act of Parliament. Declarations. Oaths..do. c. 62. 1835. IV. 541; 553

Order in Council. Castries. St. Lucia. Free Warehous. Port..1835. IV. 540

§§*Act of Parliament. Passenger Vessels*..5 & 6 W. 4, c. 53. 1835. V. 128; 629

Notification. Quarantine Regulations..London, 24th Oct. 1835. V. 137; 629

Order in Council, &c. N.S. Wales. V. Diemen's L. Free W. Ports. 1835. V. 138

||*Order in Council, &c. Distribution, Seizures*..3rd Feb. 1836. V. 140; 629

Order in Council. Old Harbour, Jamaica. Free Port..13th Ap. 1836. V. 152

* Repealed by Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 50.

† Revoked by Order in Council, 8th August, 1845.

‡ Cited in Act 7 & 8 Vict. cap. 12.

§ Partially repealed by Act 5 & 6 Vict. cap. 47; wholly by Act 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 84.

|| Repealed by Act 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 84.

¶ Repealed by Order in Council and Proclamation, 3rd February, 1836.

** Repealed by Act 1 Vict. cap. 32.

†† Repealed by Order in Council, (1) 24th April, 1847.

‡‡ Repealed, except as to General Registry Office, by Act 7 & 8 Vict. cap. 112.

§§ Repealed by Act 5 & 6 Vict. cap. 107.

||: Annulled by Proclamation, 19th May, 1846; which was annulled, 30th July, 1849.

- Vol. Page
- *Order in Council. Cape of Good Hope..13th April, 1836. V. 154; 630*
- Order in Council. Turk's Island. Free Warehousing Port..1836. V. 166*
- Order in Council. Newfoundland. Free Port, &c...18th May, 1836. V. 167*
- Act of Parliament. Aliens' Registration..6 Wm. 4, c. 11. 1836. V. 169; 630*
- †Act of Parliament. Copyright. Ireland..6 & 7 Wm. 4, c. 59, 1836. VII. 412*
- Extension of Act 17 Geo. 3 to Ireland. Penalty for engraving or publishing prints, without consent of proprietor, 413.
- ‡Act of Parliament. Reimportation of goods..6 & 7 Wm. 4. 1836. V. 173*
- Act of Parliament. Lighthouses, Lights, &c...do. c. 79. 1836. V. 174; 630*
- Act of Parliament. Slave Trade Treaties...do. c. 81... 1836. V. 193*
- Order in Council. Pilots, &c. Steam-Vessels....19th Aug. 1836. V. 195*
- Order in Council. Bermuda. Free W. Port..26th October, 1836. V. 197*
- Proclamation. Bounties for Slaves.....30th November, 1836. V. 198*
- Order in Council. Buoyage. Beaconage....22nd December, 1836. V. 199*
- Act of Parliament. Management. Post Office..1 Vict. c. 33. 1837. VII. 413*
- Repeal of post office laws, 413. Exclusive privileges of post office, as to receiving, sending, and delivering letters. Exceptions: Letters by private friends and messengers; Commissions, &c., from courts of justice; letters by private vessels; merchant-vessels; and carriers; 414. Prohibitions against carriers, owners, masters, &c., of passage vessels and boats in rivers and canals, 415.
- §Act of Parliament. Postage. (British. Foreign.) 1 Vict. 34. 1837. VII. 415*
- Repeal of post office laws, 415. Payment of postage by sender or receiver of letters, newspapers, &c., according to post office acts, or regulations of postmaster-general. Rates of postage within Great Britain, Jersey, Guernsey, and Man, and within Ireland, according to distance, 416. Rates for over-distances. Bridges, and packet rates between Great Britain and Ireland, 417. Rates by London twopenny post, and penny post in Dublin and towns, 418. Limitation as to weight of letters. Packet rates to and from colonies. Rates between London and foreign countries, and between outports and foreign countries, 419. Inland rates on foreign letters, 420.
- Treaties and arrangements between postmaster-general and foreign countries. Option of prepayment of entire postage on foreign letters, 421. Foreign postage marked on letters. Evidence in courts of justice. Reduction of foreign postage under direction of Treasury. New packet rates, subject to Acts of Parliament. Contracts with private vessels for mails. Ship-letter rates, 492. Sea postage by vessels not packets. East India postage. Exemption from ship-letter postage, 423. Regulations as to ship-letters. Remuneration to masters, except of East India vessels. Delivery of letters by masters, 424. Declaration on delivery. Reward for seizure of letters illegally conveyed, 425. Regulations and rates for registered letters. Computation of rates of postage by weight, &c., on British letters, 426. Ditto on foreign letters. Merchant's accounts,*

* Repealed by Order in Council, (1), 24th April, 1847.

† Repealed by 6 & 7 Vict. cap. 94.

‡ Cited in Act 7 & 8 Vict. cap. 12.

§ Amended by Acts 1 & 2 Vict. cap. 97, and 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 52.

&c., on same sheet as letter. Surveys of roads, for distance. 427, 428.

Newspapers. Postage by general, twopenny, and penny posts, and private ships, and to and from British colonies. Colonial newspapers. Newspapers between foreign countries and Great Britain. Between British colonies and foreign countries, 429. Printed parliamentary proceedings, and proceedings of colonial legislatures, to and from colonies. Prices-current to certain colonies. Periodical publications to colonies. Unstamped publications. Bankers' parcels. Patterns or samples. Transmission of newspapers not compulsory, 430. Conditions as to printed papers. Inspection of printed packets, 431. Determination of questions as to printed papers. Transmission of newspapers to and from foreign countries, free or otherwise. See postage thereon, 432. Conditional increase of postage on newspapers to and from foreign countries. Extension of rates to colonial and foreign newspapers, through United Kingdom. Limit as to date of newspapers sent by post abroad. Delivery of foreign newspapers in United Kingdom. Allowance to masters of vessels for foreign and colonial newspapers, 433.

Transmission of re-issuable country bank notes, 434. Reduced postage on soldiers' and seamen's letters, 435. Sea postage thereon to or from India, &c. Exemption thereof from local rates. Postage on letters to officers, &c., removed on service. Interpretation of terms, 436.

**Act of Parliament. Postage. (British Exemptions.)* 1 Vict. c. 35. 1837. VII. 4

Repeal of post office laws. Exemption of postage of letters to and from the Queen; members of each House of Parliament; high officers of state; chiefs, secretaries, &c., of certain public departments, civil, military, and naval, in Great Britain and Ireland, according to classes, 437, 438. Extent and condition of exemption of each class, 439, 440, 441. *Schedules* of classes, 445. Regulations as to privilege of franking of certain offices and commissions. Surrender of unprivileged letters, 442. Postage on excess of letters privileged. Examination of printed papers. Delegation of privilege in cases of infirmity. Limitation of privilege to general post letters. Privileges of directors and officers of East India Company, 443. Interpretation of terms, 444.

**Act of Parliament. Post Office Offences* 1 Vict. c. 36. 1837. VII. 4

Repeal of post office laws. Penalties for illegal conveyance, transmission, &c. of letters, 448. Explanation of term post. Penalties for retention of letters by masters of ships. Penalties for abuse of privileges of franking, 449, 450. Penalty on abuse of privilege as to newspapers. Penalty on masters of vessels for refusal, non-delivery, &c. of letters, 451. Penalty on officers of customs for neglect of duty as to vessels, 451. Punishment of officers of post office for opening or detaining letters. Exceptions, 452. Interpretation of terms and expressions, 453, 454, 455, 456. Extension of Act to British colonies and dominions, 457.

Act of Parliament. Slave Trade Treaties. 1 Vict. c. 62. 1837. V. 3

Act of Parliament. Postage. (British. Colonial.) 1 Vict. c. 76. 1837. VII. 4

Reduction of postage on colonial and inland letters. Postage on letters between Red Sea, or Persian Gulf, and East Indies, 457.

- Vol. Page
- Order in Council.** *Majaquadvie. Free Port* . . . 10th April, 1838. V. 208
- Act of Parliament.** *Slave Trade Treaties* . . 1 & 2 Vict. c. 47. 1838. V. 209; 631
- Act of Parliament.** *International Copyright* . . do. c. 59. 1838. V. 212; 631
- Act of Parliament.** *Lighthouse, Gibraltar, &c.* . . do. c. 66. 1838. V. 218; 631
- Act of Parliament.** *Postage. (British. Foreign.)* 1, 2 Vict. c. 97. 1838. VII. 458
- Recital of Act 1 Vict. cap. 34.** Repeal of rate between Gibraltar and Malta, Ionian Islands, Greece, Syria, or Egypt, 458. Postage between places in Mediterranean, Adriatic, Archipelago, Black Sea, Turkey, Spain, Portugal, Italy, France, or Mediterranean, and North Africa. Postage between said places and East Indies, by Red Sea or Persian Gulf. Progressive rates, 459.
- Postage between places in British dominions; between British dominions and foreign countries; or between ports in foreign countries; by packet-boats. Communication to Parliament. Prepayment of postage. Distinction between British postage and packet postage. Interpretation of terms, 460.**
- † **Act of Parliament.** *Mails by Railways* . . 1 & 2 Vict. c. 98. 1838. VII. 461
- Conveyance of mails, guards, &c., on requisition of post office, 461.
- Act of Parliament.** *Slave Trade Treaties* . . 1 & 2 Vict. c. 102. 1838. V. 221
- ‡ **Act of Parliament.** *Passengers. Privileges, &c.* . . do. c. 113. 1838. V. 223; 632
- Order in Council.** *Prince Edward's Island. Free Port* . . 5th Nov. 1838. V. 229
- Order in Council.** *Nova Scotia. Free Ports, &c.* . . 11th July, 1839. V. 230
- Act of Parliament.** *Postage. (British. Foreign.)* 2, 3 Vict. c. 52. 1839. VII. 462
- Reduction to uniform rate. Increase according to weight. Abolition of parliamentary privilege. Regulation of official franking. Supply of deficiency of revenue. Duration of reduction, 462. Alteration of rates, 462. Option of prepayment. Suspension of franking, 463. Regulation of twopenny and penny posts. Regulation of general post. Penalty on masters of vessels refusing to take letters. Gratuities to masters for letters between places in British dominions and Channel Islands, and British colonies and places beyond sea, 464. Newspapers, &c., included in denomination of letters. Interpretation of terms. Duration of Act, 465.
- Act of Parliament.** *Slave Trade Treaties* . . 2 & 3 Vict. c. 57. 1839. V. 232
- § **Act of Parliament.** *Slave Trade* 2 & 3 Vict. c. 73. 1839. V. 427; 642
- Order in Council.** *Demerara. Free Wareh. Port* . . 26th Aug. 1839. V. 233
- Order in Council.** *Nova Scotia. Free Ports* 30th Sept. 1839. V. 235
- || **Warrant.** *Postage (British. Foreign. Colonial.)* . . 22nd Nov. 1839. VII. 466
- Recital of Acts, 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 52; 1 Vict. caps. 34, 76; and 1 & 2 Vict. cap. 97, 466.** Postage on letters within and between United Kingdom and Channel Islands, and from parts beyond seas. Charge of postage by weight. Scale of rates, 467. Maximum of weight. Exception as to letters exempted or franked, although chargeable with postage. Letters to or from public offices, from parts beyond seas, or plantation accounts, patterns, samples, &c., from colonies, &c., and bankers' parcels, 468.

* Repealed by Act 7 & 8 Vict. cap. 12.

† Amended by Act 10 & 11 Vict. cap. 85.

‡ Repealed, as to passage vessels, by Act 5 & 6 Vict. cap. 107. Repealed as to other matters, by Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 84.

§ Repealed, partially, by Act 5 & 6 Vict. cap. 114. (*Portugal.*)

|| Repealed by Warrant, 27th December, 1839.

- Inland letters.* Postage within and between United Kingdom and Channel Islands. *Packet letters.* Postage to and from British colonies, 468. *Ship letters.* Postage within and between United Kingdom and Channel Islands. Postage to and from places beyond seas, 468. Progressive rates, 468, 469.
- Foreign letters.* Postage to and from British colonies and parts beyond seas, through France, 469. Progressive and inland rates, 470. *East Indies.* Sea and inland postage to and from Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Mauritius, or East Indies, 470.
- Cessation of rates for Menai Bridge, &c., to and from Ireland, and of rate for certain mail carriages in Scotland. Cessation of local twopenny and penny posts on general post letters, except on letters franked. Rates by twopenny and penny posts in London and Dublin, prepaid and unpaid. Continuance of local penny posts. Limitation of weight of letters by twopenny and penny posts, and by general post, 471.
- Continuance of postage, and regulations, as to newspapers, parliamentary proceedings, votes, &c., of colonial legislatures, prices-current, &c., periodicals at Falmouth, unstamped publications, bankers' parcels, patterns, samples, plantation accounts, and pamphlets and other printed papers; and soldiers' and seamen's letters. Postage thereon according to weight, if liable to rates, with certain exceptions, 471, 472.
- Postage between British colonies in West Indies and Colombia and Mexico; between Red Sea and Persian Gulf and East Indies; and between places in Mediterranean and other places; according to Acts 1 Vict. caps. 34 and 76, and 1 & 2 Vict. cap. 97. Progressive rates thereon, 472.
- Non-increase of any existing rates on letters, by new scale. Non-interference with postage within and between British dominions in America and West Indies under 5 Geo. 3. Prepayment on letters exceeding a certain weight (not including those to France, excepted by Treaties), or payment of double postage thereon. Rates in all other cases according to 1 Vict. c. 34, 473. Interpretation of terms. Postage to and from Ionian Islands as on colonial letters. Alteration or repeal of rates and regulations, 474.
- **Order in Council.* *Foreign Privileges* 9th December, 1839. V. 237
- †*Warrant.* *Postage.* (*British. Foreign. Colonial.*) . . 27th Dec. 1839. VII. 474
- Recital of Act, 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 52, and of Warrant, 22nd November, 1839, 475.
- Repeal of said warrant, and rates therein fixed. Charge of British rates according to weight. *Scale*, 476. Maximum weight of letters, except addresses to Queen, parliamentary petitions, votes and proceedings, letters to and from government offices, or any public officer having the privilege of franking, and deeds and letters to and from places beyond seas, 477.
- Inland letters.* Postage to and from places within Great Britain. Prepayment, or double postage on delivery, 477.
- Colonial letters.* Postage to and from British colonies by packets, not through France, including letters to and from East Indies by Falmouth and Alexandria, 478.
- Ship letters.* Postage on letters by private vessels, to and from places beyond sea, including Ceylon, Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, and East Indies, 478.

* Revoked by Order in Council, 8th August, 1845.

† Confirmed by Act 3 & 4 Vict. cap. 96.

- Foreign letters.* Postage to and from France, or any foreign country through France. Postage to and from foreign parts, and to and from British colonies through a foreign country; and between places out of Great Britain, including uniform rates between such places, 478, 479. Inland rates on such letters. Non-increase of existing rates, 479. Optional prepayment of letters to and from France, under Treaties. Prepayment if required, on letters to or from all other countries, 480.
- Cessation of bridge rates to and from Ireland, and of certain mail carriage rates in Scotland. Cessation of country twopenny and penny rates on general post letters, 480.
- Suspension of parliamentary and official exemptions from postage under Act 1 Vict. cap. 35. Postage on printed proceedings of Parliament and colonial legislatures, to and from places in United Kingdom, and to and from British colonies. Continuance of parliamentary privilege of receiving petitions free of postage, and of privileges and exemptions as to British, foreign, and colonial newspapers (including those of Channel Islands and Ionian Islands), and letters to and from soldiers and seamen abroad, 481, 482. Rates of postage thereon, when chargeable. Suspension of privileges in general, as to entire or partial exemption from postage. Continuance of exemption to British owners, charterers, &c., of vessels, under Act 1 Vict. cap. 34. Newspapers not stamped from colonies, free. Non-interference with postage within or between British dominions in America and West Indies, under Act 5 Geo. 3, 482.
- Payment in United Kingdom, of foreign as well as British postage, in account with foreign powers. Rate of gratuities to masters of vessels for letters and newspapers between places in United Kingdom. Gratuities to ditto for letters, &c., to Ceylon, Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, and East Indies, subject to regulations for private ships. Interpretation of terms according to Acts 1 Vict. cap. 36, and 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 52; and as to Channel Islands and Man, and Honduras and Ionian Islands, 483. Alteration or repeal of rates, 484.
- *Warrant. Postage. (British Colonial.)* .. 31st January, 1840. VII. 484
- Recital of Acts, 1 Vict. cap. 34, and 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 52, and of Warrants, 22nd November, and 27th December, 1839, 484. Repeal of rates on proceedings of Parliament and colonial legislatures, 485. New rates of postage thereon to and from colonies. Option of delay of transmission by post office. Liability to rates on letters by neglect of regulations, 486. Interpretation of terms, as in Warrant of December 1839. Alteration or repeal of rates, 487.
- Order in Council. Falmouth, Jamaica. Free W. Port.* .. 5th Mar. 1840. V. 239
- Order in Council. Melbourne, New S. Wales. Free Port.* .. 5th Mar. 1840. V. 240
- *Warrant. Postage. (British. Foreign. Colonial.)* 24th April, 1840. VII. 487
- Recital of Act 2 & 3 Vict. c. 52. Transmission of letters on stamped paper or bearing stamps, for prepayment of postage, 487. Charge for deficiency in prepayment by stamps, 488.
- Recital of warrant of December, 1839. Scales of weight and rates of postage for letters, between places in United Kingdom, prepaid and not prepaid, 488. Postage on letters, between British domi-

nions and colonies, not through France; and to and from places beyond seas; to and from France, and foreign countries through France; to and from foreign countries; to and from British colonies, through a foreign country; and between places out of United Kingdom. Inland postage on such letters, in addition to British postage. Progressive rates of British postage, 489.

Recital of Warrant of January 1840, as to parliamentary proceedings, 490.

Transmission of letters and parliamentary proceedings free of postage, if prepaid by stamps, 490, 491. Rates on letters, &c., not prepaid. Charge for deficiency of postage in value of stamps, 491, 492. Option of prepayment of postage. Return of letters for places out of United Kingdom, with insufficient stamps. Option of prepayment of letters to and from France, under existing Treaties. Prepayment of other letters out of kingdom, 492. Regulations relative thereto, in 1 Vict. cap. 34; and to parliamentary proceedings, in Warrant of January 1840. Non-effect of stamps used before. Preparation of dies for stamps, &c. Interpretation of terms. Alteration or repeal of regulations, 493.

**Act of Parliament. Passengers' Vessels*... 3 & 4 Vict. c. 21. 1840. V. 243; 632

Act of Parliament. Slave Trade Treaties... 3 & 4 Vict. c. 64. 1840. V. 246

Act of Parliament. Pilotage. Reciprocity... 3 & 4 Vict. c. 68. 1840. V. 246

†*Order in Council. Cape of Good Hope. Imports*... 10th Aug. 1840. V. 598

‡*Act of Parliament. Postage. (British. Foreign.)* 3, 4 V. c. 96. 1840. V. 248; 633

‡*Warrant. Postage. (British. Foreign.)*.... 1st Sept. 1840. V. 276; 633

Order in Council. Barbice. Free Warehousing Port. 8th Dec. 1840. V. 600

Order in Council. Bermuda. Free Warehousing Port. 8th Dec. 1840. VI. 463

Order in Council. Reciprocity Treaties.... 25th Feb. 1841. VI. 466; 980

Order in Council. Trinidad. Free Port..... 25th Feb. 1841. VI. 464

Warrant. Postage (Hamburgh, &c.).... 19th March, 1841. VII. 717; 1109

†*Order in Council. Cape of Good Hope*.... 8th May, 1841. VI. 467; 980

†*Order in Council. Cape of Good Hope, &c*..... 8th May, 1841. VII. 494

Duties at Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, Western Australia, Southern Australia, and New Zealand, on produce, &c., of India, 495.

Order in Council. Tobago, Free Wareh. Port... 8th May, 1841. VI. 468; 980

Warrant. Postage. (British. Foreign. Colonial.).. 31st Aug. 1841. VII. 495

Recital of Act 3 & 4 Vict. cap. 96, 495. Letters between places in New Zealand. Scale of weight. Limitation thereof, except of deeds, law proceedings, &c. Rates of postage, whether by water or land, 496. Sea postage on letters to New Zealand, from certain British colonies or foreign countries. Sea postage to other British colonies. Packet rate on letters between foreign places in West Indies and eastern coast of America, 497.

Packet rate for letters between United Kingdom and places on northern and eastern coast of Panama. Packet rate between places on southern or western coast of Panama, or western

* Repealed by Act 5 & 6 Vict. cap. 107.

† Duties repealed by Order in Council, 11th March, 1842.

‡ Duties partially repealed by Warrant, 31st December, 1841.

East of South America. Progressive rates. Allowances to masters of vessels for letters to colonies from other colonies, or from United Kingdom or foreign countries, 498.

Postage on British, foreign, or colonial newspapers between places in New Zealand. Postage on such newspapers between places in other British colonies,—those having houses of assembly or legislatures excepted. Sea postage on foreign newspapers between British colonies, or between a British colony and a foreign country. Allowance to masters of vessels for such foreign newspapers. Colonial newspapers between British colonies, by packets, free. Postage on ditto by private ships, 499. Packet rate on newspapers, generally, between foreign places in West Indies, and North or South America. Ditto between foreign ports in South America, or between Madeira and Canary Islands, or between Madeira or Canaries, and ports in South America. Conditions as to covers, addresses, &c., of newspapers. Meaning of terms. Alteration or repeal of rates or regulations, 500.

Warrant. Postage. (*Hamburgh, &c.*) . . 31st August, 1841. VII. 722; 1109

Notice. Pilotage. (*Fleetwood-on-Wyre* 1st September, 1841. VII. 501

Rates for pilotage of oversea and coasting vessels into and out of Fleetwood-on-Wyre, 501. Rates for steam-vessels and vessels not having British registers, &c., 502.

Warrant. Postage. (*Hamburgh, &c.*) 30th September, 1841. VII. 725; 1109

Act of Parliament. Bishops. Foreign Countries. 5 Vict. c. 6. 1841. VI. 469; 980

Warrant. Postage. (*British. Foreign. Colonial.*) . . 31st Dec. 1841. VII. 502

Recital of Act 3 & 4 Vict. cap. 96, and of Warrants of September 1840, and August 1841, 503, 504. Repeal of rates in said warrants, as to South America, and Madeira and Canary Islands; and as to West Indies and America, and Panama.

Packet rates to and from United Kingdom and Colombia and Mexico, and Isthmus of Panama. Packet rate between British West Indies and Colombia and Mexico. Packet rates between Madeira and Canaries, and Azores, and West Indies, or North or South America; between United Kingdom and Canaries or Azores; or Central America, or Venezuela, or New Granada; between ports in West Indies or in North or South America, and other ports in West Indies or in North or South America; and between ports or places on western coast of South America, 505. Schedule of Rates, 507.

Postage, by weight, between British colonies in North or South America, or West Indies. Prepayment, if required. Non-annulment of post office exemptions and privileges, under Acts 1 Vict. cap. 33, and 3 & 4 Vict. cap. 96, 506. Meaning of terms, &c. Alteration or repeal of rates, &c., 507.

Order in Council. *Antigua. Montserrat. Free W. Ports.* 1842 VI. 472; 980

*Order in Council. *Cape of Good Hope* 11th March, 1842. VII. 508

Alteration of duties on imports, 509. Repeal of duties under Orders of August 1840, and May 1841. Table of new duties, 510. Levy of duties as under order of February 1832, 511.

*Act of Parliament. *Corn* 5 Vict. s. 2. c. 14. 1842. VII. 511

- Vol. Page
- Act of Parliament. Slave Trade Treaties.* .5 & 6 Vict. 1842. VI. 483; 980
- Act of Parliament. Property Tax.* . . . 5 & 6 Vict. c. 80. 1842. VII. 532
- Delivery of accounts of foreign dividends, &c. Assessments thereon, 533, 534.
- Act of Parliament. Slave Vessels.* .5 & 6 Vict. c. 91, 1842. VI. 483; 981
- * *Act of Parliament. Passengers' Vessels.* . 5 & 6 Vict. c. 107. 1842. VII. 534
- Partial repeal of Act 5 & 6 Will. 4, (cap. 53,) 534. Repeal of 3 & 4 Vict. cap. 21. Partial repeal of 1 & 2 Vict. cap. 113. Repeal of 9 Geo. 4, cap. 21. Regulation of vessels from Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands, and Man, to places out of Europe, exclusive of Mediterranean, 535. Number of passengers in proportion to tonnage and space. Penalty for excess of number. Construction of vessels, 536. Supplies of water and provisions, 537. Computation of time for voyages. Computation as to children, 538. Enforcement of regulations by government agents. Survey of vessels. Number of boats in proportion to tonnage, 539. Production of Act of Parliament on board. Medical practitioner in certain vessels, except to North America. Supply of medicines, 540. Penalty for sale of spirits on board, 541. Lists of passengers, 541, 542. Penalty and forfeiture of licence, in default of receipt for passage money to North America, 542. Licence to brokers, &c., in respect of North American passengers, 543.
- Penalty for acting without licence, 543. Penalty and forfeiture of licence, for frauds. Return of passage money, and compensation for loss of passage, in certain cases, 544. Subsistence during delay of vessels, 545. Non-disembarkation of passengers during passage, without consent. Subsistence of passengers after arrival. Inspection of vessels by government agents, 546. Penalties for neglect of regulations, 546, 547. Right of action of passengers. Recovery of penalties, &c., 548, 549, 550. Limitation of actions, &c., 550, 552. Bond from owners, &c., of vessels to observe regulations, 551. Exception of small vessels, ships of war, and ships of war and transports of East India Company, 552.
- Extension of Act to passage vessels from British West Indies, Bahamas, British Guiana, Malta, British Africa, and Mauritius, to other places. Adoption of Act by other colonies, 552. Computation of length of voyages from colonies, and alteration of food and provisions for colonial vessels, by proclamation; subject to confirmation, 553. Survey of colonial vessels by governors. Non-extension of regulations, as to bonds, licences, &c., to colonial vessels, 554. Extension of Act to voyages of short duration from West Indies, &c., 554, 555.
- Execution of Act by colonial assemblies or by Orders in Council, 555. Adoption of Act by East India Company, as for colonial vessels, &c., 556. Extension of Act to foreign vessels. Non-inclusion of cabin passengers. Interpretation, title, and commencement of Act, 557.
- Schedules.* List of passengers, 558. Contract ticket, 559. Passenger broker's licence, 560, 561.
- Order in Council. Prince Edward's Island. Free W. Port.* 1842. VI. 486; 981

- Vol. Page
- Order in Council. New Zealand. Free Ports. 27th Aug. 1842. VI. 487; 981*
Warrant. Postage. (Oldenburg, &c.). 2nd December, 1842. VII. 882; 1124
Order in Council. Court of Justice, Hong Kong. 4th Jan. 1843. VI. 228; 966
Act of Parliament, Africa. Falkland Islands. 6 Vict. c. 13. 1843. VI. 489; 981
Warrant. Postage. (France, &c.) 9th May, 1843. VII. 288; 1077
Order in Council. Heligoland 10th June, 1843. VI. 490; 981
Order in Council. New Brunswick. Free Port. 10th June, 1843. VI. 492; 981
Act of Parliament. Slave Trade Treaties. 6 & 7 Vict. c. 46. 1843. VI. 493; 981
** Act of Parliament. Customs. Colonies, &c. 6 & 7 Vict. c. 84. 1843. VI. 494; 981*
** Act of Parliament. Smuggling 6 & 7 Vict. c. 84. 1843. VII. 562*
 Punishment of foreigners, found on board vessels liable to forfeiture, as British subjects, 542.
Act of Parliament. British Jurisdiction. 6 & 7 Vict. c. 94. 1843. VI. 500; 982
Act of Parliament. Slave Trade. 6 & 7 Vict. c. 98. 1843. VI. 506; 982
Order in Council. Colonial Duties 23rd August, 1843. VII. 562
 Recital of Act 5 & 6 Vict., cap. 49. Addition of specimens of natural history to table of exemptions, 563.
 † *Order in Council. Cape of Good Hope . . 2nd October, 1843. VII. 564*
 Recital of order of 22nd February, 1832, and of Acts, 4 & 5 and 3 & 4 Will. 4. Repeal of prohibition against importation of certain goods, 565. Table of duties on importations, as under orders of 22nd February, 1832, and 11th March, 1842, 566.
Warrant. Postage. (British. Foreign. Colonial.). 11th Oct. 1843. VII. 567
 Recital of Acts 5 Geo. 3, cap. 25, and 3 & 4 Vict. cap. 96. Rates of inland postage on letters, 567. Postage within British North America, and British West Indies, according to weight and distance, 568. Prepayment if required. Sea postage between ditto and ditto, and between ports thereof. Gratuity to masters of vessels, 569. Prepayment of postage from North America and West Indies to United States or other foreign countries. Settlement of distances for postage. Charge by shortest route, 570. Reservation of privilege as to seamen's and soldiers' letters. Postage between Great Britain and Ireland and North America and West Indies, direct or by United States. Progressive colonial rates, 571.
 Postage on colonial newspapers within North America and West Indies. Postage on ditto between ditto and ditto, according to Warrant of 31st August, 1841. Postage on ditto between ditto or ditto and United States, 572. Regulation as to postage of United States' newspapers. Postage on excess of weight of newspapers. Supplements or additional sheets deemed newspapers. Sea postage on newspapers by private ships. Gratuity to masters, 573.
 Exemption from colonial inland postage, of votes and proceedings of Parliament and of colonial legislatures, rated by Act 3 & 4 Vict., or Warrant of 1st September 1840, or by subsequent Acts or Warrants, 573. British and colonial newspapers free from colonial postage between North America and West Indies and

* Repealed by Act 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 84.

† Repealed by Order in Council (1), 24th April, 1847.

Great Britain and Ireland. Postage on votes and proceedings of colonial legislatures of North America and West Indies, between or within those colonies. Limitation of weight, 574. Postage on pamphlets, &c., of North America and West Indies, between or within those colonies, and on pamphlets, &c., of United States, between those states and those colonies. Postage on pamphlets, of Great Britain and Ireland, or of North America or West Indies (forwarded between United Kingdom and those colonies) within North America and West Indies. Limitation of weight. Cessation of colonial postmasters' privilege of franking, 575.

Transmission, &c., by Postmaster-General, of said newspapers, legislative proceedings, pamphlets, &c. Temporary delay of transmission. Regulations as to transmission. Decision of doubts by Postmaster-General, with concurrence of Treasury, 576. Postage in sterling money, 577.

Non-annulment of exemptions and privileges under Acts 3 & 4 Vict. cap. 96; or 1 Vict. cap. 33; or of postage arrangements with France, under Warrant of 9th May, 1843, 577.

Limitation of Warrant to places where posts are established: in Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland; in Bermudas, Bahamas, and other West India Islands; and in British Guiana and Honduras; and their dependencies. Meaning of terms and expressions. Commencement, and alteration or repeal of Warrant, 577.

Warrant. Postage. (Holland, &c.) . . 2nd December, 1843. VII. 872; 1122

Order in Council. New Edinburgh, Nova Scotia. . 4th March, 1844. VII. 578

Recital of Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 59, 578. New Edinburgh, St. Mary's Bay, Nova Scotia, a free port, 579.

Order in Council. Hong Kong. Trials . . . 17th April, 1844. VI. 276; 968

Act of Parliament. Slave Trade Treaties. . 7 & 8 Vict. c. 26. 1844. VI. 514; 982

Act of Parliament. Copyright 7 & 8 Vict. c. 12. 1844. VII. 579

Recital of International Copyright Act, 1 & 2 Vict. cap. 59, 579; of Copyright Amendment Act, 5 & 6 Vict. cap. 45; of Dramatic Literary Property Act, 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 15, 580; of Engraving Copyright Acts, 8 Geo. 2, cap. 13; 7 Geo. 3, cap. 38; 17 Geo. 3, cap. 57; and 6 & 7 Will. 4, cap. 59, 581; and of Sculptures Copyright Acts, 38 Geo. 3, cap. 71, and 54 Geo. 3, cap. 156. Insufficiency of powers under International Copyright Act, 582. Repeal thereof, 583.

Copyright in Great Britain and Ireland, to authors of foreign books, and prints, and articles of sculpture and other works of art, by orders in council, 583. Exceptions as to copies of books for British Museum and other libraries, &c., and as to prints, sculptures, &c. Copyright to authors of foreign dramatic pieces and musical compositions, by Orders in Council, 584. Registration and delivery of a copy of such books, prints, dramatic pieces, &c., at Stationers' Hall. Registration of sculptures at ditto, 585, 586. Entries, searches, &c., in register. Expungation or variation of wrong entries, 587.

Prohibition against importation of such books, printed in countries in which they were not first published. Deposit of copy of books, &c., in British Museum, 588. Non-delivery of second editions, if without alteration. Differences as to periods of Copyright, &c., for different foreign countries and classes of

works. Reciprocal protection in respective foreign countries for similar British works. Publication and presentation to Parliament of Orders in Council, 589. Revocation or alteration of orders. Non-prevention of printing, publication, or sale of translations. Non-enjoyment of copyright of foreign works except under this Act. Interpretation of words, 590.

**Act of Parliament. Customs 7 & 8 Vict. c. 16. 1844. VII. 591*

Further alteration in laws of customs. Certificates of shipment of coals for a coasting or foreign voyage. Penalty for refusal, or for false certificate. Penalty on persons found on board foreign post-office packets in port, with contraband goods, 591.

Act of Parliament. Slave Trade 7 & 8 Vict. c. 26. 1844. VII. 592

Recital of Acts 7 Will. 4, cap. 81, and 1 Vict. cap. 62, 592. Execution by Orders in Council, of Treaties, Conventions, or additional stipulations, for suppression of slave trade, 593, 594. Duration of such Orders in Council, 595.

†Act of Parliament. Isle of Man 7 & 8 Vict. c. 43. 1844. VII. 595

Alteration of Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 60. Non-importation of certain goods without licence, 595. Privilege of warehousing foreign corn. Trade between United Kingdom and Isle of Man deemed coasting trade. Regulations for goods imported liable to duty, as for foreign imports, 596. Forfeiture of goods and vessels, and penalty for violations of law. *Schedule* of licence goods, and rules as to importations from foreign ports, 597.

†Act of Parliament. Postage. (Colonial). . 7 & 8 Vict. c. 49. 1844. VII. 598

Recital of Acts 1 Vict. cap. 33, and 3 & 4 Vict. cap. 96. Rates of postage charged by treasury warrants deemed to be authorized by those Acts, 598. Establishment of posts and post communications in colonies by Postmaster-General. Cessation of local establishments in such cases. Establishment and alteration of rates of colonial postage by treasury warrants. Publication of warrants, and presentation to Parliament, 599. Appropriation of postage by Postmaster-General. Postage marks on letters evidence of postage due. Repeal of words, in section 33, of Act 3 & 4 Vict., 600. Definition of term colonial letters in section 58 of ditto. Extension to colonies by treasury warrant, of provisions of post office Acts not relating to colonies. Interpretation of certain terms; and of other terms, according to Act 3 & 4 Vict., 601.

Act of Parliament. Aliens 7 & 8 Vict. c. 66. 1844. VII. 602

Amendment of laws affecting aliens. Rights and capacities of British subjects. Recital of Acts 12 & 13 Will. 3, cap. 2; 1 Geo. 1, sess. 2, cap. 4; and 14 Geo. 3, cap. 84, 602, 603. Repeal of parts thereof inconsistent with this Act. Repeal of disqualification clause for naturalization bills. Inheritance of children of naturalized mothers, born abroad. Possession of every sort of personal property, except chattels real, by aliens, subjects of friendly states. Occupation of lands, houses, &c., by such aliens, for a limited period. Exception of right to vote at parliamentary elections, 604. Certificate and oath to enable aliens to

* Repealed by Act 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 90.

† Repealed by Act 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 84.

‡ See Act 12 & 13 Vict. cap. 66; and Warrants, 13th Oct., 1848, and 3rd April, 1849.

joy rights of British subjects. Non-eligibility to Privy Council
Parliament. Exception of certain other rights. Memorial of
 en for certificate. Grant of certificate by Secretary of State,
 ter inquiry. Enrolment of certificate, 605. Oath of alle-
 ance and abjuration. Regulations for obtaining certificate,
 606. Payment of fees. Enjoyment of rights of British subjects
 of certain aliens already naturalized. Non-prejudice of rights
 already existing, under wills, &c., of deceased British subjects.
 non-interference with existing rights of aliens, as to property.
 British rights to women married to British subjects or natu-
 ralized persons, 607.

of Parliament. Duties on Books, &c. . . . 7 & 8 Vict. c. 73. 1844. VII. 607

Capital of Customs' Act 5 & 6 Vict. cap. 47, and International
 Copyright Act 7 & 8 Vict. cap. 12. Reduction by orders in
 council of duties on foreign books, prints, &c., imported from
 countries having privilege of copyright, or with which treaties,
 with stipulation of most favoured nation, subsist, 608. Specifica-
 tion of conditions in orders in council. Partial or entire revocation
 of orders. Reimposition of existing duties. Publication of
 orders, 609. Presentation to Parliament. *Schedule* of reduced
 duties, 610.

of Parliament. Merchant Seamen. . . . 7 & 8 Vict. c. 112. 1844. VII. 610

Increase of number, and encouragement and protection of seamen.
 Amendment and consolidation of laws. Register of seamen.
 Repeal of Act 5 & 6 Will. 4, cap. 19; except as to Acts thereby
 repealed, and as to office for registration of seamen, 610. Certi-
 ficate of discharge and register ticket to seamen of vessels sold
 or whose services have terminated at a foreign port. Option to
 complete voyage. Return on board other vessels, on payment of
 passage home. Recovery of money in case of default, 611. Pay-
 ment of wages to seamen of vessels wrecked or lost. Disposal
 of money and effects of deceased seamen abroad, not on board
 ships. Remittance of balance to corporation for relief of sick
 seamen and widows, &c., under Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, cap. 52, 612.
 Remittance of wages, &c., of deceased seamen on board ship to
 same corporation. Penalty for failure. Return of register
 ticket of deceased seamen. Non-discharge or abandonment of
 seamen in British colonies or foreign ports, without certificate
 of governors, consuls, &c., 613. Notification to such function-
 aries of desertion of seamen. Payment of wages of seamen left
 behind. Penalty for neglect or fraud, 614. Recovery of money
 paid under Act 11 Geo. 4 for relief of seamen left behind, or of
 seamen distressed from foreign vessels, 615.

Delivery of agreements between masters and seamen (except of
 passenger vessels), list of apprentices, and indentures, register
 tickets, &c., to consuls at foreign ports, and to officers of customs
 in colonies. Indorsement on agreements, by such functionaries,
 of neglect or violation of forms or laws. Penalty for non-
 delivery, &c. Return of register tickets of deserters, 616. Non-
 shipment of seamen at foreign ports without sanction of consuls.
 Demand by British functionaries, of production of log-book,
 muster-rolls of ships, agreements, register tickets, indentures,
 and lists of passengers, &c., and muster of crew by such

instruments, and demand of information as to regular
 vessel and execution of laws of navigation. Demand of com-
 documents. Penalty on masters for refusal. Examination
 provisions, water, and medicines, by consuls or officers di-
 sent on complaint of crew, 617. Penalty on masters for
 within to objections and requisitions of consuls, &c., 618.
 offences of masters and crews of vessels against property and
 sons of British subjects and foreigners abroad. Treason
 offences within Admiralty jurisdiction of England. Inquiry
 consists into complaints of such offences at sea, 618. Appre-
 sent and conveyance of offenders to England. Payment
 expenses as for distressed seamen. Admission of depositions
 evidence on trial. Transmission of register tickets of offend-
 to Admiralty at Seamen. Passage and subsistence of offenders
 and witnesses to England, and conveyance of offenders before
 justice of the peace, 619. Penalty on masters of vessels
 within. Restoration of register ticket to seamen, if a
 620.

Not extension of Act to registered ships of British colonies having
 a Legislative Assembly, whilst within colonial precincts. Ex-
 ception of Act to colonial ships at other times. Recovery of
 penalties, 621. Application of penalties, 621. Definition of
 words, 622.

General. Foreign. Foreign, &c. . . . 22nd November, 1844. VII. 14.

General. Foreign. British. Foreign. Colonial. . . . 28th Nov. 1844. VII.

Enactment of Act 3 & 4 Vict. cap. 96, 622. Transmission of letters to
 military and naval officers on service at different places, without
 increase of postage, 623.

Quarrel and space between Quebec and mouth of River St. Law-
 rence, deemed to be sea, under Acts 5 Geo. 3, cap. 25, and 3 & 4
 Vict. cap. 96, 624.

Postage on letters, and on British, Foreign, and
 colonial newspapers, between Great Britain, Ireland, Gibraltar,
 Malta, Ionian Islands, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece,
 Turkey, Sicily, and Egypt, and Bombay, Madras or Calcutta, and

ditional postage on such letters, by private ships. Payment of foreign postage thereon, 628. Exemption from postage, of British and colonial newspapers to commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and to sailors, soldiers, and marines, on men's service, in foreign countries, or on foreign and colonial stations, 628, 629.

transmission of letters or packets containing certain articles. Meaning of terms, &c. Periods of commencement of warrant, &c. Alteration or repeal, or substitution of new rates or regulations, 630.

Parliament. Passengers' Vessels 8 Vict. c. 14. 1845. VII. 630

Repeal of Acts 5 & 6 Vict. cap. 107, and 7 & 8 Vict. cap. 112. Renewal of exemption of certain ships to North America, from having a medical man on board, 630. Stay of proceedings for recovery of penalties, 631.

Parliament. Customs' Regulation . . 8 & 9 Vict. c. 86. 1845. VII. 632

Repeal of Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 52. Consolidation thereof with subsequent Acts. Report of masters of vessels, of number of natives on board from Africa. Bond from ditto to secure parishes from maintenance of them, as poor, 632. Declaration by captains of British and foreign ships of war, on arrival, of goods on board. Penalty for default. Liability of such ships to search by customs as merchant ships, subject to regulations, 633.

Reimportation of goods, in British or foreign ships, by bill of store. Payment of duties thereon, or warehousing thereof, of foreign goods, 633. Table of goods not reimportable for use, except as foreign goods. Regulations as to grant of bills of store for reimportation of goods, 634. Declaration of proprietor of such goods, if abroad, 635.

Certificates of production on exportation of certain goods from British colonies, or on importation thereof into United Kingdom. Such goods deemed foreign goods, if imported without certificate of production, or certificate of clearance, 635.

Goods imported from Channel Islands or Isle of Man, not of local manufacture or of certain materials, deemed foreign goods, 636.

Foreign goods wrecked, &c., or droits of Admiralty sold, liable to import duties, 636. Abatement of duties on such goods damaged. Goods excepted from abatement. Penalty for possession or non-delivery, &c., of foreign goods wrecked, &c., or for opening or altering packages, 637. Bond for payment of duties. Such goods deemed droits of Admiralty, if not claimed within a certain period, 638.

Stamps on goods of foreign manufacture similar to British goods subject to excise duty. Penalty for counterfeiting stamps, 639.

Regulations as to importation of foreign fish, 639.

List of goods prohibited to be imported, 640.

List of goods subject to restrictions on importation, 641, 642.

Importation of goods to be warehoused for exportation, although prohibited. Goods excepted, 643.

Bond on exportation of coals, in foreign ships, for British possessions, 643.

Export of certain quantities of British goods, free of duty, by master and crew of foreign ships departing in ballast, 644.

* Repealed by Act 12 & 13 Vict., cap. 33.
† Amended by Acts 12 & 13 Vict., caps. 29 & 90.

Cargo book of coasting vessels. Particulars thereof. Production thereof to coast waiter. Penalty for refusal, or for false entries, or omissions. Delivery of account of goods to collector. Penalty for false account, 645.

Exhibition of list of books having copyright. Certificate of export of coals, &c. Penalty for non-delivery or for false certificate, 646.

***Act of Parliament. Smuggling 8 & 9 Vict. c. 87. 1845. VII. 646**

Consolidation of Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 53, and subsequent Acts.

Forfeiture of certain vessels and boats found within certain distances of certain English coasts, and of Channel or Man Islands, with certain quantities of certain goods, 647. Forfeiture of vessels and boats within United Kingdom or Isle of Man, with certain quantities of certain goods, 648.

Exception in favour of certain vessels, with certain quantities of tobacco, from Mexico, Colombia, South America, St. Domingo, Cuba, British American possessions, United States, or Turkey. Exception in favour of certain vessels with certain quantities of tea, spirits, or tobacco. Exception in favour of vessels bound from one to another foreign port, 648.

Forfeiture of certain vessels or boats for not bringing to, or for throwing overboard or destroying goods, 649. Persons escaping therefrom, or from foreign vessels, deemed British subjects. Forfeiture of certain British and foreign vessels and boats for having false bulkheads, secret places, &c. Forfeiture of foreign goods found on passengers after denial, and penalty on such persons, 650.

Punishment of British subjects and foreigners on board vessels or boats liable to forfeiture, within certain distances of United Kingdom, or Isle of Man, 651. Penalty for unshipping, &c., tea and foreign silk liable to forfeiture. Penalty on persons on board vessels or boats liable to forfeiture, or on board British ships of war, or foreign post office packets, with certain goods, within United Kingdom or Isle of Man, 652. Exemption of certain persons therefrom. Sufficiency of averments in certain cases, in judicial proceedings, 653.

†Act of Parliament. Shipping and Navigation. . 8 & 9 Vict. c. 88. 1845. VII. 654

Consolidation of Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 54, and subsequent Acts.

Non-importation of certain European goods for use, except in British ships, or in ships of country of produce or export, 654.

Non-importation of produce of Asia, Africa, or America, from Europe, for use, with certain exceptions; viz., Morocco produce from places in Europe within Straits; produce of Asia or Africa, from ditto, not brought there by Atlantic; produce of places within East India Company's charter (brought by British ships), from Gibraltar or Malta; goods taken by British reprisal; bullion, diamonds, &c., 654, 655. Non-importation of produce of Asia, Africa, or America, unless in ships of country of produce and export. Exceptions: Turkish, Asiatic, and Turkish-African produce in Turkish ships, from Europe; Asiatic raw silk, &c., from Levant seas, in Turkish ships; and bullion, 655.

Importation of certain Asiatic and African produce from foreign

* Amended by Acts 12 & 13 Vict. caps. 29 & 90.

† Repealed by Act 12 & 13 Vict., cap. 29.

terrenean ports, in national ships. Manufactured goods and produce. Importation of goods from Channel Islands in British ships only. Non-exportation of goods to British possessions, in Asia, Africa, or America, or to Channel Islands, except in British ships, 655.

Conveyance of goods or passengers between ports of United Kingdom, or between them and Isle of Man, except in British ships. Non-conveyance of goods between Channel Islands and Isle of Man, or between British possessions in Asia, Africa, America, except in British ships, 656.

Importation of goods into British possessions, in Asia, Africa, America, in foreign ships, except in ships of country of produce and export. Importation of goods into Hong Kong from foreign countries in foreign ships, under orders in council, 656.

Provisions as to registration and navigation of British ships, 656. Proportion of British seamen in distant or coasting voyages, or in voyages between United Kingdom and Channel Islands, or Isle of Man, or between such Islands, or in coast fisheries, 657, 658.

Navigation of rivers and coasts of United Kingdom, or of British possessions, by certain British unregistered boats or vessels. Employment of certain British unregistered boats or vessels in fishery, or in coasting trade, of Newfoundland, or of British North American possessions. Trade of British-Honduras ships with United Kingdom, and between British possessions in America and Honduras, 657.

Identification of foreign ships, 658.

Qualifications of masters of British ships, and of British seamen.

Exception of natives of East India Company's territories. Proportion of native seamen sufficient for British and foreign ships duly navigated, 658. Non-interference with East India Acts of 4 Geo. 4, cap. 80, or of 3 & 4 Vict. cap. 56, 659.

Service of foreigners on board British ships of war, during war, to qualify as British seamen, 659.

Non-departure of British registered ships from British ports, unless duly navigated. Exception as to negroes in ships trading between American ports, and Lascars in ships trading eastward of Cape of Good Hope. Penalty for excess of foreign seamen, except in certain cases, 659. Regulation as to proportion of British seamen, by proclamation, 660.

Importation of goods not prohibited in British and foreign ships, to be warehoused for exportation. Importation of ditto, in ditto, into British possessions, under orders in council, 660.

Act of Parliament. Registration, British Vessels. 8 & 9 Vic. c. 89. 1845. VII. 661

Consolidation of Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 55, and subsequent Acts.

Persons to make registry and grant certificates thereof, 661.

Authorities at Malta, Gibraltar, and Heligoland. Condition of registry of ships at those places. Exception of British American Trade, 662.

Description of ships entitled to be registered as British, and of ships of Malta and Gibraltar entitled to Mediterranean pass.

Forfeiture of privileges of British ships, after certain cost of foreign repairs, 662. Non-forfeiture in certain cases. Forfeiture

- of privileges by foreign capture, or sale to foreigners. Exception of vessels afterwards condemned as prize of war, and of slave ships, 663.
- Regulations as to ports to which vessels belong; Registration after transfer; and registration of vessels built in British colonies for owners in United Kingdom, 664.
- Inability of foreigners or persons residing abroad to be owners of British registered vessels. Exceptions, 665.
- Declaration* to be made by owners previous to registry, 665. *Bond* to be given at time of registry. Conditions thereof, as to certificate of registry, &c., 666, 667.
- Certificate of condemnation of vessels as prize of war, or slave vessels. Ports for registry of such vessels, 668, 669.
- * *Act of Parliament. Customs' Duties* . . 8 & 9 Vict. c. 90. 1845. VII. 669**
- Consolidation of Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 56, and subsequent Acts, 669. Duties and drawbacks on goods imported and exported. Additional or countervailing duties on, or prohibition of, foreign goods, in certain cases, by orders in council, 670.
- Recital of Act 59 Geo. 3, cap. 54, for execution of Treaties of commerce with United States and Portugal, 671. Extension of Act to trade and shipping of other foreign powers, under Treaties. Non-enjoyment by foreign subjects of advantages beyond those stipulated in Treaties. Limitation of indemnity to corporate bodies under Treaties, 672. Declaration, by orders in council, with what foreign powers such Treaties subsist. Reduction of duties on foreign goods and vessels, under Treaties of reciprocity, 673.
- Duties on goods of foreign materials, imported from Gibraltar, Malta, and Heligoland, 673.
- Execution of Treaty with United States of August 1842. Treatment of forest and agricultural produce of state of Maine, by river St. John, as produce of New Brunswick, 674.
- Drawback on exportation of certain foreign rice, 674.
- Tables* of duties on certain British and foreign goods imported, 675, 676. Duty on coals exported in foreign ships, 676.
- Act of Parliament. Warehousing of Goods*. 8 & 9 Vict. c. 91. 1845. VII. 677**
- Consolidation of Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 57, and subsequent Acts. Removal of goods from one to another port, 677. Removal of American tobacco to certain ports, for navy. Delivery of foreign sugar to be refined, for exportation, 678.
- † *Act of Parliament. British Possessions* . . 8 & 9 Vict. c. 93. 1845. VII. 678**
- Consolidation of Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 59, and subsequent Acts, 678. Non-importation or exportation of goods in British America, or West Indies except at certain free ports. *Table* of free ports, 679. Extension of free port privileges to other ports, wholly or partially, by orders in council, 680.
- Importation of foreign produce in ships of same country into British possessions in Asia, Africa, and America. Exportation of goods from such possessions to foreign countries. Limitation of privileges to countries named in orders in council. Non-interference with Acts 4 Geo. 4, cap. 77, and 5 Geo. 4, cap. 50, 680, 681.

* Amended by Act 12 & 13 Vict. cap. 29.

† Partially repealed by Act 12 & 13 Vict. cap. 29.

- of prohibitions, and restrictions on importation of certain
 sh and foreign goods and produce in America, the West
 es, or Mauritius, 681. Duties on coffee, sugar, &c., imported
 British possessions in America or Mauritius, from British
 rican possessions, or foreign produce, 681.
 ition against importation of British books having copyright,
 printed or reprinted abroad, into British possessions. Exhi-
 on of notice of copyright in custom houses, 682. Forfeiture
 oreign manufactures and packages thereof bearing British
 nes, if imported, 683.
 of duties on goods, not of British dominions or American or
 st India possessions, &c., imported into British America or
 uritius, by sea or land, 683. *Table* of exemptions, 684.
 ase of colonial duties on foreign goods, when below duties on
 itish goods, 684. Increase of colonial duties on tea from
 reign countries, when below those upon tea from China or
 ritish ports and possessions. Addition to *Table* of goods exempt
 om duties by orders in council, 685.
 cution of Treaty with United States of August 1842. Treat-
 ent of forest and agricultural produce of state of Maine, by
 iver St. John, as produce of New Brunswick, 685.
 portation of goods, by land or water, from foreign countries
 djoining British possessions, in vessels or carriages of such
 ountries. Description of British vessels and boats on American
 akes, 686. Ports or places of entry. Equal tonnage duties on
 American vessels and boats in Canada, and on British vessels
 and boats in United States, 686, 687.
 st of free warehousing ports in British West Indies and North
 America, and of warehousing ports in Canada for inland trade.
 Regulations for free warehousing and warehousing ports, 687,
 688. Period for clearance of goods. Shipment of foreign salted
 meat as stores, 689.
 rade with British America, Mauritius, and Cape of Good Hope,
 deemed within limits of East India Company's Charter, 689.
 annulment of all British-American laws repugnant to laws of
 British Parliament. Prosecution of slave trade seizures under
 Act 5 Geo. 4, cap. 113. Regulation of trade with British pos-
 sessions in Europe, Mediterranean, and Africa, and within limits
 of East India Company's charter, (except in Company's posses-
 sions,) by orders in council. Exportation of British coals from
 British possessions, in foreign ships, to foreign places, 690.
Act of Parliament. Isle of Man 8 & 9 Vict. c. 94. 1845. VII. 691
 Consolidation of Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 60, and subsequent Acts.
 Duties on certain foreign goods imported, 691. Remission or
 reimposition of duties on non-enumerated goods by Treasury
 Orders. Publication thereof and presentation to Parliament.
 Goods duty free, under orders of Customs. Licences from
 certain places, 692.
 Trade between United Kingdom and Isle of Man deemed a coasting
 trade. Treatment of trade of Isle of Man as foreign trade.
 Extension of Warehousing Act, 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 91, to Isle of
 Man in respect of foreign corn, 693. Non-importation of Foreign
 goods, except corn, from Isle of Man to United Kingdom. Goods
 prohibited to be imported into Isle of Man, 694.
 Schedules of prohibited goods and licence goods. Rule as to licence
 goods from foreign ports, 694, 695.

From the ... 24th September, 1845. VI.
From the ... 11th Sept. 1845.

Section 3 of the ... and 7 & 8 Vict. cap. 49.
... between the Cape of ...
... of Arabia, Red ...
... Hindustan, Cor ...
... between them and ...
... Australia, and ...
... Australia and New Zealand ...
... Persian Gulf ports.

Section 4 of the ... 1841. Postage on letters ...
... and (Bagdad, or ...
... and western ...
... packet: except ...
... in letters between ports ...
... from such ports of ...

Section 5 of the ... Heligoland direct ...

Section 6 of the ... of letters of ...
... service ...
... between British ... free ...
... private ship. Postage ...
... and foreign ...
... United Kingdom ...
... in British newspapers between ...
... British West Indies ...
... of arrival and departure ...
... newspapers ...
... United Kingdom to British ...

Section 7 of the ... or commercial ...
... and by United Kingdom ...
... by private ship ...
... between British ...
... and between foreign ports ...
... letters and printed papers, through ...

Section 8 of the ... of printed papers. Postage ...
... if required. Not ...
... under 3 & 4 Vict. ...
... as in Acts 3 & 4 Vict. ...

Section 9 of the ... letters and printed papers, under ...
... and 20th November 1844.
... Alteration or repeal of rates or ...

Order in Council. Customs Duties ... 20th Nov. 1845. VII.

Vol. Page

Council. New South Wales 23rd December, 1845. VII. 703

Act of Act 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 93, 703. Newcastle, New South Wales, a free warehousing port, 704.

Parliament. Books. Engravings. 9 & 10 Vict. c. 58. 1846. VII. 704

Act of Act 7 & 8 Vict., cap. 73. Execution of copyright Convention with Prussia, of 13th May, 1846, 704. Declaration, by Orders in Council, of duties on importation of foreign books, &c., saving copyright. Reduction by ditto of duties on books, &c., of foreign countries, under Treaties of reciprocity, 705. Reduction by ditto of duties on foreign books, &c., of foreign countries. Revocation of such orders in Council. Publication thereof and presentation to Parliament. Schedule of duties, 706.

GERMANY. (GENERALLY.)

Act of Parliament. Postage 1 Vict. c. 34. 1837. VII. 415; 1087

Act of Parliament. Postage 3 & 4 Vict. c. 96. 1840. V. 248; 633

Warrant. Postage. 1st September, 1840. V. 276; 633

Resolution of Diet. Slave Trade .. Frankfort, 3rd February, 1843. VII. 389

Communication of Treaty of December 1841, (Austria,) and of Protocol of November 1842, (France) by Austria and Prussia. Concurrence of Bavaria, 389. Approval of Treaty by Diet, 390.

Resolution of Diet. Slave Trade. Piracy.. Frankfort, 19th June, 1845. VII. 390

Prohibition of traffic. Punishment as piracy, 390.

GREAT BRITAIN. (See GENERAL.)

GREECE.

Protocol. Relations with Turkey, &c. .. 4th April, 1826. IV. 300, 302; 553

Treaty. Relations with Turkey, &c. 6th July, 1827. IV. 304, 307; 553

Additional Article. Commerce, &c... London, 6th July, 1827. IV. 310, 312

Convention. Sovereignty, &c. .. London, 7th May, 1832. IV. 313, 319; 553

Act of Parliament. Greek Loan .. 2 & 3 Wm. 4, c. 121. 1832. IV. 326; 553

Explanatory Article. Sovereignty, &c... 30th April, 1833. IV. 324, 325; 553

Act of Parliament. Greek Loan 6 & 7 Wm. 4, c. 94. 1836. V. 286; 634

Act of Parliament. Postage..... 1 Vict. c. 34. 1837. VII. 415; 1087

Convention. Commerce and Navigation.. 4th October, 1837. V. 288, 293; 634

Order in Council. Duties in British Ports 5th July, 1838. V. 299

Act of Parliament. Postage 1 & 2 Vict. c. 97. 1838. VII. 458; 1089

**Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports 9th Dec. 1839. V. 237*

Act of Parliament. Postage 3 & 4 Vict. c. 96. 1840. V. 248; 633

Warrant. Postage 1st September, 1840. V. 276; 633

Law. Slave Trade Athens, 1st March, 1841. VII. 707

Prohibition of traffic. Penalties on principals and accomplices. Penalties on captains of ships and crews. Exemption of sea-

* Revoked by Order in Council, 8th August, 1845.

men, for giving information to consuls, 707, 708. Penalties on owners of ships. Punishment for offences towards slaves on board ships. Judicial authority of consuls, 708. Liberation of denounced slaves, 709.

Instructions to masters of vessels, explanatory of the law, 709–712.

Order in Council. Pilotage in British Ports..13th Dec. 1843. VI. 511; 982

Warrant. Postage 28th November, 1844. VII. 622; 1100

Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports ..8th Aug. 1845. VII. 76; 1059

GUATEMALA.

Warrants. Postage. 1841–1845. See AMERICA. (GENERALLY.)

HAMBURGH.

Convention. Communications by PostLondon, 4th July, 1814. VII. 713

Packet boats between Harwich and Cuxhaven. Periodical transmission of mails, with letters for and through Hamburg, and for Great Britain. Passage of mails free of charge to post offices. Conveyance of mails between Hamburg and Cuxhaven, at expense of Hamburg. Delivery of letters at Hamburg. Transmission from thence to other places. Packet boats at sole expense of Great Britain, 713. Exemption from port charges at Cuxhaven, and from Pilotage at Hamburg. Employment of pilots. Occasional delivery of mails at Heligoland, and conveyance thereof between Heligoland and Cuxhaven, 714.

Order in Council. Pilotage in British Ports10th March, 1824. III. 219

Order in Council. Duties on Vessels, &c.....30th June, 1824. III. 220

Convention. Trade and Navigation29th Sept. 1825. III. 226, 231; 558

Order in Council. Anchorage; Guernsey, &c... 10th May, 1827. III. 204; 557

Order in Council. British Possessions 16th July, 1827. IV. 184

**Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports ..12th October, 1832. IV. 216*

Act of Parliament. Marriages at Hamburg. 3 & 4 Wm. 4, 1833. IV. 328; 554

Licence. English Church .. Hamburg, 17th January, 1834. IV. 329; 554

Notification. English Episcopal Church. 20th January, 1834. IV. 332; 554

Convention. Slave Trade Hamburg, 9th June, 1837. V. 303, 307; 635

Law. Slave Trade Hamburg, June, 1837. V. 302; 635

Act of Parliament. Slave Trade 1 & 2 Vict. c. 39. 1838. V. 310; 635

**Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports ..9th December, 1839. V. 237*

Acts of Parliament. Warrant. Postage...1837–1840. See GERMANY.

†Additional Convention. Postage .. London, 27th January, 1841. VII. 714

British postage between United Kingdom and Hamburg. Scale of postage. British transit postage between Hamburg and United Kingdom, on letters to and from British colonies and foreign countries. Colonial and foreign rate. Hamburg postage between Hamburg and United Kingdom, and colonial and foreign transit postage. Eventual reduction of postage between

* Revoked by Order in Council, 8th August, 1845.

† See Additional Agreement, 6th July, 1847.

am burgh and foreign countries. Delivery of letters at Ham-
burgh, 715. Periodical mails, by British packets, between Lon-
on and Hamburgh. Distribution and transmission of letters
and from Hamburgh, 716.

asional conveyance, at expense of Hamburgh, of mails from
nd to Cuxhaven or other points in the Elbe. Ditto from and
o Heligoland, in winter. Maintenance of British officers in
harge of mails, at Cuxhaven, Heligoland, &c., by Hamburgh.
Exemption of British government packets, from pilotage at
Hamburgh, and from port charges there and at Cuxhaven. Exemp-
tion from transit postage at Hamburgh of mails between Great
Britain and India. Transmission of Hamburgh letters by such
mails, 716.

onfirmation of Convention of 1814. Indefinite duration of Con-
vention. Liberty to change or modify Articles. Annulment after
notice, 717.

arrant. Duties of Postage 19th March, 1841. VII. 717

Recital of Act 3 & 4 Vict. cap. 96, and of Warrant, 1st September,
1840, 717, 718. (*General.*) Alteration of postage under said Act
and Warrant, 719.

British postage between United Kingdom and Hamburgh. Bri-
tish transit postage, by United Kingdom, between Hamburgh
and certain countries and colonies, named in *Schedule*, and
between Hamburgh and other countries beyond seas, in private
ships, to and from United Kingdom and such countries, 719.

British postage and transit postage between United Kingdom
and Lubeck, direct or viâ Hamburgh, and the same countries
and colonies, 720.

Progressive and additional rates. Meaning of terms and expres-
sions. Commencement of Warrant. Alteration, repeal, &c., of
rates and regulations, 720, 721.

Convention. Commerce & Navigation . . London, 3rd Aug. 1841. VI. 517; 983

***Warrant. Duties of Postage** 31st August, 1841. VII. 722

Recital of Act 3 & 4 Vict. cap. 96, and of Warrant of 1st September,
1840, 722. (*General.*) Alteration of rates under said Act and
Warrant, 723. British postage between United Kingdom and
Bremen, viâ Hamburgh, or Cuxhaven and Hanover. British
transit postage between Bremen and certain countries and
colonies named in *Schedule*; and other countries beyond seas, in
private ships to and from United Kingdom, 724.

Progressive and additional rates. Meaning of terms and expres-
sions. Commencement of warrant. Alteration, repeal, &c., of
rates and regulations, 724, 725.

Order in Council. British Possessions . . 14th September, 1841. VI. 520; 983

†Warrant. Duties of Postage 30th September, 1841. VII. 725

Recital of Act 3 & 4 Vict. cap. 96; (*General*) and of Warrants of
19th March, and 31st August, 1841, 725, 726.

Repeal of *Schedules* to said warrants, 727. British postage between
Hamburgh, or Lubeck, Bremen, Cuxhaven, or Hanover, viâ
United Kingdom, and British colonies and foreign countries,

* Duties repealed by Warrant, 30th September, 1841.

† See Warrants, 18th Aug. and 15th and 25th Nov. 1847, and 13th Oct. 1848.

72, 73 *Proprietary and additional rates. Meaning of terms measurement of vessels. Alteration, repeal, &c., of rates and regulations. 72.*

See also **72** *Privileges in British Ports... 13th Dec. 1843. VI. 3.*
See also **72** *Privileges in British Ports... 8th Aug. 1845. VII. 1.*

HANOVER.

72 *London, 24th Dec. 1822. London, 18th December, 1822. VI. 1.*
72 *Principles of Trade... 18th November, 1823. II.*
72 *Principles of Trade, &c... 25th May, 1824. II.*
72 *Principles of Trade, &c... London, 12th June, 1824. III. 2.*
72 *Principles of Trade; Germany, &c... 10th May, 1827. III. 2.*
72 *Principles of Trade... 16th July, 1827. V.*
72 *Principles in British Ports... 12th October, 1832. IV.*
72 *Principles in British Ports... 9th Dec. 1839. I.*
72 *Principles in British Ports... 13th Dec. 1843. VI. 3.*
72 *Principles in British Ports... 22nd July, 1844. VII. 1.*

72 *Extension of commercial relations. Duties levied at Stade and Brunswick on British vessels and goods ascending the Elbe. 72, 73. Duties on British vessels in Hanoverian ports, and on Hanoverian vessels in British ports and colonies, as on national vessels. Exportation and importation of British and Hanoverian produce and manufacture, respectively, as in national vessels. 72, 73. Duties, drawbacks, &c., on imports and exports as in national vessels. 73, 77.*

72 *Admission of British vessels and goods from all countries, and on footing of most favoured nation. Trade between the Elbe, Weser, Ems, and Meuse, and Trave and Memel, and British ports and colonies, on footing of trade with Hanover. Contingent duration of such trade. 732, 738.*

72 *Stade or Brunswick tolls, up the Elbe to Hamburgh, on vessels and cargoes, according to Convention annexed, of April 1844. Expenses. 733, 739. Proof of nationality of vessels and of origin of goods. Conditional enjoyment of concessions to other States. Exception of Hamburgh privileges, under Convention of April 1844. Duration of Treaty. Termination after notice, 734, 741. Ratifications. 735, 741.*

72 *Annexes. Convention between the Elbe-bordering States, April 1844. Regulation of system and control of Hanoverian, Stade, or Brunswick toll, on goods passing the Schwinge, 742, 743. Regulations as to toll. Alteration thereof. Revision of tariff, and of table of weights. Execution of regulations. Appeal against decisions of toll tribunal. Enjoyment of advantages granted by Hanover to most favoured nations. Exception of inland goods in inland vessels, and of Hamburgh goods in Hamburgh vessels, 744. Annulment of article of Elbe Navigation Act (Convention, June 1821,) as to non-modification of toll, &c. Ratifications, 745.*

- arate Tables** of goods and weights, 745. Duties on non-enumerated articles. Periodical revision of tariff, for reduction of duties. Exception of certain goods. Fixation of weight of wood, earthenware, &c., 746.
- gulations** for Brunshausen Toll, 747. *Tariff*, 767.
- st.** Articles not liable to duty, 775. Dues to guard ship, 777.
- ibles.** Weights for articles without declaration, 778. Foreign weights, with equivalent in pounds at Brunshausen, 781.
- ocol.** *Conference. Commerce . . . London, 9th August, 1844.* VII. 783
- Delay** of ratification of Convention of April, 1844, 783. Temporary continuance of existing tariff. Exception as to British vessels and goods. Enjoyment by Great Britain of advantages granted to other countries. Compensation to British trade, in case of delay, beyond a certain period, of Convention of April 1844. Reconsideration by Hanover of Treaty of July 1844, in event of general commercial measures of Great Britain, 784. Reservation by Hanover, as to concessions during existence of Treaty. Exchange of ratifications, 785.
- Order in Council.** *British Ports and Colonies . . . 3rd Sept. 1844.* VII. 785
- Recital** of Act 3 & 4 Vict. cap. 95, (*Austria*) as to shipping ports, 785. Execution of Treaty of July 1844, 786. Importation of goods into United Kingdom and British colonies, in Hanoverian vessels, from rivers between Meuse and Elbe, and Trave and Memel, 787.
- *Order in Council.** *Privileges in British Ports . . 3rd September, 1844.* VII. 788
- Recital** of Acts 59 Geo. 3, cap. 54, (*Portugal*) and 1 and 2 Vict. cap. 113, (*General*) 789. Privileges of trade and shipping in British ports, 790.
- Order in Council.** *Privileges in British Ports . . 8th August, 1845.* VII. 76; 1059
- †Warrant.** *Postage 8th September, 1845.* VII. 161; 1066

HANSE TOWNS.

(See BREMEN. HAMBURGH. LUBECK.)

HAYTI.

- Declaration.** *British Subjects . . . Port au Prince, 1st June, 1826.* IV. 382
- †Act of Parliament.** *Jamaica 3 & 4 Wm. 4, c. 59.* 1833. IV. 383
- Act of Parlt.** *Postage. (St. Domingo.) . . 1 Vict. c. 34.* 1837. VII. 415; 1087
- Law.** *Slave Trade. Piracy 19th November, 1839.* VII. 791
- Assimilation** of the traffic to piracy. Capture and detention of all vessels concerned in it. Confiscation of Haytian vessels. Extreme penalty to Haytian crews. Transfer of foreign vessels and foreigners to consuls or tribunals of their country, 791. Penalties on vessels and crews destined for the traffic. Liberation and good treatment of captured slaves. Trial by criminal tribunals, without jury, 792.

* Revoked by Order in Council, 8th August, 1845.

† See Convention, 8th July, 1845, and Warrant, 13th October, 1848.

‡ Repealed by Act 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 84.

Convention. Slave Trade. Port au Prince, 23rd Dec. 1839. VI. 321.
Act of Parlt. Postage. (St. Domingo.) 3 & 4 Vict. c. 96. 1840. V. 321.
Warrant. Postage. (St. Domingo.) 1st September, 1840. V. 321.
Declarations. Maritime Jurisdiction 20th October, 1841. VI. 321.
Act of Parliament. Slave Trade 5 & 6 Vict. c. 41. 1842. VI. 321.
Act of Parliament. Jamaica 5 & 6 Vict. c. 56. 1842. VI. 321.
Order in Council. British Possessions 23rd August, 1843. VI. 321.
Acts of Parliament. Warrants. Postage. (West Indies.) 1837—1843. See WEST INDIES.
Act of Parliament. Tobacco 8 & 9 Vict. c. 87. 1845. VII. 646.

HESSE CASSEL.

Acts of Parliament. Warrant. Postage. 1837—1840. See GERMANY.
Convention. Commerce and Navigation. 2nd March, 1841. VI. 751, 752.
Order in Council. Meuse, Ems, Weser, Elbe, &c. 11th Aug. 1841. VI. 752.

HESSE DARMSTADT.

Acts of Parliament. Warrant. Postage. 1837—1840. See GERMANY.
Convention. Commerce and Navigation. 2nd March, 1841. VI. 751, 752.
Order in Council. Meuse, Ems, Weser, Elbe, &c. 11th Aug. 1841. VI. 752.

HOLLAND. (See NETHERLANDS.)

INDIA.

**Act of Parliament. Foreign Trade 37 Geo. 3, c. 117. 1797. III. 143; 63.*
Treaty. Sind. Intercourse, &c. Bombay, 9th Nov. 1820. V. 314; 63.
Act of Parliament. Lascar Seamen 4 Geo. 4, c. 80. 1823. VII. 63.
Proportion of British and Lascar seamen on board of British ships, 659.
Order in Council. Trade. Cape of Good Hope, &c. . . 16th July, 1827. IV. 14.
Treaty. Hyderabad. Sind. Trade 20th April, 1832. V. 315; 63.
Supplementary Treaty. Hyderabad. Indus. . 22nd April, 1832. V. 316; 63.
Treaty. Punjaub, Indus, Sutledge, &c. . . Lahore, 26th Dec. 1832. V. 317; 63.
Treaty. Bahawulpore. Do. Do. . . Bahawulpore, 22nd Feb. 1833. V. 320; 63.
Act of Parliament. Foreigners. Slavery. 3 & 4 Wm. 4, c. 85. 1833. VII. 416.
Reference to Act 53 Geo. 3, cap. 155, 410. Continuance of privileges, &c., under said Act. Cessation of exclusive trade in tea. Power to Governor-General in Council to make laws for all persons, including foreigners, 411. Amelioration of condition of slaves, and extinguishment of slavery, 412.
Treaty. Hyderabad. Indus, &c. 23rd December, 1834. V. 322; 63.
Treaty. Maharajah Runjeet Sing. Indus, &c. . . 24th Jan. 1835. V. 324; 63.
Treaty. Bahawulpore. Indus, Sutledge, &c. . . 5th Feb. 1835. V. 326; 63.

* Repealed by Act 12 & 13 Vict. cap. 29.

- | | Vol. | Page |
|---|------|-----------|
| <i>Government. Foreign Vessels</i>.....No. 11, 1836. | VII. | 793 |
| Main Arabian and Asiatic vessels deemed foreign vessels, 793. | | |
| <i>Government. Asiatic and African Trade</i> .. No. 14, 1837. | VII. | 793 |
| of vessels of foreign states in Asia and Africa, on footing of reciprocity, 793. | | |
| <i>Act of Parliament. Trade of Calcutta</i> 14th June, 1837. | VII. | 793 |
| Exports and imports to and from Arabia and Persian Gulf, Egyptian ports in Red Sea, and dominions of Asia, in national as in British vessels, 794. | | |
| <i>Parliament. Postage. (E. Indies)</i> ...1 Vict. c. 34. 1837. | VII. | 415; 1087 |
| <i>Parliament. Postage. (E. Indies)</i> ...1 Vict. c. 35. 1837. | VII. | 437; 1088 |
| <i>Parliament. Postage. (E. Indies.)</i> 1 Vict. c. 36. 1837. | VII. | 448; 1088 |
| <i>Parliament. Postage. (E. Indies.)</i> 1 Vict. c. 76. 1837. | VII. | 457; 1088 |
| <i>Government. Trade of Bombay</i>.....No. 1, 1838. | VII. | 794 |
| Coasting trade of vessels of Maldiva or Laccadive Islands, and of ports of Kattywar, Cutch, and Scinde, as British vessels, 794. | | |
| <i>Act of Parliament. Postage. (E. Indies.)</i> 1 & 2 Vict. c. 97. 1838. | VII. | 458; 1089 |
| <i>Notification. Trade of Bombay</i>.....9th January, 1839. | VII. | 794 |
| Exports and imports to and from Arabia and Persian Gulf, Egyptian ports in Red Sea, and dominions of Ava, in national as in British vessels, 794. | | |
| <i>Act of Parliament. Postage. (E. Indies.)</i> 2 & 3 Vict. c. 52. 1839. | VII. | 462; 1089 |
| <i>Warrant. Postage. (East Indies)</i> ...22nd November, 1839. | VII. | 466; 1089 |
| <i>Regulation. Foreign Trade</i> 2nd December, 1839. | VI. | 536; 985 |
| <i>Warrant. Postage. (East Indies)</i>....27th December, 1839. | VII. | 474; 1090 |
| <i>Warrant. Postage. (East Indies)</i> 24th April, 1840. | VII. | 487; 1091 |
| <i>Act of Parliament. Ships. Native Powers</i> ...3 & 4 Vict. 1840. | V. | 328; 636 |
| <i>Act of Parliament. Postage. (E. Indies.)</i> 3 & 4 Vict. c. 96. 1840. | V. | 248; 633 |
| <i>Warrant. Postage. (East Indies)</i>.....1st September, 1840. | V. | 276; 633 |
| <i>Act of Parliament. Slave Trade</i>....5 & 6 Vict. c. 101. 1842. | VI. | 538; 985 |
| <i>Order in Council. New Zealand</i> .....23rd August, 1843. | VI. | 497; 982 |
| <i>Act of Government. Trade of Fort St. George</i>.....No. 6, 1844. | VII. | 795 |
| Coasting trade of vessels of Maldiva and Laccadive Islands, of ports of Kattywar and Cutch, and States of Travancore and Cochin, as British vessels, 795. | | |
| <i>Warrant. Postage. (East Indies)</i> .. 28th November, 1844. | VII. | 622; 1100 |
| <i>Act of Parliament. Lascars</i>.....8 & 9 Vict. c. 88. 1845. | VII. | 654; 1102 |
| <i>Warrant. Postage. (East Indies)</i> 11th September, 1845. | VII. | 695; 1106 |
| <i>Notification. Trade of Madras</i>.....28th March, 1846. | VII. | 795 |
| Exports and imports to and from Arabia and Persian Gulf, Egyptian ports in Red Sea, and ports of Ava, in national as in British vessels, 795. | | |

IONIAN ISLANDS.

*Treaty. Independence, Commerce, &c...*Paris, 5th Nov. 1815. I. 45. III. 545

* Repealed by Warrant, 27th December, 1839.

† See Warrant, 7th October, 1847.

- Vol. Page
- Constitutional Charter*.....2nd May, 1817. I. 53; III. 545. VII. 799
- Temporary regulations of Senate during recess of Parliament, 799.
- Act of Ionian Parliament. Passports*.....No. 23, 1826. VII. 797
- Exhibition of passport and baptismal certificate, by Ionian subjects, to British consuls in the Levant. Penalties in cases of neglect, omission, &c., 797.
- Act of Parliament. Postage*.....1 Vict. c. 34. 1837. VII. 415; 1087
- Act of Parliament. Postage*.....1 & 2 Vict. c. 97. 1838. VII. 458; 1089
- **Warrant. Postage*.....22nd November, 1839. VII. 466; 1089
- Warrant. Postage*.....27th December, 1839. VII. 474; 1090
- Act of Parliament. Postage*.....3 & 4 Vict. c. 96. 1840. V. 248; 633
- Warrant. Postage*.....1st September, 1840. V. 276; 633
- Warrant. Postage*.....28th November, 1844. VII. 622; 1100
- Code of Civil Procedure. Foreign Sentences, &c*.....1844. VII. 798
- Validity of sentences of foreign courts, and of British consuls, in Turkey. Validity of foreign deeds, 798.
- Act of Ionian Parliament. British Jurisdiction*....No. 2, 1845. VII. 796
- Recital of British Act 6 & 7 Vict. cap. 94 (*General.*) Orders in Council, &c. Protection of Ionian subjects, 796. Exhibition of passports, &c., to British consuls in Turkey. Execution of civil sentences of such consuls in Ionian Islands, 797. Execution of Ionian sentences by such consuls. Arrest and punishment of Ionian offenders by such consuls. Trial and punishment of such offenders in Ionian Islands, in serious cases, 798.
- Act of Ionian Parliament. British Jurisdiction*....No. 4, 1845. VII. 799
- Correction of an error in Act No. 2, 1845, 799.

ITALY (GENERALLY.)

- Act of Parliament. Postage*.....1 Vict. c. 34. 1837. VII. 415; 1087
- Act of Parliament. Postage*.....1 & 2 Vict. c. 97. 1838. VII. 458; 1089
- Act of Parliament. Postage*.....3 & 4 Vict. c. 96. 1840. V. 248; 633
- Warrant. Postage*.....1st September, 1840. V. 276; 633
- Warrant. Postage*.....28th November, 1844. VII. 622; 1100

LEVANT. (See TURKEY. GREECE.)

LUBECK.

- Notice. Trinity Dues*.....London, 15th May, 1823. V. 34
- Order in Council. Pilotage in British Ports*.....25th May, 1824. III. 236
- Order in Council. Duties on Vessels, &c*.....14th August, 1824. III. 237
- Convention. Trade and Navigation*....29th Sept. 1825. III. 226, 231; 558
- Order in Council. Anchorage; Guernsey, &c*...10th May, 1827. III. 204; 557
- Order in Council. British Possessions*.....16th July, 1827. IV. 184
- †*Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports*....12th Oct. 1832. IV. 216
- Convention. Slave Trade*....Hamburgh, 9th June, 1837. V. 303, 307; 635

* Repealed by Warrant, 27th December, 1839. (*General*)
 † Revoked by Order in Council, 8th August, 1845.

GENERAL INDEX. (*Lubeck. Madagascar. Mecklenburg.*) 1115

	Vol.	Page
<i>Slave Trade</i>	<i>June, 1837. V.</i>	<i>333; 636</i>
<i>Parliament. Slave Trade</i>	<i>1 & 2 Vict. c. 39. 1838. V.</i>	<i>310; 635</i>
<i>in Council. Privileges in British Ports</i>	<i>9th Dec. 1839. V.</i>	<i>237</i>
<i>Parliament. Warrant. Postage. 1837—1840. See GERMANY.</i>		
<i>ention. Postage</i>	<i>London, 13th March, 1841. VII.</i>	<i>800</i>
<p>reement between post offices. British postage between United Kingdom and Lubeck. Transit postage through United Kingdom, between Lubeck and British colonies and foreign countries, 800. British postage between United Kingdom and Lubeck, through Hamburg, 801.</p> <p>Lubeck postage between Lubeck and United Kingdom. Lubeck transit postage through Lubeck or Hamburg, between Great Britain and British colonies and foreign countries. Eventual reduction of postage to and from foreign countries. Delivery of certain letters at Lubeck post office. Lubeck transit postage to Hamburg. Conveyance of mails by Lubeck government between Lubeck and Hamburg, 801. Eventual payment by Lubeck for landing and embarking mails at Lubeck, 802.</p> <p>Newspapers of United Kingdom and Lubeck free of postage, by packet boat or through Hamburg. British and Lubeck postage of newspapers by private ships, 802.</p> <p>Unlimited duration of Treaty. Concert for change or modification. Annulment after notice, 802.</p>		
<i>arrant. Postage</i>	<i>19th March, 1841. VII.</i>	<i>717; 1109</i>
<i>vention. Commerce and Navigation</i> ..	<i>3rd August, 1841. VI.</i>	<i>517; 983</i>
<i>Order in Council. British Possessions</i> ..	<i>14th September, 1841. VI.</i>	<i>520; 983</i>
<i>Warrant. Postage</i>	<i>30th September, 1841. VII.</i>	<i>725; 1109</i>
<i>Order in Council. Pilotage in British Ports</i> ..	<i>13th Dec. 1843. VI.</i>	<i>511; 982</i>
<i>Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports</i> ..	<i>8th Aug. 1845. VII.</i>	<i>76; 1059</i>

MADAGASCAR.

<i>Treaty. Slave Trade and Piracy</i> ..	<i>Tamatave, 23rd Oct. 1817. I.</i>	<i>354; III. 558</i>
<i>Proclamation. Slave Trade and Piracy</i>	<i>23rd Oct. 1817. III.</i>	<i>239; 558</i>
<i>Additional Articles. Exportation of Slaves</i> ..	<i>11th Oct. 1820. III.</i>	<i>240; 558</i>
<i>Proclamation. Exportation of Slaves, &c.</i>	<i>11th October, 1820. III.</i>	<i>242</i>
<i>Additional Articles. Slave Trade</i> ..	<i>Tamatave, 31st May, 1823. III.</i>	<i>242; 559</i>
<i>Warrant. Postage. (S. E. Africa.)</i>	<i>11th September, 1845. VII.</i>	<i>695; 1106</i>

MECKLENBURG SCHWERIN.

<i>Order in Council. Duties on Vessels, &c.</i>	<i>14th June, 1825. III.</i>	<i>245</i>
<i>§ Acts of Parliament. Warrant. Postage. 1837—1840. See GERMANY.</i>		
<i>Treaty. Commerce. Navigation</i>	<i>Schwerin, 1st May, 1844. VII.</i>	<i>803</i>
<p>Extension of commercial relations. Dues, &c., on British vessels in Mecklenburg ports, and on Mecklenburg vessels in British</p>		

* Revoked by Order in Council, 8th August, 1845.

† See Additional Agreement, 21st September, 1847.

‡ See Warrants, 25th November, 1847, and 13th October, 1848.

§ See Convention, 16th August, and Warrant, 15th November, 1847.

ports and colonies, as on national vessels. *See* *Import of Mecklenburg goods and produce to and from British ports and colonies, and from British ports and colonies to and from Mecklenburg as in Mecklenburg vessels. Export of British goods and produce to and from Mecklenburg as in British vessels*, 804, 805. *Duration of exports and imports, in Mecklenburg ports and in British-colonial ports, in British as in Mecklenburg ports and vice versa*, 805.

Admission of British vessels and cargoes in Mecklenburg ports to all countries. British Trade and navigation on footings of a favoured nation. Trade and navigation of Mecklenburg ports, Barth, Stralsund, Greifswald, Wolgast, and Stettin, on the Trave, Elbe, or Meuse, or between the Elbe and Meuse or on the Oder, and United Kingdom and British colonies with Mecklenburg. Contingent duration of this privilege, 805, 806.

Accession of Mecklenburg Strelitz. Duration of treaty. Termination after notice. Ratifications, 806, 807.

Order in Council. Shipping Ports 3rd September, 1844.

Recital of Act 3 & 4 Vict. cap. 95, (*Austria*) and of Treaty of 1844. Shipping ports, 808, 809. Trade of vessels and cargoes of Mecklenburg Schwerin and of Mecklenburg Strelitz, between Barth, Stralsund, Greifswald, Wolgast, and Stettin, on the Trave, Elbe, or Meuse, or between the Elbe and Meuse or on the Oder, and British ports and colonies, as with Mecklenburg ports. Contingent duration of privileges, 810, 811.

Order in Council. Pilotage in British Ports . . 3rd Sept. 1844. VII. 783.

Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports . . 3rd Sept. 1844. VII. 788.

Order in Council. British Colonies 3rd September, 1844. VII. 812.

Recital of Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 59, (*General*) 812. Importation of goods and produce of Mecklenburg Schwerin and Strelitz on national vessels, into British colonies. Exportation of goods from British colonies to foreign countries, 813.

Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports. 8th Aug. 1845. VII. 76.

MECKLENBURG STRELITZ.

Acts of Parliament. Warrant. Postage. 1837—1840. See GERMANY. Treaty. Commerce. Navigation Schwerin, 1st May, 1844. VII. 803.

Accession to Treaty of same date with Mecklenburg Schwerin. Stipulations thereof, 803—807; 1115.

Order in Council. Pilotage in British Ports . . 3rd Sept. 1844. VII. 783; 1115.

Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports . . 3rd Sept. 1844. VII. 788; 1115.

Order in Council. Shipping Ports 3rd Sept. 1844. VII. 807; 1116.

Order in Council. British Colonies 3rd Sept. 1844. VII. 812; 1116.

Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports . . 8th Aug. 1845. VII. 76; 1116.

* Revoked by *Order in Council*, 8th August, 1845.

MEDITERRANEAN, &c.

	Vol.	Page
ment. Postage.....	1 Vict. c. 34. 1837.	VII. 415; 1087
ment. Postage.....	1 & 2 Vict. c. 97. 1838.	VII. 458; 1089
ment. Postage.....	3 & 4 Vict. c. 96. 1840.	V. 248; 633
ment. Asia. Africa. Produce.	8 & 9 Vict. c. 88. 1845.	VII. 654; 1102

MEXICO.

- ment. Mexican Shipping 7 Geo. 4, c. 5. 1826. III. 55
- merce & Navigation. London, 26th Dec. 1826. III. 247, 256; 559
- uncil. British Possessions 16th July, 1827. IV. 184
- uncil. Duties in British Ports... 3rd September, 1827. IV. 192
- ouncil. Privileges in British Ports..... 12th Oct. 1832. IV. 216
- ouncil. Privileges in British Ports..... 9th Dec. 1839. V. 237
- liament. Postage..... 1 Vict. c. 34. 1837. VII. 415; 1087
- Postage 22nd November, 1839. VII. 466; 1087
- liament. Postage 3 & 4 Vict. c. 96. 1840. V. 248; 633
- Postage..... 1st September, 1840. V. 276; 633
- Slave Trade..... Mexico, 24th February, 1841. VI. 540, 555; 986
- icle. Slave Trade. Ratifications. Mexico, 13th April, 1842. VI. 554, 570
- arliament. Slave Trade..... 6 & 7 Vict. c. 51. 1843. VI. 571; 987
- ouncil. Pilotage in British Ports .. 13th Dec. 1843. VI. 511; 982
- ouncil. Sugars 26th April, 1845. VII. 815.
- tal of Act 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 5, 815, 816. Recital of Treaties,
with Mexico, 1826; United States, 1827; and Venezuela, 1834 ;
16, 817. Duties on sugars, the produce of those countries,
imported from thence, or from British colonies, 817.
- Parliament. Tobacco 8 & 9 Vict. c. 87. 1845. VII. 646; 1102
- in Council. Privileges in British Ports.. 8th Aug. 1845. VII. 76; 1059
- cants. Postage. 1841—1845. See AMERICA. (*North. East. West.*)

MONTE VIDEO. (*See URUGUAY.*)

MOROCCO.

- reaty. Peace and Commerce Fez, 23rd January, 1721. I. 89; III. 546
- ditional Articles. Commerce, &c... Fez, 10th July, 1729. I. 93; III. 546
- reaty. Peace Fez, 15th December, 1734. I. 95
- reaty. Peace Fez, 15th January, 1750. I. 96; III. 547
- ditional Articles. Commerce, &c. Fez, 1st Feb. 1751. I. 97; III. 547
- Treaty. Peace and Commerce Fez, 28th July, 1760. I. 100; III. 547
- ditional Articles. Commerce, &c. Sallee, 24th May, 1783. I. 110
- Treaty. Peace and Commerce Sallee, 8th April, 1791. I. 112; III. 547
- Treaty. Peace and Commerce..... Fez, 14th June, 1801. III. 17; 548
- Explanatory Articles. Justice Fez, 19th January, 1824. III. 26

* Repealed by Warrant, 27th December, 1839. (*General*)
† Revoked by Order in Council, 8th August, 1845.
‡ See Warrant, 7th October, 1847.

1118 GENERAL INDEX. (*Morocco. Muscat. Nassau.*

Acts of Parliament. Postage. 1838—1840. *See Africa.*
Act of Parliament. Morocco Produce. 8 & 9 *Vict. c. 88.* 1845. VI

MUSCAT.

Treaty. Abolition of Slave Trade. . . . *Muscat*, 10th Sept. 1822. II
Proclamation. Slave Trade. . . . *Mauritius*, 30th October, 1822. II
Convention. Commerce. *Zanzibar*, 31st May, 1839. VI
Additional Articles. Slave Trade. 17th December, 1839. VI
Acts of Parliament. Warrants. Postage. 1837—1845. *See Africa.*
Agreement. Slave Trade. *Zanzibar*, 2nd October, 1841. VI

Termination of export of slaves from Africa, 818. Prohibitions and orders for prevention and suppression, thereof. Prohibition of import of slaves from Africa into Asia. Prevention of slaves into Arabia, Red Sea, and Persian Gulf. Seizure and confiscation of Muscat Slave vessels, by British ships of war and E. India Company's ships. Exception of African coast from Law to Keelwa. Commencement of agreement, 819.

NASSAU.

Acts of Parliament. Warrant. Postage. 1837—1840. *See Africa.*
Convention. Commerce and Navigation. 2nd March, 1841. VI. 751.
Order in Council. Meuse, Ems, Weser, Elbe, &c. 11th Aug. 1841. VI

NETHERLANDS.

Decree. Repression of Slave Trade. . . . *Hague*, 15th June, 1814. I.
Convention. Netherland Colonies. . . *London*, 13th Aug. 1814. I. 359. I.
Convention. Demerara, &c. . . *London*, 12th Aug. 1815. I. 369. II.
Decree. Trade with Demerara, Essequibo, &c. . . . 21st Dec. 1815. I.
Treaty. Prevention of Slave Trade. . . *Hague*, 4th May, 1818. I. 381. III.
Convention. Post Office. *Hague*, 6th October, 1818. VI.

Fixed and permanent communications. Annulment of previous usages and stipulations. Transmission of letters, &c. Periodical communications between Harwich and Helvoetsluys and Dover and Ostend. Transmission and delivery of mails, 820.

Non-payment by post office for correspondence, to and from respective kingdoms and colonies. Payment by Great Britain of expense of mails to and fro, by packet boats. Non-payment by Great Britain for letters in transit through Netherlands. Payment by Netherlands for landing and embarking mails in bad weather, and for their conveyance overland to and from the coast, 821.

Separation of international and transit correspondence. Letter-bills with closed mails. Forms thereof. Non-delay of mails. Acceleration of delivery of letters, &c. Prevention of transmission of letters, otherwise than by post. Non-exemption of letters from postage by official agents. Exception of despatches of two governments,—of those for British army on Continent,—and for public service. Transmission thereof to British agent at Helvoetsluys and Ostend. Exemption of British packet-boats from duties of tonnage, &c., 822.

on of British agents, packet-boats, &c., in case of war.
 y to arrange affairs, and to depart. Indefinite duration
 vention. Ratification and commencement. Changes or
 ications. Annulment after notice, 822, 823.

Treaty of Slave Trade..Brussels, 20th Nov. 1818. III. 272, 274; 560

Parliament. Slave Trade.....59 Geo. 3, c. 16. 1819. VII. 823

of Treaty of May 1818, 823. Prohibition of the traffic.
 rcement by penal laws of Netherlands. Further mea-
 s of repression, if necessary. Visit of suspected mer-
 at vessels by ships of war. Detention and adjudication
 eof, if with slaves on board. Non-exercise of right of visit
 Mediterranean, nor within certain limits outside of Straits of
 raltar. Communication of names of ships of war and com-
 nders. 824. Limitation of number of ships. Mode of visit
 vessels under convoy. Adherence of commanders to instruc-
 ns. Indemnity for losses by illegal detentions. Visit and
 tention by ships of royal navies only. Non-detention of
 ssels having no slaves on board for traffic, 825. Instruc-
 ons for ships of war. Alteration thereof. Establishment
 mixed courts of justice for adjudication of detained vessels.
 laces of residence of mixed courts on coast of Africa and in
 etherlands colony. Change of places of residence. Judg-
 ment without appeal, 826. Reparation for misconduct of naval
 ommanders. Instructions for ships of war, and regulations for
 mixed courts, part of Treaty, 827.

Instructions. Mode of detention of vessels. Conveyance to mixed
 court, 827. Non-detention of vessels without slaves, or with
 only negro servants or sailors. Mode of search, and rank of
 officer. Non-removal of master, &c., and cargo of detained
 vessels. Declaration and certificate of captor, as to state, &c.,
 of vessel, papers seized, and number of slaves on board. Non-
 disembarkation of slaves before arrival at mixed court, 828.

Regulations. Proceedings of mixed court. Judgment summarily,
 and without appeal. Duration of trial. Delay in case of neces-
 sity. Composition of mixed courts. Judges and arbitrators.
 Language of proceedings. Oath of judges, &c., 829. Duties
 and oath of secretary or registrar. Form of process. Assistance
 of arbitrator, in case of difference between judges. Final sen-
 tence of majority. Declaration of captor. Place of detention.
 Number of slaves on board, 830. Restoration of vessel and
 cargo, if not condemned. Valuation and payment of damages,
 with costs. Vessel and cargo lawful prize, if condemned. Public
 sale thereof. Division of proceeds. Certificate of emancipation
 of the slaves. Employment as servants or free labourers.
 Guarantee of liberty of slaves. Award, in cases of liberation:
 for vessel, tackle, and stores, freights, cargo, and other charges for
 total loss; for detention, freight, demurrage, deterioration of
 cargo, per centage on capital, and insurance, 831. Interest on
 awards. Calculation and liquidation of award. Scale of
 demurrage. Non-payment of demurrage, in case of misconduct
 of captain of liberated vessel, 832. Non-receipt by judges,
 arbitrators, or secretaries, of emoluments from parties. Supply
 of vacancies of judges and arbitrators of mixed courts, in British
 and in Netherlands possessions, temporarily and definitively, 833.

* Repealed by Act 5 Geo. 4. cap. 113. Cited in Act 1 & 2 Vict. cap. 41.

Execution of Treaty. Authority to ships of war to visit and detain, and bring to adjudication, suspected *Netherland* vessels, within certain seas. Suspected *British* vessels subject to visit and detention by *British* and *Netherland* ships of war, and to adjudication and condemnation, 834. Exercise of visit only within certain seas. Non-detention of vessels without slaves on board, or with negro servants or sailors only. Mode of visit of vessels under convoy, by *British* and *Netherland* ships of war, 835. Appointment of judges, and arbitrators, and secretary or registrar. Supply of vacancies. Salaries and duties, 836. Temporary supply of vacancies. Form of oaths of judges and secretary, 837. Power to take depositions on oath, and to issue and enforce summonses, orders, and precepts. Penalty for false evidence. Trial for perjury, 838. Non-institution of claims for captured vessels in any other than mixed courts, 839. Non-interference of Act with slave-trade suppression Acts. Remedy in case of suits for procedures under Act, 840.

- Decree. Slave Trade*.....*Brussels*, 16th April, 1821. IV. 336; 555
 **Act of Parliament. Slave Captures*. 1 & 2 Geo. 4. c. 99. 1821. VII. 928; 1130
Notice. Lights, Buoyage, &c.....*London*, 19th Dec. 1822. V. 108; 626
Explanatory Articles. Slave Trade..31st December, 1822. III. 276, 278
Additional Articles. Slave Trade.....25th January, 1823. III. 279, 282
Order in Council. Pilotage in British Ports....21st July, 1823. IV. 337
Treaty. Commerce, &c. East Indies..17th March, 1824. III. 284, 289; 560
Act of Parliament. Slave Trade....5 Geo. 4, c. 113. 1824. III. 152; 556
Decree. Duties on Imports in British Vessels..11th Aug. 1824. III. 303, 304
Law. Slave Trade.....*Brussels*, 23rd December, 1824. III. 305, 306
Law. Proceeds of Slave Captures....10th March, 1825. III. 307, 308
 †*Act of Parliament. Demerara, &c.*.....6 Geo. 4, c. 114. 1825. III. 309
Orders in Council. Addl. Duties. Salt..30th January, 1826. III. 310, 311
Decree, Duties on Imports.....8th February, 1826. III. 313, 314
Decree. Navigation of the Rhine..*Loo*, 10th Sept. 1826. III. 314, 317; 561
Decree. Navigation of the Rhine..*Brussels*, 1st March, 1827. IV. 338; 556
 †*Act of Parliament. Demerara, &c.*...7 & 8 Geo. 4, c. 56. 1827. III. 319
Act of Parliament. Bounties. Slave Seizures..1 Wm. 4, c. 55, 1830. IV. 202
 ‡*Decision. British-American Boundaries*.....10th Jan. 1831. IV. 520
Convention. Relations with Belgium....21st May, 1833. IV. 351, 354; 556
 §*Act of Parliament. Demerara, &c.*....3 & 4 Wm. 4, c. 59, 1833. IV. 357
Additional Article. Slave Vessels..*Hague*, 7th February, 1837. V. 334, 336
Act of Parliament. Postage.....1 Vict. c. 34, 1837. VII. 415; 1087
Treaty. Commerce and Navigation..*Hague*, 27th Oct. 1837. V. 338, 344; 638
Order in Council. Duties in British Ports....11th December, 1837. V. 349
Act of Parliament. Slave Vessels.....1 & 2 Vict. c. 41. 1838. V. 352
Treaty. Separation of Belgium.....19th April, 1839. V. 354, 366; 639
 ||*Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports*..9th December, 1839. V. 237

* Repealed by Act 5 Geo. 4, cap. 113.

† Repealed by Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 50.

‡ Not admitted by United States.

§ Repealed by Act 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 84.

|| Revoked by Order in Council, 8th August, 1845.

Vol. Page

Parliament. Postage 3 & 4 Vict. c. 96. 1840. V. 248; 633
nt. Postage 1st September, 1840. V. 276; 633
ntion. Post Office London, 14th October, 1843. VII. 840, 852

ter regulation of communications by post, 840, 852.

change and conveyance of correspondence. Direct and regular communications between United Kingdom and Netherlands. Periodical steam-packets between London and Rotterdam. Mutual alteration of time and ports. Exchange of mails at Scheveningen, or any other port of Netherlands, in case of bad weather, or ice, 841, 853. Payment by Great Britain for establishment and maintenance of packets. Employment either of government or private vessels. Payment by Netherlands of expenses on, and to and from, coast of Netherlands, in bad weather. Exemption of packets from tonnage duties, &c., when employed solely for mails and passengers. Non-molestation of packets, in case of war, until after notice. Return home under protection, on discontinuance of service. Occasional transmission of letters by private steam-boats. Allowance to masters according to regulations, 842, 854. Letter bills and Receipts of correspondence in sealed bags, 843, 855. *Forms*, 865—871. Prevention of transmission of letters, except in sealed bags. Non-receipt of letters gratuitously by officers or agents. Exception of official despatches, by guards, messengers, &c., 843, 855.

International Correspondence. Option of prepayment of postage, for entire distance. Prepayment of ordinary and additional postage on registered letters, 843, 855. British and Netherland rates of postage on letters between the two kingdoms. Progression of rates according to scale of each country. Rates of payment by British and Netherland post offices for mails, according to weight in bulk. Retention by each office of extra postage on registered letters. Payment by each office for letters by special steam-boats, 844, 856.

Transit and Colonial Correspondence. Mutual repayment of postage, by addition of rates. Transmission of transit letters between Great Britain and Netherlands, without charge to offices. Netherland rate for transit to other states. Abolition of compulsory transit rate through Netherlands by foreign states, in return for eventual abolition by Great Britain, 845, 857. Participation of English correspondence with foreign states in advantages obtained by Netherlands. Prepayment of transit postage, on letters to colonies and states beyond sea, to Netherland port of embarkation. Proportion thereof payable by British office. Payment by British office for transit letters from colonies and states beyond sea, through Netherlands. Prepayment of Netherland postage to England, on letters in transit to British colonies, where there are post-offices, 846, 858. *List* of such colonies, 869. Prepayment of Netherland postage for letters in transit through England, to British colonies having no post offices, and to foreign colonies and states, 846, 858. *List* of such colonies, &c., and rates of postage, 870. Postage on colonial and foreign letters in transit through United Kingdom to Netherlands, 847, 859. *Schedule* of rates payable by Netherland office thereon, 871. Prepayment for letters from continental states, through Netherlands and Great Britain, to and from states or colonies beyond sea.

Execution of Treaty. Authority to ships of war to visit and detain, and bring to adjudication, suspected Netherlands vessels within certain seas. Suspected British vessels subject to visit and detention by British and Netherlands ships of war, and adjudication and condemnation, 834. Exercise of visit and detention within certain seas. Non-detention of vessels without slave-board, or with negro servants or sailors only. Mode of visiting vessels under convoy, by British and Netherlands ships of war, 835. Appointment of judges, and arbitrators, and secretary and registrar. Supply of vacancies. Salaries and duties of judges and secretary, 837. Power to take depositions on oath, and to issue and enforce summonses, orders, and precepts. Penalty for false evidence. Trial for perjury, 838. Non-institution of claims for captured vessels in any other than mixed courts, 839. Non-interference of Act with slave-trade suppression Acts. Remedy in case of suits for procedures under Act, 840.

- Decree. Slave Trade*.....Brussels, 16th April, 1821. IV. 33
** Act of Parliament. Slave Captures.* 1 & 2 Geo. 4. c. 99. 1821. VII. 28
Notice. Lights, Buoyage, &c.....London, 19th Dec. 1822. V. 14
Explanatory Articles. Slave Trade..31st December, 1822. III. 27
Additional Articles. Slave Trade.....25th January, 1823. III. 27
Order in Council. Pilotage in British Ports....21st July, 1823. IV. 1
Treaty. Commerce, &c. East Indies..17th March, 1824. III. 24
Act of Parliament. Slave Trade....5 Geo. 4, c. 113. 1824. III. 12
Decree. Duties on Imports in British Vessels..11th Aug. 1824. III. 24
Law. Slave Trade.....Brussels, 23rd December, 1824. III. 36
Law. Proceeds of Slave Captures....10th March, 1825. III. 30
† Act of Parliament. Demerara, &c......6 Geo. 4, c. 114. 1825. III. 30
Orders in Council. Addl. Duties. Salt..30th January, 1826. III. 31
Decree. Duties on Imports.....8th February, 1826. III. 31
Decree. Navigation of the Rhine..Loo, 10th Sept. 1826. III. 314, 315
Decree. Navigation of the Rhine..Brussels, 1st March, 1827. IV. 32
† Act of Parliament. Demerara, &c...7 & 8 Geo. 4, c. 56. 1827. III. 32
Act of Parliament. Bounties. Slave Seizures..1 Wm. 4, c. 55, 1830. IV. 32
‡ Decision. British-American Boundaries.....10th Jan. 1831. IV. 32
Convention. Relations with Belgium....21st May, 1833. IV. 351, 354
§ Act of Parliament. Demerara, &c.....3 & 4 Wm. 4, c. 59, 1833. IV. 35
Additional Article. Slave Vessels..Hague, 7th February, 1837. V. 334
Act of Parliament. Postage.....1 Vict. c. 34, 1837. VII. 415
Treaty. Commerce and Navigation..Hague, 27th Oct. 1837. V. 338, 344
Order in Council. Duties in British Ports....11th December, 1837. V. 34
Act of Parliament. Slave Vessels.....1 & 2 Vict. c. 41. 1838. V. 34
Treaty. Separation of Belgium.....19th April, 1839. V. 354, 366
|| Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports..9th Decem^r

* Repealed by Act 5 Geo. 4, cap. 113.

† Repealed by Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 50.

‡ Not admitted by United States.

§ Repealed by Act 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 84.

|| Revoked by Order in Council, 8th August, 1845.

Vol. Page

Parliament. Postage 3 & 4 Vict. c. 96. 1840. V. 248; 633
Postage 1st September, 1840. V. 276; 633
Post Office London, 14th October, 1843. VII. 840, 852

for regulation of communications by post, 840, 852.

Exchange and conveyance of correspondence. Direct and regular communications between United Kingdom and Netherlands. Periodical steam-packets between London and Rotterdam. Mutual alteration of time and ports. Exchange of mails at Scheveningen, or any other port of Netherlands, in case of bad weather, or ice, 841, 853. Payment by Great Britain for establishment and maintenance of packets. Employment either of government or private vessels. Payment by Netherlands of expenses on, and to and from, coast of Netherlands, in bad weather. Exemption of packets from tonnage duties, &c., when employed solely for mails and passengers. Non-molestation of packets, in case of war, until after notice. Return home under protection, on discontinuance of service. Occasional transmission of letters by private steam-boats. Allowance to masters according to regulations, 842, 854. Letter bills and Receipts of correspondence in sealed bags, 843, 855. Forms, 865—871. Prevention of transmission of letters, except in sealed bags. Non-receipt of letters gratuitously by officers or agents. Exception of official despatches, by guards, messengers, &c., 843, 855.

International Correspondence. Option of prepayment of postage, for entire distance. Prepayment of ordinary and additional postage on registered letters, 843, 855. British and Netherlands rates of postage on letters between the two kingdoms. Progression of rates according to scale of each country. Rates of payment by British and Netherlands post offices for mails, according to weight in bulk. Retention by each office of extra postage on registered letters. Payment by each office for letters by special steam-boats, 844, 856.

Transit and Colonial Correspondence. Mutual repayment of postage, by addition of rates. Transmission of transit letters between

Postage on letters in transit from colonies, &c., to Continent. Receipt of, and account for, continental postage by Netherlands, 847, 859. Settlement of postage between offices, according to respective scales of progression, 848, 860.

Passage of closed bags through Netherlands between England and Hamburg, in case of stoppage of navigation by weather. Payment by British office of extra expenses only of landing, embarking, and conveyance of same through Netherlands. Exception of letters intended to pass through Netherlands. Passage of closed mails, through Netherlands, between England and British colonies and possessions in East Indies, and between England and Ionian Islands and Levant, 848, 860.

Passage of closed mails, and bags, and official despatches, between Netherlands colonies and Netherlands, through England, when brought by vessels driven into English ports by weather. Treatment of private letters brought by such vessels as ship letters. Landing of separate bag in a British port, of prepaid letters from Netherlands colonies for United Kingdom, brought by vessels from Java, 849, 861.

Newspapers and printed works. Conditions as to covers, and prepayment of postage to frontier of state of destination, 849, 861. Charge as letters in default. Non-interference with local laws, as to publication and circulation. British and Netherlands rates of postage on transmission and on receipt of newspapers. Prepayment on transmission from each kingdom. Retention by each of postage charged. Rates of postage of periodical works in Netherlands and Great Britain, 850, 862. Retention of postage by each party. Conditions as to covers, and prepayment of postage on transmission, and on receipt of newspapers. Prepayment to frontier. Extension of stipulations to newspapers in transit through United Kingdom and Netherlands, to and from other states or colonies. Conditions: transmission free of postage between two offices. Netherlands claim for cost of transit on other offices. Netherlands payment for transit through Great Britain. Charge for transit from United Kingdom through Netherlands. Charge for transit from colonies or countries beyond sea to Netherlands, and through Netherlands to other states, 851, 863.

Regulations. Quarterly examination and settlement of accounts, 851, 863. Equalization of British and Netherlands weights and monies. Return of dead letters and newspapers, and of letters misdirected, mis-sent, &c., with postage, 852, 864.

Indefinite duration of Convention. Commencement. Non-annulment except after notice. Confirmation of former stipulations. Ratifications, 852, 864.

Acts of Parliament. Warrants. Postage. (W. Indies.) 1837-1843. See *W. INDIES.*

Warrant. Postage 2nd December, 1843. VII. 872

Recital of Act 3 & 4 Vict. cap. 96, (*General.*) Alteration of rates. British postage on letters by packet-boats or private ships between Holland and United Kingdom. Optional prepayment of entire postage, 872. British postage between Holland and United Kingdom on transit letters, through Holland, to British colonies and foreign countries. Compulsory prepayment if required. British postage between Holland and United Kingdom on transit letters between Holland and foreign countries and British

- colonies, through United Kingdom. Additional postage between such countries and colonies and British ports of arrival or departure, 873. Progressive rates according to weight, 874. Postage on British newspapers to Holland, and to foreign countries and British colonies, through Holland. Postage on Dutch newspapers to and through United Kingdom, and to ditto. Postage on foreign newspapers either to United Kingdom or to Holland, through the other country. Postage of British colonial newspapers, ditto, ditto. Rates for periodical publications and parliamentary papers between United Kingdom and Holland, 874. Rates for ditto, if not posted within either kingdom. Conditions: Limitation of weight, and transmission direct between two kingdoms. Prepayment for printed papers, if required. Regulations, penalties, &c., of recited Act as to printed papers. Non-interference with exemptions and privileges, under Acts 1 Vict. cap. 33. and 3 & 4 Vict. cap. 96, (*General*) 875. Inclusion of prices-current and commercial lists as printed papers. Meaning of terms and expressions. Commencement of warrant. Alteration or repeal of rates and regulations, 876.
- Order in Council. Pilotage in British Ports..13th Dec. 1843. VI. 511; 982*
Warrant. Postage.....28th November, 1844. VII. 622; 1100
Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports..8th Aug. 1845. VII. 76; 1059
Acts of Parliament. Warrants. Postage. (E. Indies) 1837-1845. See INDIA.
Order in Council. Sugars. Java.....6th April, 1846. VII. 876; 1123

NEW GRANADA.

- Treaty. Commerce & Navigation..Bogotá, 18th April, 1825. III. 56, 62; 551*
Declarations. National Ships..London, 7th November, 1825. III. 69, 71
Act of Parliament. Merchant Shipping....7 Geo. 4, c. 5. 1826. III. 55
Order in Council. Anchorage; Guernsey, &c...10th May, 1827. III. 204; 557
Order in Council. Trade with British Possessions..16th July, 1827. IV. 184
Order in Council. Duties in British Ports.....3rd Sept. 1827. IV. 192
**Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports....12th Oct. 1832. IV. 216*
**Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports..9th December, 1839. V. 237*
Acts of Parliament. Warrants. Postage. (Colombia) 1837-1841. See AMERICA.
Order in Council. Pilotage in British Ports..13th Dec. 1843. VI. 511; 982
Act of Parliament. Tobacco....8 & 9 Vict. c. 87. 1845. VII. 646; 1102
Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports ..8th Aug. 1845. VII. 76; 1059
†Warrants. Postage.....1842-1845. See AMERICA. (GENERALLY.)
Order in Council. Sugars.....6th April, 1846. VII. 876

Recital of Act 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 5, 876. Duties on sugars of China, Java, or Manilla, or the produce of foreign countries, without slave labour. Admission at same duties, of sugars of foreign countries, under Treaties of most favoured nations, by Orders in Council, 877.

Recital of Treaty of April 1825, with Colombia, including New

* Revoked by Order in Council, 8th August, 1845.

† See Convention, 24th May, 1847; and Warrant, 22nd Feb., 1848.

	Vol. Page
Granada. Admission of New Granada sugars, at duties on sugars of China, Java, or Manilla, 878.	

NEW ZEALAND.

Treaty. British Sovereignty.. Waitangi, 5th February, 1840. VI. 597; 988
Proclamations. British Sovereignty. Russell, 21st May, 1840. VI. 581, 582; 989
See GREAT BRITAIN. (Colonies.)

NICARAGUA.

Warrants. Postage 1841—1845. See AMERICA. (GENERALLY.)

NORWAY. (See SWEDEN.)

OLDENBURG.

Order in Council. Duties on Vessels, &c. 19th October, 1824. III. 320
Order in Council. British Possessions. 16th July, 1827. IV. 184
British Declaration. Duties on Property.. London. 26th Jan. 1830. IV. 359
Oldenburg Declaration. . . . Ditto. Oldenburg, 3rd April, 1830. IV. 359
Acts of Parliament. Warrant. Postage. 1837—1840. See GERMANY.
Convention. Postage London, 3rd November, 1842. VII. 879

Agreement between post offices. British postage on letters between United Kingdom and Oldenburg, direct, or by Hamburg, Hanover, or Bremen. Progressive rates, according to weight. Postage on transit letters, through United Kingdom, between Oldenburg and British colonies and foreign countries, 879. Oldenburg postage between Oldenburg and United Kingdom; and on transit letters through Oldenburg, in pursuance of any Treaties between Great Britain and foreign states. Delivery of letters in Oldenburg without further charge. Exception of letters viâ Bremen, 880. Payment by Oldenburg of British postage received, 881.

Newspapers of United Kingdom and of Oldenburg, direct, or through Hamburg, Hanover, or Bremen, by packet-boats or mails, free of postage. British and Oldenburg rates by private vessels, 881.

Embarkation and landing of mails, in Hamburg, Hanover, Bremen, or Oldenburg, or at Heligoland, at expense of Oldenburg, 881. Non-increase of Oldenburg postage by said territories. Eventual inclusion of Birckenfeld and Holstein in Convention. Indefinite duration of Convention. Concert for change or alteration. Annulment after notice, 882.

Warrant. Postage 2nd December, 1842. VII. 882

Recital of Act 3 & 4 Vict. cap. 96, and of warrant, 1st September, 1840, (*General*) 883. Alteration of rates. Reduced British postage on letters between United Kingdom and Oldenburg, direct, or by

Hamburgh, Hanover, or Bremen, 884. British postage on transit letters between ditto and British colonies and foreign countries, through United Kingdom. Additional rates between British ports and such colonies and countries. Progressive rates, according to weight. Non-inclusion of Birckenfeld and Holstein Oldenburg. Non-annulment of exemptions and privileges, in Acts 1 Vict. cap. 33, and 3 & 4 Vict. cap. 96, (*General*) 35. Meaning of terms and expressions. Commencement of warrant. Alteration or repeal of rates and regulations, 886.

y. Commerce and Navigation..London, 4th April, 1844. VI. 583, 989
in Council. Pilotage in British Ports. 3rd September, 1844. VII. 73; 1059
er in Council. Privileges in British Ports..3rd Sept. 1844. VII. 788; 1111
r in Council. Shipping Ports.....3rd September, 1844. VII. 890
 Recital of Act 3 & 4 Vict. cap. 95, (*Austria*) and Treaty of April 1844, 891. Trade of Oldenburg vessels and cargoes with British ports and colonies, to and from the Elbe, Ems, Weser, and Meuse, as with Oldenburg. Contingent duration of privilege, 892, 893.

ler in Council. Privileges in British Ports..8th Aug. 1845. VII. 76 ; 1059

PERSIA.

preliminary Treaty. Friendship.....Tehran, 12th March, 1809. V. 379
Definitive Treaty. Commerce.....Tehran, 25th Nov. 1814. I. 408 ; V. 380
Royal Order. Trade. British Subjects.....5th May, 1836. V. 382; 597
Act of Parliament. Postage. (Gulf.)..1 Vict. c. 76. 1837. VII. 457; 1088
Act of Parliament. Postage. (Gulf.)..1 & 2 Vict. c. 97. 1838. VII. 458; 1089
†Warrant. Postage. (Gulf.).....22nd November, 1839. VII. 466; 1089
Firmauns. Protection. British Subjects 1839, 1840. VI. 587; 989
Act of Parliament. Postage. (Gulf.)..3 & 4 Vict. c. 96. 1840. V. 248; 633
Treaty. Commerce.....Tehran, 28th October, 1841. VI. 588; 989
†Warrant. Postage. (Gulf.) 11th September, 1845. VII. 695; 1106

PERU.

Treaty. Commerce and Navigation..Lima, 5th June, 1837. V. 383, 392; 639
**Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports..9th December, 1839. V. 237*
Order in Council. Pilotage in British Ports..13th Dec. 1843. VI. 511; 982
Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports....23rd Dec. 1845. VII. 893
 Recital of Act 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 90, (*General*) and order in council of 8th August 1845 (*Austria*). Subsistence of Treaty, entitling trade and shipping of Peru to certain advantages in British ports, 894.

Acts of Parliament. Warrants. Postage..1837-1845. See America. (West. South.)

* Revoked by Order in Council, 8th August, 1845.
 † Repealed by Warrant, 27th December, 1839. (*General*).
 ‡ See Warrant, 7th October, 1847.

PORTUGAL.

- Treaty. Peace and Commerce*....London, 29th Jan. 1642. II. 1; III. 561
Treaty. Peace and Alliance..Westminster, 10th July, 1654. II. 8; III. 561
Treaty. Portuguese Colonies..Whitehall, 23rd June, 1661. II. 21; III. 562
Treaty. Alliance and Commerce..Lisbon, 16th May, 1703, II. 22; III. 562
Treaty. Friendship and Commerce..Lisbon, 27th Dec. 1703. II. 24; III. 562
Treaty. Lisbon Mails.....London, 20th February, 1705. VII. 894, 898

Correspondence between England and Portugal. Weekly mail by packet-boats from London by Falmouth to Portugal. Packets at charge of Great Britain. Non-detention of packets at Falmouth. Letters in parcels and bags, and weighed. Mails fastened with chain, and sealed. List of parcels, and weight, with each mail. Rectification of errors in list. Parcel of letters, tied and sealed in bag, with list of weight, from Falmouth. Delivery of mails by captain of packet to Portuguese officer at Lisbon, 895, 898. Payment by Portugal for letters, according to weight. Quarterly accounts. Mode of settlement, 895, 899. Discount to Portugal for distribution of letters, &c., 896, 899.

Weekly mail from Lisbon to Falmouth. Letters in parcels, with list and weight, in sealed mail. Delivery of mails and bags on board by Portuguese officer. Non-detention of packet at Lisbon, 896, 899. Delivery of further bags on board, in case of detention of packet by contrary winds, 896, 900. Deduction of postage on dead letters returned from Portugal. Use of same weights by England and Portugal. Verification of Portuguese weights. Prevention of private collection of letters. Duplicate lists of letters from Lisbon to Falmouth. Duplicate copies of Treaty, in French and English, 897, 900.

- Alvara. Removal of slaves*.....Lisbon, 14th October, 1751. V. 402; 640
Alvara. Importation of Negroes..Lisbon, 19th September, 1761. V. 403; 640
Arrangement. Brazil Mails ..Rio Janeiro, 14th Sept. 1808. VII. 901, 903

Promotion of commerce. Principle of reciprocity. Monthly packet from Falmouth to Rio Janeiro. Reservation of right to Portugal to establish packets between other ports of Brazil and Great Britain. Fixed day for mails at London and Rio Janeiro, 901, 903. Packets to touch and deliver mails, but not to anchor or remain, at Madeira, in passage to Rio Janeiro. Similar regulations at Madeira, ad interim, on return to Europe, 901, 904. Packets to be British. Reservation to Portugal of right to establish Brazilian or Portuguese packets. Packets not to trade, but considered as merchant vessels. Subject to visit of customs, but not to make entry at Custom House at Rio Janeiro. Prevention of contraband trade by packets. Prevention of illegal collection or conveyance of letters. Residence of British agent at Rio Janeiro. Preparation of mails, and reception of letters of Portuguese subjects, at his office. Delivery of mails by him to Portuguese officer, 902, 904.

Portuguese postage on letters in Brazil. Rate of postage on letters by packets to and from Great Britain. Rules as to letters for British navy and army, as at Lisbon, 902, 904. Exemption of letters of Portuguese sailors and soldiers, in England. Non-payment of postage on letters for envoys and ministers of the two nations. Preparation of regulations at

Vol. Page

British post office, 902, 905. Packets at charge of Great Britain. Proportion of expense to be borne by Portugal. Duration of stay of packets at Rio Janeiro. Detention thereof by Portuguese government and British minister, or by British minister alone, 903, 905.

Treaty. Commerce. Navigation..Rio Janeiro, 19th Feb. 1810. II. 27; III. 562

**Treaty. Friendship. Alliance....Rio Janeiro, 19th Feb. 1810. VII. 931*

Injustice and impolicy of slave trade. Disadvantages from importation of slaves into Brazil. Co-operation for abolition of traffic. Discontinuance of Portuguese slave trade on certain parts of coast of Africa. Reservation of traffic with Portuguese-African dominions,—of Portuguese right to Cabinda and Molembo,—and of trade with Ajuda and other ports of the Costa da Miña, 931.

Convention. Post Office Packets..Rio Janeiro, 19th Feb. 1810. V. 406, 409; 640

Act of Parliament. Commerce, &c.....51 Geo. 3, c. 47. 1811. III. 322; 563

Agreement. Commerce London, 18th December, 1812. II. 67; III. 563

Alvara. Slave Ships Santa Cruz, 24th November, 1813. III. 330; 563

Convention. Captured Slave Ships..Vienna, 21st Jan. 1815. II. 71; III. 563

Treaty. Abolition of Slave Trade..Vienna, 22nd Jan. 1815. II. 73; III. 563

Declaration of Congress. Slave Trade..Vienna, 8th February, 1815. I. 9

General Treaty of Congress. Rivers, &c...Vienna, 9th June, 1815.I.3; III.545

Royal Order. Spanish Slave Ships .. Rio Janeiro, 17th Feb. 1817. III. 340

†Additional Convention. Slave Trade....28th July, 1817. II. 81; III. 563

Alvara. Illicit Slave Trade..Rio Janeiro, 26th Jan. 1818, III. 341, 345; 564

‡Act of Parliament. Slave Trade.....58 Geo. 3, c. 85. 1818. VII. 905

Conclusion of Convention of 28th July, 1817, additional to Treaty of 22nd January, 1815. Recital of convention. Prevention of illicit traffic. Illicit traffic:—by British ships, under British flag, or for British subjects, by any vessel or flag; by Portuguese vessels on certain parts of coast of Africa, under Portuguese or British flag, or for subjects of any other power, by Portuguese vessels bound for any port not Portuguese. Licit traffic by Portuguese subjects, within certain Portuguese territories on eastern and western coasts of Africa. Promulgation of Portuguese law for punishment of illicit traffic. Prohibition against importation of slaves into Brazil, except by Portuguese. Assimilation of Portuguese to British legislation, 906. Portuguese passports for licit traffic. Visit of British and Portuguese merchant vessels suspected of illicit traffic, by ships of war of the two nations. Detention of vessels if with slaves on board. Conveyance to Tribunals for trial. Strict adherence to instructions, 907. Indemnification for losses of respective subjects by illegal detentions. Visit and detention by ships of royal navies, with special instructions. Non-detention of vessels, unless with slaves on board destined for traffic; nor of Portuguese vessels unless with slaves from prohibited coast of Africa. Language of instructions to ships of war. Signature of ministers of

* Annulled by Treaty, 22nd January, 1815.

† Expired 13th March, 1845.

‡ Repealed by Act 5 Geo. 4, cap. 113.

marine. Alteration of instructions by mutual agreement. Establishment of mixed commissions, 908. Residence of commissions. Declaration of places of residence, on coast of Africa and in Brazil. Judgment without appeal, according to regulations and instructions, 909.

Indemnification for Portuguese vessels and cargoes captured by British cruizers since 1st June, 1814. Mixed commission in London, for decision and liquidation of claims. Compensation only according to legal number of slaves on board, 909. Non-indemnification for slaves embarked within certain limits of coast of Africa, or after a certain period. Payment of indemnification, 910.

Payment of indemnification for Portuguese vessels captured prior to 1st June, 1814; under Convention of 21st January, 1815, 910.

Form of passport for Portuguese slave vessels,—instructions for ships of war,—and regulations for mixed commissions,—annexed as integral parts of Treaty, 910.

Instructions for ships of war. Visit of merchant vessels of the two powers engaged in or suspected of illicit traffic. Detention, only if with slaves on board; and in Portuguese vessels, if suspected to have been embarked from prohibited coast of Africa. Conveyance of vessels to nearest mixed court for adjudication. Non-detention of vessels for having negro servants or sailors on board, 911.

Non-visit or detention of merchantmen or slave-vessels, within port or roadstead of either power, or within cannon shot of batteries. Representation, in such cases, to local authorities, 911. Exception as to vessels engaged in illicit traffic on African coast, north of Equator. Non-detention of Portuguese slave-vessels, south of Equator, unless after chase from the north. Exception in favour of certain Portuguese vessels engaged in licit traffic, if found north of Equator, 912. Non-detention of Portuguese vessels on account of excessive number of slaves. Denunciation, in such cases, to Portuguese tribunals in Brazil. Commander, crew, and construction of Portuguese slave-vessels, 913.

Manner of search. Rank of searching officer. Continuance of negroes, captain, and part of crew, on board of detained vessels. Declaration of captor, as to state of vessel. Certificate of captor as to papers seized and number of slaves. Non-disembarkation of negroes before arrival at place of adjudication, 913. Disembarkation, partially or entirely, in case of necessity, 914.

Non-conveyance by Portuguese vessels, of slaves from one to another part of Brazil; nor from Africa to Portuguese possessions not in America; except with special passports, 914.

Regulations for Mixed Commissions: Sentence summarily, within a limited period. Decision as to legality of detention, and indemnification for liberated vessels, 914. Limitation of delay, on certain grounds, of sentence. Composition of Mixed Commissions. Commissary judges and commissions of arbitration. Decisions without appeal. Language of proceedings. Oath of judges. Secretary or registrar. His duties and oath. Form of process. Examination of papers by commissary judges. Depositions of captain and crew of detained vessel, 915. Declaration of captor. Reference to a commissioner of arbitration, in case

of disagreement. Final sentence of majority. Non-detention of Portuguese vessels, on pretext of slaves having been brought by land to coast of Africa. Declaration of captor, as to place of detention and number of slaves. Restoration of liberated vessels and remnant of cargoes, 916. Payment of indemnifications by captor, or his government. Declaration of condemned vessels and cargoes as lawful prize, with exception of slaves. Sale of vessels and cargoes for profit of the two governments. Certificate of emancipation of slaves, and employment as servants or free labourers. Guarantee of liberty of emancipated slaves in respective territories, 917. Compensation to claimants for liberated vessels; for costs of suit and losses and damages; and, in cases of total loss, for vessel and stores, freight, cargo, slaves on board, and other regular charges; and in cases not of total loss, for damages and expenses of detention, loss of freight, demurrage, subsistence of slaves, deterioration of cargo, diminution of value of slaves, per centage on capital employed, premium of insurance, and interest on award, until paid. Non-payment of demurrage, in case of detention owing to fault of captain. Schedule of demurrage. Indemnification for loss of slaves limited to number authorized by Portuguese laws, 917, 918, 919.

Adjudication by Mixed Commission in London, of Portuguese claims to compensation for captures since 1st June, 1814, upon bases of same regulations, 919.

Non-receipt of any emolument from parties by judges or secretary of Mixed Commissions. Complaints of injustice against Mixed Courts, and right of removal of members. Reparation by government of captor to other government, and punishment of captor, for unjust detentions, 920.

Supply of vacancies, *ad interim*, in Mixed Courts, by British Government, in British Possessions and in Brazil, and by Portuguese Government in Brazil. Judgment by remaining Commissioners in British Possessions, in case of death of Portuguese Commissioners. Right of appeal in such case to Commission in Brazil. Indemnification in event of reversal of judgment. Continuance of vessel and cargo in British possession during appeal. Supply of vacancies without delay. Non-right of appeal, in case of vacancy of both Portuguese Commissioners, after 6 months, 920, 921.

Separate. Alteration of Convention, after total abolition of slave trade by Portugal. Continuance of Convention in force for 15 years after such abolition, in default of alteration, 921.

Execution of Convention. Authority to ships of war to visit and detain vessels suspected of illicit slave trade, and to detain and bring to adjudication vessels liable to condemnation. Liability of vessels suspected of, or found engaged in, illicit slave trade, to visit and detention by British or Portuguese ships of war, and to condemnation by Mixed Courts, 922. Appointment of commissary judges and commissioners of arbitration, with salaries. Authority to them to examine and decide cases, and pronounce judgments. Appointment of secretaries or registrars to Mixed Courts, with salaries. Authority to execute duties, 923. Supply of vacancies. Oath of judges and secretary. Form of oath, 924. Power to them to administer oaths, and to judges to issue and enforce summonses, orders, and precepts. Trial and punishment for false evidence, as perjury, 925. Pendency of

- Vol. Page
- Decree. Slave Trade*.....14th September, 1844. VII. 939
Transmission of processes against slave vessels from Cape Verd, St. Thomas', Princes', and Mozambique, to tribunal at Loanda, 939.
- **Warrant. Postage*.....28th November, 1844. VII. 622; 1100
- Portaria. Slave Trade*.....10th December, 1844. VII. 939
Non-visit of suspected Brazilian vessels by Portuguese ships of war, except in Portuguese ports, 939. Seizure of Brazilian vessels engaged in slave trade on coasts of Portuguese possessions. Conveyance of seized vessels to Angola for adjudication. Non-jurisdiction of governor of Angola, in cases of Brazilian vessels seized by English cruizers, unless seized in Portuguese ports, 940.
- Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports*..8th Aug. 1845. VII. 76; 1059
- Acts of Parliament. Warrants. Postage. (East Indies. Africa.)* 1837-1845
See INDIA. AFRICA.
- Portaria. Slave Trade*.....29th December, 1845. VII. 940
Transmission of liberated negroes from Angola to St. Thomas' and Princes', for employment, 940.
- Decree. Slave Trade*.....1st September, 1846. VII. 941
Difficulties in adjudication at Loanda of captures made to eastward of Cape of Good Hope and neighbourhood of Cape Verds and Guinea. Limitation of jurisdiction of tribunal at Loanda to captures to south and east of Cape Palmas. Adjudication of captures to north and west of Cape Palmas by tribunal at Cape Verds: and on eastern coast of Africa by tribunal at Mozambique, 941. Proceedings against prizes at Cape Verds and Mozambique as at Loanda. Transmission of cargoes and negroes of captured vessels, either to Loanda, Cape Verds, or Mozambique. Appeal from tribunal at Mozambique to supreme court at Goa. Conclusion by tribunal at Loanda of proceedings already commenced, 942.
- Decree. Slave Trade*.....10th September, 1846. VII. 942
Demolition, or retention by government, of hulls of vessels condemned at Loanda, 943.

PRUSSIA.

- Declaration of Congress. Slave Trade*....Vienna, 8th Feb. 1815. I. 9
- Treaty with Sweden. Stralsund*.....Vienna, 7th June, 1815. VII. 1132
Art. 5. Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse s'engage à maintenir le commerce de l'Angleterre dans toutes les faveurs et prérogatives qui lui ont été accordés par le Traité de Stockholm, du 3 Mars, 1813,† et qui lui ont été confirmés par le Traité de Kiel, du 14 Janvier, 1814.‡
- General Treaty, Congress. Rivers, &c.*..Vienna, 9th June, 1815. I. 3; III.545

* See Warrant, (Madeira) 13th October, 1843.

† See Sweden, Vol. II. page 339.

‡ See Denmark, Vol. I. page 229.

- Vol. Page
- Protocol. French Slave Trade*.....*Paris, 26th July, 1815.* III. 93, 94
- Declaration of Congress. Slave Trade*....*Verona, 28th Nov. 1822.* III. 1, 2
- Convention. Commerce & Navigation*..*2nd April, 1824.* III. 353, 355; 564
- Order in Council. Duties on Prussian Vessels. &c.*..*25th May, 1824.* III. 358
- Order in Council. Trade with British Colonies*..*3rd May, 1826.* III. 360; 564
- Ordinance. British Commerce*.....*20th May, 1826.* III. 361, 362; 564
- Order in Council. Anchorage; Guernsey, &c.*..*10th May, 1827.* III. 204; 557
- Order in Council. British Possessions*.....*16th July, 1827.* IV. 184
- *Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports*..*12th Oct. 1832.* IV. 216
- †Acts of Parliament. Warrant. Postage*....1837—1840. See GERMANY.
- *Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports*..*9th Dec. 1839.* V. 237
- Convention. Commerce & Navigation*..*2nd March, 1841.* VI. 751, 755; 996
- Order in Council. Meuse, Ems, Weser, Elbe, &c.*..*11th Aug. 1841.* VI. 759; 996
- Treaty. Slave Trade*.....*London, 20th Dec. 1841.* VI. 2, 21; 958
- Protocol. Conferences. Slave Trade*....*London, Feb. Nov. 1842.* VI. 339
- Act of Parliament. Slave Trade*....6 & 7 Vict. c. 50. 1843. VI. 40; 959
- Order in Council. Pilotage in British Ports*..*13th Dec. 1843.* VI. 511; 982
- Letter. Registration of Books*.....*2nd April, 1844.* VII. 948

Registration in London. Fee thereon. Annual list to out-ports.

Measures of protection of copyright in Prussia. Evidence in Courts of Law, 948.

Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports..*8th Aug. 1845.* VII. 76; 1059

Protocol. Conference. Slave Trade..*London, 3rd Oct. 1845.* VII. 79; 1059

Convention. Copyright.....*Berlin, 13th May, 1846.* VII. 943, 949

Reciprocal privileges to works of literature and fine arts. Facilitation of import of books and prints, by reduction of duties, 943, 949. Privileges of authors, &c., of respective states, in country of other party. Remedies and protection against piracy and unauthorized republication, 944, 950. Privileges of representatives of authors. Registration of works in respective dominions, 945, 950. Condition of compliance with local laws and regulations. Delivery of copy of work in certain cases. Validity of certified copy of registration in courts of justice. Privileges of authors of dramatic and musical works of either country, after registration in the states, as native subjects, 945, 951. Table of duties on books and prints in United Kingdom, 946, 951. Stamps, &c., for identification of books published in Prussia. Mutual right to prohibit books declared by Law or Treaty to be piracies. Inclusion of such right in Treaties with other powers. Accession of other German states of customs and commercial union. Exportation of books, &c., from such states as from states of any other party to Convention, 947, 952. Duration of Convention. Termination after notice. Ratifications, 947, 953.

Protocol. Reciprocal protection of rights of authors against piracy and unauthorized reproduction, 947, 953. Conditions explanatory of Convention. Fees on registration of works in England, and in

* Revoked by Order in Council, 18th August, 1845.

† See Convention, Oct., 1846; and Articles, Nov. 1846, and March, 1849; and Warrants, 16th Dec. 1846, and 22nd Feb. 1847.

- Vol. Page
- Prussia. Delivery of copy of works in London and Berlin, 948, 953. Reciprocal duty on musical works. Stamping of books and musical works, 948, 954. Stamping not required for other objects. Interpretation of the word "books," 949, 954.
- Act of Parliament. Copyright* 9 & 10 Vict. c. 58. 1846. VII. 704; 1107
- Order in Council. Copyright* 27th August, 1846. VII. 954
- Recital of Convention of May, 1846. Protection thereby in Prussia of British authors of works of literature and fine arts, 954. Recital of Act 7 & 8 Vict. cap. 12 (*General*). Privilege of copyright in Great Britain to authors of works first published in Prussia, for term granted by law to authors of works first published in United Kingdom. Condition of registration and delivery of copy within a certain period. Privilege to authors, as to representation or performance in British dominions, of dramatic pieces and compositions first represented or performed in Prussia, 955.
- Order in Council. Duties on Books, &c.* 27th Aug. 1846. VII. 956
- Recital of Act 9 & 10 Vict. cap. 58, and of last preceding order in council, 956. Duties on books published or republished, and on prints and drawings published, in Prussia, 957.
- Order in Council. Copyright* 26th September, 1846. VII. 957
- Same as Order in Council of 27th August, 1846, 954.

RED SEA. (*See ARABIA.*)

REUSS GREITZ, REUSS SCHLEITZ, AND REUSS LOBENSTEIN AND EBERSDORF.

- Acts of Parliament. Warrant. Postage.* 1837—1840. *See GERMANY.*
- Convention. Commerce & Navigation.* . . 2nd March, 1841. VI. 751, 755; 996
- Order in Council. Meuse, Ems, Weser, Elbe, &c.* . . 11th Aug. 1841. VI. 759

ROME.

- Notification. Maritime Port Dues.* Rome, 28th Feb. 1833. IV. 363
- Notification. Ditto. Vessels in Ballast.* . . Rome, 26th June, 1833. IV. 365
- Acts of Parliament. Warrants. Postage.* 1837—1844. *See ITALY.*

RUSSIA.

- Treaty. Peace and Friendship.* . . Orebro, 18th July, 1812. II. 125; III. 565
- Declaration of Congress. Slave Trade.* . . . Vienna, 8th Feb. 1815. I. 9
- Treaty. Russian Dutch Loan.* London, 19th May, 1815. IV. 371; 558
- General Treaty, Congress. Rivers, &c.* . . Vienna, 9th June, 1815. I. 3; III. 545
- Act of Parliament. Russian-Dutch Loan.* . . 55 Geo. 3, c. 115. 1815. IV. 378
- Protocol. French Slave Trade.* Paris, 26th July, 1815. III. 93, 94
- Convention. Award. Slaves, U. States.* . . 20th July, 1822. III. 502, 508; 575

	Vol.	Page
<i>Session of Congress. Slave Trade....</i>	<i>Verona, 28th Nov. 1822.</i>	III. 1, 2
<i>Parliament. Marriages. St. Petersburg...</i>	<i>4 Geo. 4, c. 67. 1823.</i>	IV. 366
<i>ions. Duty on Transfer of Property....</i>	<i>July, 1824.</i>	VI. 778; 997
<i>ion. Pacific Ocean & N.W.Coast...</i>	<i>28th Feb. 1825.</i>	III. 362, 366; 565
<i>Council. British Possessions.....</i>	<i>16th July, 1827.</i>	IV. 184
<i>ion. Russian-Dutch Loan...London,</i>	<i>16th Nov. 1831.</i>	IV. 367, 369; 558
<i>Parliament. Russian-Dutch Loan...2 & 3 W. 4, c. 81. 1832.</i>		IV. 375
<i>Parliament. Greek Loan....2 & 3 Wm. 4, c. 121. 1832.</i>		IV. 326
<i>er. Slave Trade.....St. Petersburg, Dec. 1835.</i>		V. 431; 642
<i>Parliament. Postage. (Black Sea.) 1 & 2 Vict.c.97.1838.</i>		VII. 458; 1089
<i>Parliament. Postage. (N.Europe)...3 & 4 Vict.c.96.1840.</i>		V. 248; 633
<i>nt. Postage. (North of Europe).....1st Sept. 1840.</i>		V. 276; 633
<i>y. Slave Trade.....London, 20th Dec. 1841.</i>		VI. 2, 21; 958
<i>col. Conferences. Slave Trade....London, Feb. Nov. 1842.</i>		VI. 339
<i>st. Russian-American Company</i>	<i>1842.</i>	VII. 959
Execution of Slave Trade Treaty of December, 1841, 959. Exemption of Company's vessels trading to North American Colonies from visit of cruisers, 960.		
<i>ty. Commerce and Navigation....11th Jan. 1843.</i>		VI. 762, 770; 997
<i>arations. Duty on Transfer of Property....Feb. 1843.</i>		VI. 779; 998
<i>der in Council. Privileges in British Ports...24th Feb. 1843.</i>		VI. 781; 998
<i>er in Council. Vistula, Niemen, &c.....24th Feb. 1843.</i>		VI. 784; 998
<i>of Parliament. Slave Trade....6 & 7 Vict. c. 50. 1843.</i>		VI. 40; 959
<i>ler in Council. Pilotage in British Ports...13th Dec. 1843.</i>		VI. 511; 982
<i>der in Council. Privileges in British Ports...8th Aug. 1845.</i>		VII. 76; 1059
<i>otocol. Conference. Slave Trade...London, 3rd Oct. 1845.</i>		VII. 79; 1059

ST. DOMINGO. (See HAYTI.)

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

† *Convention. Friendship. Commerce...Honolulu, 31st July, 1843.* VII. 960

Protection and rights. Privileges and immunities of most favoured nation to British subjects. Visit of Islands by British ships of war, 960. Conferences between King and chiefs and captains of such ships, on important points, with interpreters. Removal of attachment upon, and restoration of, property of British Consul. Non-renewal of law-suit against him. Non-confinement of British subjects, unless in certain cases, 961. Presence of Consul or his representative at proceedings. Decision of suits between British subjects and natives, and others, by mixed jury. Communications with British Consul, or his representative, on matters concerning British subjects. Avoidance of reference to British Government, on trivial affairs, by

* Revoked by Order in Council, 8th August, 1845.

† Annulled by Convention, 26th March, 1846.

arrangement with Consuls, 962. Recognition of rights of British Consuls, and access of Consul to King in Council. Reservation of right to object to any particular substitute, during absence of Consul. Guarantee of protection to approved substitute. Settlement of other British claims and grievances with Government in London. Assistance of British Consul, or his substitute, with interpreter, in cases of appeal before Royal Court. Approval and ratification, or modification of articles by British Government. Non-interference with previous Treaties or arrangements, 963. Non-diminution of King's rights as an independent sovereign, 964.

Convention. Friendship. Commerce..Honolulu, 26th March, 1846. VII. 964

Abrogation of previous Treaties or Conventional Agreements. Perpetual peace and amity. Protection of British subjects, as to civil rights of person and property, as natives. British rights and privileges as of most favoured nation, 964. Trial by jury of British subjects accused of crimes. Protection to British vessels and crews. Succour in case of shipwreck, and security from plunder. Settlement of disputes as to salvage. Repression of desertion of British seamen. Arrest of deserters. Payment of expenses of arrest by captains of vessels. Non-prohibition of British goods from British dominions. Limitation of import duty. Exception as to duties on wines and spirits. Duties on British vessels, and on goods imported therein, as on vessels and goods of most favoured nation. Treatment of subjects of Sandwich Islands in Great Britain as most favoured nation, 965.

SARDINIA.

Treaty. Territory and Commerce..Vienna, 20th May, 1815. II. 127; III. 565
Treaty. Suppression of Slave Trade..Turin, 8th Aug. 1834. IV. 384, 389; 558
Additional Article. Landing of Slaves..Turin, 8th Dec. 1834. IV. 395, 396
Act of Parliament. Slave Trade..5 & 6 Wm. 4, c. 60. 1835. IV. 398; 559
Circular. Slave Trade.....Turin, 1st March, 1837. V. 433; 643
Treaty. Navigation.....Turin, 6th Sept. 1841. VI. 787, 790; 999
**Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports..10th Dec. 1841. VI. 794; 999*
Order in Council. Pilotage in British Ports..13th Dec. 1843. VI. 511; 982
Acts of Parliament. Warrants. Postage. 1837—1844. See ITALY.
Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports..8th Aug. 1845. VII. 76; 1059

v

SAXE WEIMAR EISENACH, SAXE MEININGEN, SAXE ALTENBURG, AND SAXE COBURG GOTHA.

Acts of Parliament. Warrant. Postage. 1837—1840. See GERMANY.

* Revoked by Order in Council, 8th August, 1845.

Convention. Commerce and Navigation. 2nd March, 1841. VI. 751, 755; 996
Order in Council. Meuse, Ems, Weser, Elbe, &c. 11th August, 1841. VI. 759

SAXONY.

Acts of Parliament. Warrant. Postage....1837-1840. See GERMANY.
Convention. Commerce and Navigation. 2nd March, 1841. VI. 751, 755; 996
Order in Council. Meuse, Ems, Weser, Elbe, &c. 11th Aug. 1841. VI. 759

SCHWARTZBURG RUDOLSTADT, AND SCHWARTZBURG SONDESHAUSEN.

Acts of Parliament. Warrant. Postage 1837-1840. See GERMANY.
Convention. Commerce and Navigation. 2nd March, 1841. VI. 751, 755; 996
Order in Council. Meuse, Ems, Weser, Elbe, &c. 11th August, 1841. VI. 759

SEVEN ISLANDS. (*See IONIAN ISLANDS.*)

SHOA.

Treaty. Amity. Commerce.....Angollah, 16th November, 1841. VII. 966

Friendship between respective Sovereigns. Mutual reception of diplomatic agents. Preservation of their rights and privileges, 966. Conditions of commercial intercourse. Import duties on British goods for sale, or in transit. Assessment and mode of payment of duty. Disposal or removal of goods without restraint. Purchase of produce and export thereof without duty into Great Britain by subjects. Encouragement of trade in produce through Shoa to Great Britain. Trade in certain African goods. Security of intercourse between subjects. Hindrance of British or Shoa subjects beyond respective countries. Protection of such travellers in Shoa, 968.

Warrant. Postage. (East Africa.)...

SL

Order in Council. Sugar Duties....

Recital of Act 8 & 9 Vict, cap. 5. Disposal of slave labour imported into Java, or Manilla, or from other through British colonies, 969. Not the produce of slave labour,

Acts of Parliament. Warrants. Postage
 VOL. VII. 4

SICILIES.

**Treaty. Commerce and Navigation. London, 26th Sept. 1816. II. 131; III. 565*
Law. Execution of Treaty, 1816..Naples, 30th March, 1818. V. 434; 643
Decree. Duties on British Goods....Naples, 30th March, 1818. V. 436
British Declaration. Duties on Property..Naples, 15th April, 1819. IV. 406
Sicilian Declaration. Ditto.....Naples, 16th April, 1819. IV. 407
Proclamation. Duties at Malta....Valetta, 22nd Jan. 1833. V. 437; 643
Act of Parliament. Duties on Olive Oil..4 & 5 Wm. 4, c. 89. 1834. IV. 407
Act of Parliament. Postage. (Sicily)..1 Vict. c. 34. 1837. VII. 415; 1087
Convention. Slave Trade....Naples, 14th Feb. 1838. V. 439, 443; 643
Act of Parliament. Slave Trade Convention..1 & 2 Vict. 1838. V. 447; 643
Law. Slave Trade Convention.....Naples, 17th Aug. 1838. V. 451
Law. Slave Trade.....Capodimonte, 14th Oct., 1839. V. 452; 644
Act of Parliament. Postage. (Sicily)..3 & 4 Vict. c. 96. 1840. V. 248; 633
Warrant. Postage. (Sicily.).....1st September, 1840. V. 276; 633
Arrangement. British Claims.....1840-1841. VI. 796; 1000
Order in Council. Olive Oil 10th December, 1841. VI. 805
Acts of Parliament. Warrant. Postage. (Italy.) .. 1837-1844. See ITALY.
Treaty. Commerce, Navigation...Naples, 29th April, 1845. VII. 970, 978

Extension and regulation of commerce. Abrogation of all discriminating duties and exclusive privileges, 970, 978.

Confirmation of abolition stipulated in Convention of 1816, of all privileges and exemptions in Sicilies, under Treaties of 1667†, 1713†, and 1715†, 971, 979. Abolition of all privileges and exemptions, whether of persons, flags, or shipping, 972, 979. Confirmation of engagement in Convention of 1816, not to grant to any other nation the privileges and exemptions thereby abolished, 972, 980.

Right of British subjects to travel and to reside in Sicilies, subject to precautions of police, as most favoured nations. Right to occupy dwellings and warehouses, and to dispose in any manner of personal property. Non-payment of taxes, or impositions, other or greater than those paid by most favoured nation. Exemption from military service by land or sea; from forced loans, and from extraordinary contributions, not general or legal. Respect of dwellings, warehouses, and premises. Non-search or arbitrary visit of houses, or inspection of books or accounts, unless by sentence of legal tribunal. Enjoyment of property and personal security as natives, and as most favoured nations, 972, 980. Enjoyment of like privileges by Sicilians in British dominions, 973, 980.

Management of their own affairs by British subjects, or by their chosen brokers, factors, or agents. Non-payment of money to persons not employed by them. Freedom to buy and sell, and to fix prices on goods imported or exported. Exception of cases of intervention of special agents, by law or usage, 973, 981. Enjoyment of same privileges by Sicilians in British dominions, on same conditions. Non-liability of British subjects in Sicilian, or to Sicilian subjects in British, dominions, to more rigorous search by officers of customs than natives, 973, 981.

* Annulled by Treaty, 29th April, 1845.

† See Spain, Vol. III., Pages 565, 566, 567.

reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation. No duties on importation of goods and produce of and from respective countries, other than on those from other countries. Enjoyment by respective subjects of favours, privileges, or immunities granted to subjects of other states, either gratuitously or in return for compensation, 973, 981. Duties and privileges on importation of goods and produce of and from respective countries and dominions, as in national vessels. Duties, bounties, &c., on goods exported or re-exported from respective countries, as in national vessels. Duties of tonnage, harbour, lighthouse, pilotage, quarantine, &c., on vessels respectively, whether laden or in ballast, on voyages between United Kingdom, or British possessions in Europe, and Sicilies, as on national vessels. Ascertainment and payment of *ad valorem* duties on goods imported, 974, 981. Reservation of navigation and carrying trade from port to port respectively, to national vessels, 975, 982. Permission to load and unload at more than one port in respective dominions. Non-priority or preference by either Government, in purchase of goods or produce of respective countries, on account of nationality of importing vessel. Non-existence of monopolies, contracts, or exclusive privileges of purchase and sale in United Kingdom. Enjoyment of like liberty of purchase and sale by British subjects trading to or residing in Sicilies. Exception of certain Royal Sicilian monopolies. Reservation of Sicilian right to grant patents for inventions or improvements, 976, 983.

Restoration of ships of war and merchant vessels and cargoes wrecked. Delivery thereof to Consul, in default of owners. Payment of salvage and quarantine, as for national vessels, &c. Non-payment of duties on goods saved, unless cleared for consumption. Reference of claims on wrecks to legal tribunals. Abandonment of reduction of duties on British trade under Treaty of 1816. Reduction of duties on goods and produce of United Kingdom into Sicilies, 976, 984. Non-payment of duties on goods and produce than on goods as in national vessels, 977, 984. Reservation of right to reduction of duties under tariff to national subjects, and to make changes in tariff. Enjoyment by Ionian subjects and vessels of British subjects, on condition of reciprocity with Ionian vessels. Enjoyment by subjects of Malta, of advantages of commerce and navigation in Sicilies. Annulment of Articles of 1816, 977, 985. Duration of notice. Ratifications, 978, 985.

Order in Council. Pilots.

Recital of Acts 4 Geo. 4, cap. 77, and 6 C 1836, 1837. Pilotage of Sicilian vessels in ballast, on arrival at, or departure from

Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports.

SPAIN.

Treaty. Peace & Friendship. Madrid, 23

Treaty. Peace & Friendship. America. 1800

	Vol.	Page
<i>Treaty. British Privileges</i> <i>St. Ander</i> , 12th Sept. 1700.	V.	456; 644
<i>Treaty. Peace & Friendship</i> .. <i>Utrecht</i> , 13th July, 1713.	II.	199; III. 567
* <i>Treaty. Navigation & Commerce</i> .. <i>Utrecht</i> , 9th Dec. 1713.	II.	204; III. 567
<i>Treaty. Commerce & Friendship</i> . <i>Madrid</i> , 14th Dec. 1715.	II.	221; III. 567
<i>Treaty. Peace & Friendship</i> <i>Seville</i> , 9th Nov. 1729.	II.	225; III. 567
<i>Treaty. Commerce, &c.</i> <i>Madrid</i> , 5th Oct. 1750.	II.	229; III. 568
<i>Order. British Wrecks</i> <i>Aranjuez</i> , 26th May, 1751.	VII.	989

Adoption of measures by British Consuls for salvage of British vessels and cargoes, with crews on board, wrecked within their Consular district. Non-interference of Spanish authorities, except to afford, at a just rate of expense, assistance and protection, 989.

<i>Definitive Treaty. Peace, &c.</i> <i>Paris</i> , 10th Feb. 1763.	II.	233; III. 568
<i>Definitive Treaty. Peace, &c.</i> .. <i>Versailles</i> , 3rd Sept. 1783.	II.	235; III. 568
<i>Convention. America</i> <i>London</i> , 14th July, 1786.	II.	245; III. 568
<i>Convention. America</i> <i>Escorial</i> , 28th Oct. 1790.	II.	257; III. 568
<i>Treaty. Peace and Alliance</i> <i>London</i> , 14th Jan. 1809.	II.	263; III. 568
<i>Convention. Recaptured Vessels</i> .. <i>London</i> , 5th Feb. 1814.	II.	267; III. 568
<i>Treaty. Friendship and Alliance</i> .. <i>Madrid</i> , 5th July, 1814.	II.	269; III. 568
<i>Separate Article. Family Compact</i>.....28th Aug. 1814.	III.	542; 568
<i>Additional Articles. Commerce. Slave Trade</i>....do. 1814.	II.	271; III. 568
<i>Declaration of Congress. Slave Trade</i> <i>Vienna</i> , 8th Feb. 1815.	I.	9
<i>General Treaty of Congress. Rivers, &c.</i> <i>Vienna</i> , 9th June, 1815.	I.	3; III. 545
<i>Treaty. Slave Trade</i> <i>Madrid</i> , 23rd Sept. 1817.	II.	273; III. 569
<i>Cedula. Slave Trade</i> <i>Madrid</i> , 19th Dec. 1817.	III.	370, 374; 569
† <i>Act of Parliament. Slave Trade</i>.....58 Geo. 3, c. 36. 1818.	VII.	990

Recital of Treaty of September 1817. Abolition of traffic in May 1820, by Spanish subjects. Non-purchase of slaves or engagement in traffic on coast of Africa, afterwards. Prohibition of traffic on African coast to north of Equator forthwith. Period for completion of voyages, in both cases. Payment by Great Britain to Spain, as compensation for past captures, and for future losses, 990.

Illegality of slave trade: by British vessels under British flag, or by any vessel under any flag, on account of British subjects; by Spanish vessels on coast of Africa, north of Equator; by Spanish vessels under Spanish flag, or by any vessel under any flag, on account of Spanish subjects, after May 1820;—by British or Spanish vessels; on account of any other subjects;—or by Spanish vessels to other than Spanish ports, 991.

Adoption of measures by Spain to effect objects of Treaty. Description of passport of Spanish vessels engaged in licit traffic, 991. Existing passport, and new passport for traffic, south of the line, 992.

Visit of suspected British and Spanish merchant vessels, by ships of war of both powers. Non-detention and conveyance for trial of vessels, unless with slaves on board. Adherence of commanders to special instructions. Indemnity by government of cruiser, to British and Spanish subjects, for losses by

* Explanatory Articles annulled by Treaty, October, 1750.

† Repealed by Act 5 Geo. 4, cap. 113. Cited in Act 6 Will. 4, cap. 6.

unjust detention. Visit and detention of vessels by ships of respective nations, having instructions, 992. Non-detention of vessels unless with slaves for traffic, nor of Spanish vessels unless with slaves from prohibited coast of Africa. Supply of instructions to ships of war. Alteration thereof by mutual consent, 993.

Establishment of mixed commissions for adjudication of detained vessels. Residence of commission in a British possession on coast of Africa, and in a Spanish possession. Judgment, according to regulations and to naval instructions, without appeal, 993.

Instructions to ships of war. Visit of vessels engaged in, or suspected of illicit traffic. Detention of, with slaves on board, and conveyance to nearest mixed court for judgment. Non-detention of vessels unless with slaves, nor for having negro servants or sailors on board. Non-detention, within a certain period, of Spanish slave vessels south of Equator, unless after chase from the north, nor of Spanish vessels north of Equator, under certain circumstances, 994. Production of proof in either case, by master or by captor. Non-detention of Spanish vessels for excess of number of slaves according to passport. Denunciation of vessels in such cases, in order to punishment of offenders. Nationality of master and crew, and construction of Spanish slave vessels. Manner of search and rank of searching officer. Non-removal of master, cargo, and part of crew of detained vessel, 995. Declaration of captor, of condition of and changes in vessel; and certificate of papers and number of slaves. Non-disembarkation of slaves before arrival at residence of mixed court. Exception in case of necessity. Passports for conveyance of slaves from one to another Spanish colony, 996.

Regulations for mixed commissions. Decision on legality of detentions. Judgment without appeal, and summarily, 996. Decision as to indemnification, in cases of liberated vessels. Limited delay of sentence, on certain grounds and conditions. Composition of mixed commissions: Commissary judges, and commissioners of arbitration. Language of proceedings. Oath of judges. Appointment, duties, and oath of secretary or registrar, 997. Form of process. Examination by judges of papers, and of master and others of vessel, and of captor, on oath. Assistance of one of the commissioners of arbitration, in case of disagreement. Final sentence of majority. Non-detention of Spanish vessels on coast of Africa, on pretext of slaves on board having been brought from interior. Contents of declaration and certificate of captor, 998. Restoration of liberated vessels and remnant of cargo, to proprietors. Indemnification thereto, by captor, or his government, for damages, within limited period. Declaration of condemned vessels and cargoes as lawful prize. Sale thereof, for benefit of two governments. Certificate of emancipation to slaves. Delivery of them to government of territory of residence of commissioner, to be employed as servants or free labourers, 999.

Indemnification to claimants for vessels liberated; for costs of suit, and losses, and damages;—in cases of total loss, for vessel and stores, freight, cargo, slaves, and regular charges, 999; in cases not of total loss, for damages and expenses, loss of freight, demurrage, subsistence of slaves, deterioration of cargo, diminution of value of slaves, interest on capital, and insurance on additional risks, and interest on sum awarded until paid.

Indemnification in money of country of vessel. Non-payment of demurrage, in case of detention owing to error of master of vessel. Scale of demurrage. Indemnification only for number of slaves stated in passport, 1000.

Non-receipt of emolument from parties, by judges, arbitrators, or secretary. Removal of members of mixed commissions, on complaint of parties. Reparation and punishment for transgressions of captors, 1001. Supply of British vacancies, *ad interim*, in commission on coast of Africa, and in Spanish possessions. Judgment in latter court by remaining commissioners. Appeal therefrom to African court. Compensation in case of reversal of judgment. Retention of vessel and cargo at place of first trial. Supply of Spanish vacancies in same manner, and with like appeal. Cessation of right of appeal, in event of non-supply of British or Spanish vacancies within a limited period, in Africa and in America, 1002.

Execution of Treaty. Authority to commanders of ships of war to visit, detain, and bring to adjudication, vessels suspected of illicit slave trade. Liability of British vessels suspected of, or engaged in traffic, to visit and detention by British and Spanish ships of war, and to judgment by mixed commissions. Liability of boats, and of cargoes and slaves, on board such vessels to forfeiture, 1003. Appointment of commissioners, with salaries. Supply of vacancies. Authority to commissioners to examine and decide cases. Appointment of secretary or registrar to commissions, 1004. Supply of vacancies. Salary and duties. Supply of vacancies, *ad interim*, of commissioners, 1005. Oaths of commissioners and secretary, 1005, 1006. Power to them to administer oaths, 1006. Trial and punishment for false evidence as perjury. Proceedings of commission courts a bar to other suits, under Treaty. Payment of compensation for Spanish losses prior to Treaty, a bar to legal proceedings, 1007. Non-interference of Act with jurisdiction of prize courts of appeal, and High Court of Admiralty. Power to those courts to dispose of vessels and proceeds not obtained by captors, 1008. Non-interference of Act with Acts for prevention of slave trade. Nullity of suits for acts done in execution of Treaty, 1009.

* *Act of Parliament. Slave Captures.* . . 1 & 2 Geo. 4, c. 99. 1821. VII. 928; 1130
Explanatory Article. Slave Trade. . . 10th December, 1822. III. 378, 381; 569
Convention. Private Claims. . . Madrid, 12th March, 1823. III. 381, 384; 569
Act of Parliament. Slave Trade. 5 Geo. 4, c. 113. 1824. III. 152; 556
Decree. Foreign Trade with Colonies. Madrid, 9th Feb. 1824. IV. 408
Act of Parliament. Shipwrecked Mariners. 6 Geo. 4, c. 87. 1825. IV. 180
Royal Order. Slave Trade. 2nd January, 1826. VII. 1009

Fraudulent introduction of negroes into Cuba in contravention of Treaty of 1817, 1009. Further measures of prevention. Delivery of log-book to naval commander, on arrival of vessels from Africa. Report of suspected landing of negroes to governor. Investigation thereof and punishment of offenders. Denouncement of illicit importations. Freedom to informers, if slaves. Penalty for purchase of slaves. Intimation to clergy, to treat purchases as matter of conscience and robbery, 1010.

Freedom to newly imported negroes, for information of arrival, 1011.

al Order. *Trade with America.* Madrid, 9th February, 1827. IV. 410
al Order. *Slaves in Cuba.* Madrid, 15th April, 1828. IV. 415; 560
r in Council. *British Possessions.* 28th April, 1828. IV. 412
vention. *Private Claims.* London, 28th October, 1828. IV. 416, 421; 560
-ee. *British Claims.* El Pardo, 20th January, 1829. IV. 427
of Parliament. *Settlement of Claims.* 10 G. 4, c. 20, 1829. IV. 430; 560
al Order. *Burial Place at Malaga.* Madrid, 11th April, 1830. IV. 438
of Parliament. *Bounties. Slave Seizures.* 1 Wm. 4, c. 55, 1830. IV. 202
yal Order. *Burial Places at Madrid, &c.* 13th Nov. 1831. IV. 439
eaty. *Slave Trade.* Madrid, 28th June, 1835. IV. 440, 460; 560
t of Parliament. *Slave Trade Treaty.* 6 Wm. 4, c. 6, 1836. V. 467; 645
ct of Parliament. *Postage. Spain. Cuba.* 1 Vict. c. 34, 1837. VII. 415; 1087
ct of Parliament. *Postage.* 1 & 2 Vict. c. 97, 1838. VII. 458; 1089
oyal Order. *Slave Trade.* Madrid, March, 1838. V. 496; 645
lgreement. *Deserters.* Gibraltar, 21st April, 1838. VII. 1011, 1012

Delivery to the military authorities at Gibraltar and to the Com-
 mandant of San Roque, respectively, of soldiers, deserters from
 the British army, and from the Spanish army and marine corps,
 with their arms, accoutrements, &c. Description of deserter in
 warrant for apprehension, 1011, 1013. Delivery of deserters as
 found. Restoration of arms, &c., when discovered. Rate for sub-
 sistence of deserters during detention. Non-application of agree-
 ment to political offenders, 1011, 1013.

Act of Parliament. *Postage. Spain. Cuba.* 3 & 4 Vict. c. 96, 1840. V. 248; 633
Warrant. *Postage. Spain. Cuba. Canaries.* 1st Sept. 1840. V. 276; 633
Warrant. *Postage. Canary Islands.* 31st Aug. 1841. VII. 495; 1092
Warrant. *Postage. Canary Islands.* 31st December, 1841. VII. 502; 1093
Warrant. *Postage. Canary Islands.* 27th May, 1842. VII. 515; 1094
Acts of Parliament. Warrants. Postage. (West Indies.) 1837—1843.
 See WEST INDIES.

Warrant. *Postage.* 28th November, 1844. VII. 622; 1100
Law. *Slave Trade.* Madrid, 2nd March, 1845. VII. 1014

Penalties. Imprisonment of masters, pilots, &c. of vessels cap-
 tured by cruisers off the coast of Africa, with slaves on board,
 according to degree of offence. Imprisonment of sailors, ditto,
 1014. Imprisonment of masters, sailors, &c., of vessels captured
 without slaves. Banishment and fine of owners, &c., of vessels
 and cargoes. Increase of period of banishment in cases of in-
 solvency. Liberation on proof of ignorance of illegal employ-
 ment of vessel. Confiscation of vessels and cargoes. Demo-

mitted
 ease of

tion of
 ival of
 1st pro-
 nent of
 landing
 g docu-

ments in violation of law. Transmission by Mixed Courts, to authorities of Cuba, Porto Rico, and Canary Islands, of documents relating to trial of condemned vessels, together with persons seized on board, in order to punishment of such persons, 1016. Mode of proceeding against slave trade offences. Tribunals for cognizance of such offences. Non-recognition of privileges during trials. Commencement of law in Europe, in America, and in Africa, 1417.

* *Acts of Parliament. Warrants. Postage. (E. Indies.)* 1837-1845. See INDIA.
Order in Council. Tobacco.....8 & 9 Vict. c. 87. 1845. VII. 646; 1102
Order in Council. Sugars. Manilla....6th April, 1846. VII. 876; 1123

SWEDEN.

Treaty. Peace and Alliance.....Upsala, 9th May, 1654. II. 310; III. 569
Treaty. Commerce, &c.....Westminster, 17th July, 1656. II. 317; III. 570
Treaty. Peace.....Whitehall, 21st October, 1661, II. 324; III. 570
Treaty. Friendship.....Stockholm, 5th February, 1766. II. 335; III. 570
Proclamation. Slave Trade..Norway....16th March, 1792. III. 405, 421
Treaty. Peace and Friendship....Orebro, 18th July, 1812. II. 335; III. 570
Treaty. Commerce, &c.....Stockholm, 3rd March, 1813. II. 337; III. 570
Convention. Guadeloupe, &c...London, 13th August, 1814. II. 341; III. 570
Declaration of Congress. Slave Trade.....Vienna, 8th Feb. 1815. I. 9
Treaty with Prussia. Stralsund.....Vienna, 7th June, 1815. VII. 1132
General Treaty of Congress. Rivers, &c...Vienna, 9th June, 1815. I. 3; III. 545
Notice. Lights, Buoyage, &c.....London, 19th December, 1822. V. 108; 626
Proclamation. Slave Trade..Stockholm, 7th February, 1823. III. 405, 420
Declaration. British Commerce.....24th April, 1824. III. 388, 390; 571
Order in Council. Duties on Swedish Vessels....25th May, 1824. III. 392
Order in Council. Duties on Norwegian Vessels..23rd June, 1824. III. 394
Declaration. British Commerce. Norway..16th July, 1824. III. 396, 397; 571
Treaty. Slave Trade....Stockholm, 6th November, 1824. III. 398, 414; 571
Ordinance. Slave Trade.....Stockholm, 21st July, 1825. III. 432
Convention. Commerce, &c...London, 18th March, 1826. III. 433, 439; 571
Order in Council. Anchorage. Guernsey, &c....10th May, 1827. III. 204
Act of Parliament. Slave Trade..7 & 8 Geo. 4, c. 54. 1827. III. 445; 571
Order in Council. British Possessions.....16th July, 1827. IV. 184
Royal Order. Diving Company..Stockholm, 28th March, 1829. IV. 480; 561
† *Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports*....12th Oct. 1832. IV. 216
Additional Article. Slave Vessels..Stockholm, 15th June, 1835. IV. 481, 482
Act of Parliament. Postage.....1 Vict. c. 34. 1837. VII. 415; 1087
Act of Parliament. Slave Vessels.....1 & 2 Vict. c. 40. 1838. V. 497
† *Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports*..9th December, 1839. V. 237
Act of Parliament. Postage.....3 & 4 Vict. c. 96. 1840. V. 248; 633
Warrant. Postage.....1st September, 1840. V. 276; 633
Acts of Parliament. Warrants. Postage. (West Indies.) 1837-1843. See WEST INDIES.

* See Warrant, (Philippines,) 7th October, 1847.

† Revoked by Order in Council, 8th August, 1845.

- Order in Council. Pilotage in British Ports*..13th Dec. 1843. VI. 511; 982
Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports..8th Aug. 1845. VII. 76; 1059

SWITZERLAND.

- Act of Parliament. Postage*.....1 Vict. c. 34. 1837. VII. 415; 1087
Declarations. Withdrawal of Property.....1839. VII. 1018

Non-payment by British subjects, as foreigners, of tax on withdrawals from Cantons of Zurich, Berne, Lucerne, Ury, Schwytz, Unterwalden, Glarus, Zug, Freiburg, Schaffhausen, Appenzell, Grisons, Argovia, Thurgovia, Tessino, Vaud, Neuchâtel, Geneva, and Bale country. Non-payment by Swiss citizens of those cantons, as aliens, of tax on withdrawals from Great Britain and Ireland, 1018.

- Act of Parliament. Postage*.....3 & 4 Vict. c. 96. 1840. V. 248; 633
Warrant. Postage.....1st September, 1840. V. 276; 633
Declarations. Withdrawal of Property.....1840. VII. 1019, 1020

Non-payment by British subjects, as foreigners, of tax on withdrawals from cantons of Valais and Bâle Town, 1019. Non-payment by Swiss citizens of those cantons, as aliens, of tax on withdrawals from Great Britain and Ireland, 1020.

- Declarations. Withdrawal of Property*.....1841, 1842. VII. 1020

Non-payment by British subjects, as foreigners, of tax on withdrawals from cantons of Soleure and St. Gall. Non-payment by Swiss citizens of those cantons, as aliens, of tax on withdrawals from Great Britain and Ireland, 1020.

TEXAS.

- Treaty. Commerce. Navigation*..London, 13th Nov. 1840. VI. 807; 1001
Convention. Mexican Debt..London, 14th November, 1840. VI. 811; 1002
Treaty. Slave Trade.....London, 16th Nov. 1840. VI. 813, 827; 1002
Acts of Parliament. Warrants. Postage.1837-1842. See AMERICA. (*North. East.*)
Act of Parliament. Slave Trade Treaty..6 Vict. c. 15. 1843. VI. 829; 1003
Order in Council. Pilotage in British Ports.....13th Dec. 1843. VI. 511
Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports..8th Aug. 1845. VII. 76; 1059
 See UNITED STATES.

TRIPOLI.

- Treaty. Peace and Commerce*....Tripoli, 18th Oct. 1662. I. 125; III. 548
Treaty. Peace and Commerce..Tripoli, 5th March, 1676. I. 128; III. 548
Treaty. Peace and Commerce....Tripoli, 1st May, 1676. I. 134; III. 548
Additional Articles. Salute, &c....Tripoli, 11th October, 1694, I. 136; III. 548
Treaty. Peace and Commerce..Tripoli, 19th July, 1716. I. 137; III. 548
Treaty. Peace and Commerce..Tripoli, 19th Sept. 1751. I. 143; III. 549
Treaty. Renewal of Treaty of 1751.....Tripoli, 22nd July, 1762. I. 151
Treaty. Renewal of Treaties, &c....Tripoli, 10th May, 1812. I. 152; III. 549

	Vol.	Page
<i>Treaty. Ionian Islands. Hanover..Tripoli, 29th April, 1816.</i>	I. 153; III.	549
<i>Declaration. Christian Slavery.....Tripoli, 29th April, 1816.</i>	I.	155
<i>Declaration. Cruizers. British Channel..Tripoli, 8th March, 1818.</i>	III.	27
<i>Acts of Parliament. Postage.....1838—1840. See AFRICA. (North.)</i>		

TUNIS.

<i>Treaty. Peace and Commerce....Tunis, 5th October, 1682.</i>	I. 157; III.	549
<i>Treaty. Peace and Commerce..Tunis, 30th August, 1716.</i>	I. 159; III.	549
<i>Treaty. Peace and Commerce..Bardo, 19th October, 1751.</i>	I. 164; III.	549
<i>Treaty. Peace and Commerce....Bardo, 22nd June, 1762.</i>	I. 171; III.	550
<i>Treaty. Settlement of Complaints..Bardo, 2nd May, 1812.</i>	I. 173; III.	550
<i>Additional Article. Ionian Islands....Bardo, 16th October, 1813.</i>	III.	28
<i>Treaty. Ionian Islands. Hanover..Bardo, 17th April, 1816.</i>	I. 174; III.	550
<i>Declaration. Christian Slavery.....Bardo, 17th April, 1816.</i>	I.	177
<i>Declaration. Cruisers, English Channel..Bardo, 19th Oct. 1817.</i>	I.	177
<i>Declaration. Custom Duty on Rice.....Bardo, 28th May, 1822.</i>	III.	29
<i>Declaration. Christian and Greek Slaves....Bardo, 1st Jan. 1824.</i>	III.	29
<i>Declaration. Administration of Justice....Bardo, 7th Jan. 1824.</i>	III.	30
<i>Declaration. United States.....Bardo, 9th September, 1825.</i>	III.	31
<i>Declaration. Reparation. Insult.....Bardo, 13th April, 1826.</i>	III.	32
<i>Acts of Parliament. Postage.....1838—1840 See AFRICA. (North.)</i>		

TURKEY.

<i>Act. Trade. Black Sea..Constantinople, 30th October, 1799.</i>	V. 499, 500
<i>Act. Navigation. Black Sea.....23rd July, 1802.</i>	VII. 1021
Confirmation of Act of 1799. Navigation of Black Sea by British merchant vessels as by most favoured nation, 1021.	
<i>Capitulations. Peace and Commerce.....1675—1809.</i>	II. 346; III. 572
<i>Treaty. Peace and Friendship..Dardanelles, 5th Jan. 1809.</i>	II. 371; III. 572
<i>*Act of Parliament. Levant Company..6 Geo. 4, c. 33. 1825.</i>	IV. 484; 561
<i>Firman. Execution of Treaties, in Egypt....24th December, 1835.</i>	V. 501
<i>*Act of Parliament. British Consuls....6 & 7 Will. 4, 1836.</i>	V. 503; 647
<i>Act of Parliament. Postage.....1 Vict. c. 34. 1837.</i>	VII. 415; 1087
<i>Act of Parliament. Postage.....1 & 2 Vict. c. 97. 1838.</i>	VII. 458; 1089
<i>Convention. Commerce & Navigation. B. Liman, 16th Aug. 1838.</i>	V. 506; 647
<i>Tariff. Duties on Imports and Exports..Galata, 27th April, 1839.</i>	V. 514
<i>Firman. Execution of Convention of Commerce, 1838. June, 1839.</i>	VI. 834; 1004
<i>†Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports..9th December, 1839.</i>	V. 237
<i>Convention. Pacification. Levant..London, 15th July, 1840.</i>	V. 535, 544; 647
<i>Act of Parliament. Postage.....3 & 4 Vict. c. 96. 1840.</i>	V. 248; 633
<i>Warrant. Postage.....1st September, 1840.</i>	V. 276; 633
<i>Convention. Dardanelles. Bosphorus..13th July, 1841.</i>	VI. 836, 838; 1004
<i>Act of Parliament. British Jurisdiction..6 & 7 Vict. c. 94. 1843.</i>	VI. 840, 1004
<i>‡Order in Council. British Jurisdiction....2nd Oct. 1843.</i>	VI. 842; 1005

* Repealed by Act 6 & 7 Vict., cap. 94.

† Revoked by Order in Council, 8th August, 1845.

‡ Revoked by Order in Council, 19th June, 1844.

	Vol.	Page
<i>er in Council. British Jurisdiction</i>....19th June, 1844.	VI.	843; 1005
<i>rant. Postage</i>.....28th November, 1844.	VII.	622; 1100
<i>er in Council. Privileges in British Ports</i> ..8th Aug. 1845.	VII.	76; 1059
<i>er in Council. Tobacco</i>.....8 & 9 Vict. c. 87. 1845.	VII.	646; 1102
<i>of Parliament. Turkey Produce</i> ..8 & 9 Vict. c. 88. 1845.	VII.	654; 1102

TUSCANY.

<i>ct of Parliament. Shipwrecked Mariners</i> ..6 Geo. 4. c. 87. 1825.	IV.	180
<i>onvention. Slave Trade</i>.....Florence, 24th Nov. 1837.	V.	553, 557; 647
<i>ct of Parliament. Slave Trade</i>.....1 & 2 Vict. c. 83. 1838.	V.	560
<i>acts of Parliament. Warrants. Postage</i>.....1837—1844.		See ITALY.

UNITED STATES.

<i>Act of Congress. Export of Slaves for Sale</i> ..22nd Mar. 1794.	III.	463; 572
<i>Act of Congress. Export of Slaves for Sale</i> ..10th May, 1800.	III.	465; 572
<i>Act of Congress. Import of Negroes for Sale</i> ..28th Feb. 1803.	III.	467; 572
<i>Act of Congress. Ship's Papers</i>.....28th February, 1803.	VII.	1022

Deposit of register, sea letter and Mediterranean passport, by masters of vessels of United States, with American consuls or agents at foreign ports. Penalty for refusal or neglect, 1022. Return of papers to master, on production of clearance of the port, 1023.

<i>Act of Congress. Import of Negroes for Sale</i> ..2nd Mar. 1807.	III.	468; 573
<i>Treaty. Peace and Friendship</i> ..Ghent, 24th Dec. 1814.	II.	378; III. 573
<i>Act of Congress. Duties on Vessels & Goods</i> ..3rd March, 1815.	III.	484; 573
<i>Convention. Commerce, &c</i>.....London, 3rd July, 1815.	II.	386; III. 573
<i>Act of Congress. Discriminating Duties, &c</i>.....1st March, 1816.	III.	485
<i>Act of Congress. Duties on Imports & Tonnage</i> ..27th Apr. 1816.	III.	485; 573
<i>Act of Congress. Ships' Papers</i>.....3rd March, 1817.	VII.	1022

Production of register, and of clearance from port of departure, by foreign vessels on arrival in United States. Deposit of such papers by master, with consul of his nation, and production of certificate thereof. Penalty for non-compliance. Exception of vessels from countries where American consuls are not permitted to have custody of such papers, 1022. Non-return of papers by foreign consuls to master, until production of clearance. Penalty for offences against Act, 1023.

<i>Decision. Boundary. Islands. Treaty</i> , 1814..24th Nov. 1817.	III.	487; 573
<i>Act of Congress. British Colonies</i>.....18th April, 1818.	III.	489; 574
<i>Act of Congress. Importation of Slaves</i>....20th April, 1818.	III.	475; 574
<i>Convention. Boundaries, Trade, &c</i> ...London, 20th Oct. 1818.	II.	392; III. 574
<i>Act of Congress. Prohibition, Slave Trade</i> ..3rd March, 1819.	III.	479; 574
<i>Act of Parliament. Newfoundland Fisheries</i> ..59 Geo. 3, c. 38. 1819.	IV.	489
<i>Act of Parliament. Commerce. Navigation</i> ..do. c. 54. 1819.	III.	491; 574
<i>Act of Congress. Slave Trade, Piracy</i>.....15th May, 1820.	III.	482
<i>Act of Congress. British Colonies</i>.....15th May, 1820.	III.	497; 574

	Vol.	Page
<i>Declaration. - St. Helena</i>	London, 30th July, 1821.	IV. 493
<i>Decision. Water Boundaries</i>	Utica, 18th June, 1822.	IV. 493
* <i>Act of Parliament. British Colonies</i>	3 Geo. 4, c. 44. 1822.	III. 499; 574
<i>Convention. Slaves. Treaty, 1814</i>	12th July, 1822.	III. 502, 508; 575
<i>Notice. Lights, Buoyage, &c.</i>	London, 19th Dec. 1822.	V. 108
<i>Act of Congress. British Colonial Ports</i>	1st March, 1823.	III. 523; 575
<i>Order in Council. British Colonies</i>	21st July, 1823.	III. 527; 575
<i>Act of Congress. Duties on Tonnage</i>	7th January, 1824.	IV. 498
† <i>Act of Parliament. Canada</i>	6 Geo. 4, c. 114. 1825.	III. 529; 575
<i>Order in Council. British Colonies</i>	27th July, 1826.	III. 529; 575
<i>Convention. Slaves. Treaty, 1814</i>	13th Nov. 1826.	III. 535; 575
<i>Act of Congress. Slaves. Treaty, 1814</i>	2nd March, 1827.	III. 537; 575
<i>Proclamation. British Colonies</i>	Washington, 17th March, 1827.	III. 540; 575
<i>Order in Council. Anchorage. Guernsey, &c.</i>	10th May, 1827.	III. 204
<i>Order in Council. British Possessions</i>	16th July, 1827.	IV. 184
<i>Convention. Commerce</i>	London, 6th August, 1827.	IV. 499; 562
<i>Convention. N.W. Boundary</i>	London, 6th August, 1827.	IV. 500; 562
<i>Convention. N.E. Boundary</i>	London, 29th September, 1827.	IV. 502; 562
<i>Order in Council. Trade with Bahamas</i>	18th October, 1827.	IV. 507
<i>Order in Council. Trade with Anguilla</i>	26th January, 1828.	IV. 509
<i>Act of Congress. British Colonies</i>	29th May, 1830.	IV. 512; 562
<i>Act of Congress. Tonnage Duties</i>	31st May, 1830.	IV. 514; 562
<i>Proclamation. British Colonies</i>	5th October, 1830.	IV. 514; 563
<i>Order in Council. British Colonies</i>	London, 5th Nov. 1830.	IV. 517; 563
‡ <i>Decision. N.E. Boundary</i>	The Hague, 10th January, 1831.	IV. 520; 563
<i>Act of Congress. Tonnage Duties</i>	13th July, 1832.	IV. 530; 563
§ <i>Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports</i>	12th Oct. 1832.	IV. 216
<i>Act of Parliament. British Colonies</i>	3 & 4 Wm. 4, c. 59. 1833.	IV. 531; 563
<i>Order in Council. Trade with Majaquadvie</i>	4th March, 1835.	IV. 532
§ <i>Order in Council. Privileges in British Ports</i>	9th Dec. 1839.	V. 237
<i>Act of Parliament. Postage</i>	3 & 4 Vict. c. 96. 1840.	V. 248; 633
<i>Warrant. Postage</i>	1st September, 1840.	V. 276; 633
<i>Treaty. Boundaries. Slave Trade. Criminals, &c.</i>	9th Aug. 1842.	VI. 853; 1006
<i>Act of Congress. Justice, Aliens</i>	20th August, 1842.	VI. 851; 1006
<i>Proclamation. Treaty, Aug. 1842</i>	Washington, 10th Nov. 1842.	VI. 861
<i>Act of Congress. Boundary. Slave Trade</i>	3rd March, 1843.	VII. 1023

Execution of Treaty of August, 1842. Commissioner for running boundary line between rivers St. Croix and St. Lawrence, 1023
Salaries, &c., of commissioner and assistants. Payments to states of Maine and Massachusetts, for assent to boundary line, and for expenses in protecting disputed territory. Appropriation for naval force on coast of Africa, 1024.

Act of Parliament. Fugitive Criminals . . 6 & 7 Vict. c. 76. 1843. VI. 862; 1007

* Repealed by Act 6 Geo. 4, cap. 105, sect. 359.

† Repealed by Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 50.

‡ Not admitted by United States.

§ Revoked by Order in Council, 8th August, 1845.

